56a-1942

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# ROLL OF HONOUR

## Abalele Nge Nxeba

**The Department of Defence regrets to announce the following Casualties in the Native Military Corps.**

**UMnyango Wempi uyadabuka ukwazisa ngalezinkubela ezisebutweni Lendhlu Emnyama.**

### KILLED IN ACTION
### ABAFE EMPINI

**Pte.**

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1067 Ingwane, John; Sibasa.
11380 Kholoane, Stefaans; Smithfield.
18740 Kutumela, William; Pietersburg.
6318 Matsubane, Johannes; Pietersburg.
12457 Molike, Jacob; Christiana.
25500 Monyatsi, Solomon; Rustenburg.
24060 Mosifane, Jacob; Kopjes.
18716 Motsemme, Samuel; Johannesburg.
24230 Mtetwa, Minjeni; Barberton.
28053 Mufatshi, Johannes; Rustenburg.
26774 Mzolisa, Harry; Graaff Reinet
16792 Petrus, Klaas; Ventersburg.
7865 Sekgathi, Frans; Pokwani.
17479 Tau, John; Rouxville.

### DIED OF WOUNDS
### ABABULEWE AMANXEBA

**L/Cpl.**

1697 Mongoni, Herman; Pietersburg.

**Pte.**

28611 Munjendzi, Jim; Louis Trichardt.
10067 Naude, John; Uitenhage.
18129 Ngcobo, Meshack; Pinetown.
166 Nyoni Pande, Joathan; Nyamandhlovu
11232 Sekongoane, Isaac; Litchenburg.
8069 Sidyiyo, Percy; Aliwal North
16732 Tuka, Solomon; Hamanskraal.

### DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES
### ABAFE NGOKUGULA-NJE

**Pte.**

SEP 5 - 1942

16476 Ioga, Nduna; Pietermaritzburg.
11769 Letoaba, Jack; Pietersburg.
7737 Marebe, Jacob; Pietersburg.
9758 Mbulaheni, Jack; Sibasa.
4944 Mfika, Isaac; Brakpan.
6968 Mongalo, Jan; Groot Spelonken.
21916 Shokwo, Jack; Pietersburg.

### ACCIDENTALLY KILLED
### ABAFE NGENGOZI

**Pte.**

9115 Lephela, Simon Lephaile; Rouxville.

12742 Lesesa, George; Vereeniging.
8066 Majoor, James; Aliwal North.
25425 Masinya, Johannes Lesiband; Potgietersrust.
17912 Matela, James; Rouxville.
81536 Mofokeng, Abraham; Pretoria.
9498 Mojela, Jacob; Bochem.
15889 Mothae, Michael; Maseru.
21351 Mputi, Johannes; Bethlehem.
13021 Ncapayi, Norman; East London.
13495 Sebothoma, Madimetsha John; Potgietersrust.
26623 William, Charlie; Graaff Reinet

### WOUNDED
### IZINKUBELA

**L/Cpl.**

8870 Chabangu, Mofehla Noah; Hammanskraal.
21896 Kuna, Zakaria; Piet Retief.
16679 Mashale, Alpheus; Duivelskloof.

**Pte.**

18179 Baleni, Richard; Benoni.
18469 Bantom, Jurie; Vereeniging.
11920 Bweba, Lucas; Upington.
23280 Cingane, Joel; Ficksburg.
4132 Cunu, Bob; Nqutu.
10486 Dhlamini, Johannes; Standerton.
23077 Dhlamini, John; Zastron.
11269 Hahazane, Jan; Sekukuniland.
22377 Hlabedi, Samuel; Heilbron.
11835 Hlatsi, Blom; Bethulie.
15102 Hlatywayo, Paul; Springs.
15168 Itane, Palion; Sibasa.
21527 Jele, Philip; Carolina.
20680 Joko, Shadrack; Swellendam.
9692 Kanendzini, Piet; Sibasa.
4242 Kanyile, Samuel; Melmoth.
8360 Ketane, Titus; Sibasa.
14438 Kgosi, Obed; Hammanskraal.
16107 Kolokoto, Jackson; Hammanskraal.
18265 Kooper, Job; Potchefstroom.
16794 Kosana, William; Ventersburg.
11240 Legotse, de Kock; Pilansberg.
1342 Letsitja, Jan Satekgi; Potgietersrust.
12782 Logola, Edwin; Mossel Bay.
8280 Mabatsela, Alfred; Groot Spelonken.
13407 Mabuso, Willie; Potgietersrust.
10406 Madisoatsela, Daniel; Thaba Nchu

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8138 Magagula, Josiah; Barberton.
27025 Majola, Temba; Port St. John
26253 Majola, Wilson; Pilansburg.
18446 Makanryola, Makatana; Pietersburg.
6626 Makoene, Mack; Pietersburg.
16362 Makgale, Abram; Klerksdorp.
21836 Maluka, Daniel; Johannesburg.
9173 Matamela, Jim; Sibasa.
3977 Mayana, Tsutsi; Quthing.
8258 Mamaile, Kleinbooi Lekate; Sekukuniland.
15165 Mapoto, David; Pietersburg.
28383 Mashaba, Castigo; Barberton.
27075 Masiketi, Edward; Pietersburg.
4257 Masupa, Morgan; Randfontein.
8336 Matee, John; Winburg.
23050 Mavaleliso, Benjamin; Leribe.
11200 Mayesa, Henry; Tarkastad.
7968 Mbale, April; Smithfield.
22291 Mbangi, Johnson; (Mafeking Imperial Reserve.)
17208 Mefelang, Lota; Ventersdorp.
21622 Melato, Michael; Heidelberg.
27693 Mkanyana, Alpeus; Mongwakuba; Hlabisa.
1157 Mkatshane, Jackson; Louis Trichardt.
15292 Mohale, Johannes; Duivelskloof.
11868 Mohaswa, Samuel; Brakpan.
8698 Mokalanyane, David; Vereeniging.
10506 Mokgere, Solomon; Potchefstroom.

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9081 Mokhuoane, Adam; Klerksdorp.
28244 Motheogane; Hammanskraal.
28323 Motsomi, Richard; Kimberley.
17444 Moyatau, Michael; Bloemfontein.
25707 Mtetwa, Johannes; Ermelo.
18053 Mthlani, (Tom) Abie; Kentani.
25244 Naflana, David; Bochem.
22467 Ncala, Samuel; Vrede.
27606 Nyalungu, Kazamula Moses; Potgietersrust.
7974 Phuma, Esau; Smithfield.
17986 Plaatjie, Paul; Heilbron.
1170 Ramalala, William; Duivelskloof.
21265 Ramogale, Samuel; Pilansberg.
20121 Ranyama, Jantjes; Dewetsdorp
25727 Seate, Moses; Parys.
22286 Sedeane, Joseph; Ladybrand.
21972 Segale, Daniel; Pilansberg.
700 Sengaka, Andries; Louis Trichardt.
20180 Sennelo, Israel; Lichtenburg.
21956 September, Abraham; Kimberley.
8724 Setshoare, George; Stutterheim.
23335 Shotledi, Frans; Groot Spelonken.
10584 Sibisi, Richard; Nqutu.
16300 Sikosang, Cairo; Middelburg.
1399 Tlhahe, Lucas; Zeerust.
13437 Tlomatsane, Frans Matsobane; Potgietersrust.
23582 Tshaballala, Kleinbooi; Bothaville.
7851 Thlobo, Jan; Winburg.
21477 Tlaka, Mashiashia; Pokwani
25905 Williams, John; Trompsburg.
3972 Zala, Jackson; Victoria East.

### MISSING PRESUMED DROWNED
### ABADUKILE OKUCATSHANGWA UKUTI BAMINZILE

**Pte.**

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14273 Hill, Isaac; Roodepoort.
9225 Matamela, Joe; Sibasa.
12121 Mayilwane, Alson; Bushbuckridge.

11060 Mogatle, Frans; Springfontein.
18408 Mvula, Those; Nyasaland.
20212 Ndzoyiya, Washington; Bizana.
19611 Njoko, Frank; Pietermaritzburg.
2036 Phiri, Willie; Nyasaland.
20121 Ranyama, Jantjes; Dewetsdorp
17419 Sefanyetso, John; Lichtenburg.
18050 Tatulo, Leqela; Mount Fletcher

### MISSING, BELIEVED PRISONERS OF WAR
### ABADUKILE OKUCATSHANGWA UKUTI BABANJWA YIZITA

**Pte.**

13747 de Waal, William; Germiston.
4275 Mahunku, Elias; Louis Trichardt.
28159 Mashamaite, Hendrick; Bochem.
14600 Masibakele, Sooka Jan; Sekukuniland.
12438 Matthews, George; Boshoff.
18515 Mkeanzi, Samuel; Springs.
18073 Mona, Solomon; Rustenburg.
6446 Mpya, Jim; Bochem.
15591 Ntlakane, Alfred; Mohaleshoek.
13953 Rikoto, December; Duivelskloof.
28327 Sefuloro, Josiah; Zeerust.
81393 Sibango, Jeremiah; Umzimkulu
14356 Thipe, Esrom Monene; Hammanskraal.
23674 Tshoma, Samson; Pilansberg.
8007 Zungu, Penwil; Mahlabatini.

### MISSING
### ABADUKILE

**L/Cpl.**

20620 Letwaba, William; Pietersburg
20485 Senkomane, Elias; Heilbron.

**Pte.**

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11107 Adonise, Petrus; Aliwal North.
23767 Bopape, Charles; Pietersburg.
16386 Diale, Daniel; Pilansberg.
28423 Gwadana, Cyril; Whittlesea.
7766 Hatlane, John; Sibasa.
6157 Isiri, Titus; Pietersburg.
19146 Japa, Simon; Umzinto.
4240 Johns, Stanley; Pretoria.
14146 Kekane, Ben; Potgietersrust.
1926 Koetepa, Griffiths Letsoaka;
5490 Malaza, Amos; Barberton.
16276 Mannawapula, Joel; Kimberley.
6294 Maremane, Elias; Pietersburg.
8457 Masango, Olifant; Tsolo.
1996 Masotha, John; Sibasa.
6787 Matlhaku, Ishmael; Lichtenburg.
17045 Matodzi, Jack; Sibasa.
28424 Mbanamana, Welch; Whittlesea.
10420 Mdini, Phillip; Bloemfontein.
9785 Mikosi, Frans; Sibasa.
8096 Mlahleki, Kanyele; Barberton.
22206 Mnisi, Joseph; Bushbuckridge.
13767 Moelelwa, Andries; Sibasa.
13605 Mokhobo, Salatiel; Mafeteng.
8765 Mokhomo, Piet; Berea: Maseru.
21400 Molefe, Thomas; Maribogo.
10452 Moloyi, April; Christiana.
16036 Monamane, John, Heilbron;
25476 Motsomai, Isiah; Wolmaranstad.
9009 Motshoneng, Jokie; Maseru.
28323 Motsomi, Richard; Kimberley.
16337 Msessenyane, Sam; Tzaneen.
19412 Mutsoane, John; Pietersburg.
20823 Nape, George; Pietersburg
9717 Netsianda, Hendrik; Sibasa.
1870 Palandwa, Jim; Sibasa.
7644 Phago, Philimon; Hammanskraal.
4606 Posho, Samson; Witzieshoek.
22453 Pooe, John; Zeerust.
10629 Qobisa, George; KingWilliamstown.
15569 Qwabe, Israel; Eshowe.
22671 Ramaditsi, Frank; Maseru.
28166 Ramatlape, Johannes; Rustenburg.
9103 Rapao, Zakios; Groot Spelonken
28115 Sebate, Separagatla; Mafeking.
28259 Sekoele, Simon Mogotsi; Hammanskraal.
15575 Sekunyana, Oliphant; Umzimkulu.
17079 Shale, Rammopa; Berea.
8977 Sibasa, Jim, Sibasa.
4299 Sitole, Johannes; Johannesburg.
27554 Thatha, John; Ladybrand.
15176 Tshamano, John; Sibasa.
14806 Tumani, Moramang; Buthe Butha.
23462 Zuma, Joseph, Sikunyana; Impendhle.
24165 Vikiolahle, Eddie Mateu; Mount Frere.

### PRISONERS OF WAR
### ABABANJWE YIZITA

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**Pte.**

21489 Boshomane, Simon; Potgietersrust.
2154 Charlie, Piet; Louis Trichardt
27589 Dikgashu, Hosiah, Matsubane; Potgietersrust.
21442 Dube, Simon; Ladysmith;
28473 Gaojeloe, Ephraim; Petrusburg.
17198 Goeda, Martin; Port Elizabeth.
24061 Hlapo, Stephen; Vrede.
3226 Kiplane, Alfeus Sekanyesi; Sekukuniland.
12069 Mabuza, Aaron; Ermelo.
1186 Makala, Frans; Louis Trichardt.
13517 Makalela, William Madimetsha; Potgietersrust.
2138 Mamphoe, Charlie; Pietersburg.
23282 Manel Joseph; Ficksburg;
11016 Mata, Wait; Kingwilliamstown.
21538 Matsubane, Andries; Louis Trichardt.
11342 Mokuchuane, Isaac; Kimberley.
29396 Molokomme, David Malesela; Potgietersrust.
21880 Mooima, Petros Morikamo; Nylstroom.
22268 Moqohlo, Moses; Bothaville.
19811 Moquena, Jim; Bethlehem.
28616 Ndwamato, Jim; Louis Trichardt.
27556 Pike, Alfred Mgengo; Fort Beaufort.
15381 Pilane, Cluckson; Pietersburg.
10872 Segaote, Alpheus; Pilansburg.
28306 Selowa, Alpheus; Duivelskloof.
15999 Setsoalo, Ezekiel; Blomhof.
9310 Suetsane, Henry; Bethulie.
28618 Taraka, Frans; Louis Trichardt.

### ACCIDENTALLY INJURED
### ABALIMELE NGENGOZI

**Cpl.**

17726 Modie, Abel; Lichtenburg.

**A/Cpl.**

4715 Lekoa, Meshack; Bloemfontein.

**L/Cpl.**

6758 Prize, Gert; Kimberley.

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**Pte.**

12574 Bolile, George; Pilansburg.
20362 Brander, Kleinbooi; Waterval Boven.
4181 Gaulekaya, Johnson; Brakpan.
22916 Gqatsa, Dickson; Elliotdale.
959 Hlengane, John; Sibasa.
15060 Kandwade, Wilson; Chipingo, S. Rhodesia.
4147 Kumalo, Bantu; Pietermaritzburg.
7977 Kumalo, Simon; Pietermaritzburg.
8683 Lawrance, Malamo; Bloemfontein.
25768 Lotherange, Johannes; Johannesburg.
21791 Mabhena, Johannes; Johannesburg.
13968 Maboea, Jakie; Kroonstad.
28631 Mailula, Freddie; Tzaneen,
25896 Madunetja, Jan Makhonoane; Potgietersrust.
9841 Madume, Freddy; Tzaneen.
22205 Magagula, Mcifu; Bushbuckridge.
22469 Makasana, Mackson; Duivelskloof.

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26631 Malefane, Ezekiel; Herchel.
15343 Manoto, Daniel; Parys.
4833 Manziya, Samuel Citakala; Port Elizabeth.
3865 Mkatsa, James Maranga; Herschel.
30755 Maronyane, Jack; Kanye, B.P.
17912 Matela, James; Rouxville.
25627 Mathibe, Petrus; Marquard.
39651 Matlatsa, Mosito, Lereibe.
17674 Matloporo, Louis; Dordrecht Cape.
2320 Mawela, Jim Makgobo; Sekukuniland.
21981 Mbaba, Joseph; Lichtenburg.
25653 Mfazwe, Heavystone; Idutywa
22323 Mogomo, Izak; Potchefstroom.
12485 Mohale, Joshua; Bloemfontein.
13894 Mokae, Ben; Barkly West.
17446 Mokone, Scabata; Bloemfontein.
17316 Mola, Daniel; Pietersburg.
18010 Monareng, Joseph; Nigel.
18915 Mondi, Richard; Roodepoort.
22317 Motela, Samuel; Ficksburg.
22570 Motsepe, Piet; Brakpan.
21412 Mpiti, Samuel; Viljoenskroon.
22485 Msile, Isiah; Vredefort.
6978 Ncube,, Timothy; Gwelo.
7844 Nkuoatsana, Gert; Kopjies.
20766 Nomntu, Jackson; Kingwilliamstown.
7029 Pitso, Petrus; Bloemfontein.
39715 Ramohlabi, Mokete; Mohaleshoek.
1374 Ransoa, Jack Motsoakae; Zeerust.
16700 Ravele, Johannes; Duivelskloof.
13687 Seboko, Edwin; Senekal.
16739 Sekoba, David, Pretoria.
23890 Setumo, Joseph; Groot Spelonken.
18885 Singwane, Ntesheni; Barberton.
11626 Sitsibana, Tankgo; Pokwani.
25402 Swartbooi, James; Graaff Reinet
2419 Tseyise, Frans; Louis Trichardt.
12719 Tshite, Reuben; Pilansburg.
16759 Zungu, Willie; Nqutu.

## RECLASSIFIED

**The following Casualties previously published in the Roll of Honour, are now reclassified as under.**

**Bahlelisiswe—Laba abangezansi abakebabikwa kwa balele ngenxeba sebehlelisiswe ngalendhlela.**

**Previously notified missing then Prisoner of War now reported died whilst Prisoner of War.**

**Okwabe kutiwe badukile, base bebanjwa yizita, Manje kubikwa ukuti bafile bebanjwe yizita.**

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**Pte.**

8314 Makubo, Marshall; Groot Spelonken.

**Previously notified Missing and Wounded; Then Prisoner of War; now reported died whilst Prisoner of War.**

**Okwabe kutiwe badukile balimala; Kwatiwa babanjwe yizita, Manje kubikwa ukuti bafile bebanjwe yizita.**

**Pte.**

7780 Nyefolo, Daniel Malitsane; Fouriesburg

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Peoples Voice
New, York, N. Y.

# British Colonial Office Names Two Africans to Important Posts

Nov. 21, 1942

56

LONDON—The Colonial Office has just appointed two outstanding Africans to prominent positions in colonial administration. They are K. A. Busia, who had returned to the Gold Coast to prepare a thesis for his Oxford PH.D, and Ameshadai Adu, brilliant professor of chemistry at Achimota College. The two scholars are to be district commissioners.

Busia was destined for a distinguished academic career right from the beginning of his elementary school days. At the Mfantsipim School, on the Gold Coast, where he studied, he took the junior and senior school certificates with honors. In the teachers' training class, which he joined afterwards, he came top of his class in the final examinations. Success followed successs, for he was invited to join the staff of Teachers' Training College in Wesley College. In 1935 he resigned and went to Achimota College as part-time teacher and student. Here he took his London BA in history, and won the coveted Gold Coast Government Scholarship to Oxofrd. While at Oxford, he took an honors degree in modern greats, and immediately started to prepare a thesis for the Oxford Ph.D.

## DISPROVES THEORY

Busia's career contradicts the belief that the African has to pass thru several generations of semi-literacy before he finds himself in the modern intellectual world, for he is the first of his family to be able to read and write. Education, in the modern sense, was introduced into his home as late as 1917. He has younger brothers and sisters now studying at Achimota College, who are said to be equally promising. Busia had a comparatively short stay of only two and a half years in England. But during that period he had a crowded and useful life apart from his academic studies. He spoke at several meetings before large audiences in England, and was associated with a number of Christian organizations.

Busia was frequently "on the air," broadcasting on current affairs to Affica. A pamphlet on *West Africa and the War* is a contribution from his pen.

Busia is an Ashanti, and his family is one of the oldest in that historical region of West Africa. They have, for centuries ruled and played an important part in the northern provinces of the Ashanti Kingdom. Busia himself is in direct line of succession for the "Golden Stool." His appointment as a district officer will, therefore, enable him to use the political tradition and wisdom which he has inherited from his forefathers.

## HOBBY IS MUSIC

He is a personal firend of the present King of Ashanti. At his present age of 27, it is safe to say that he is one of the most influential young men in Ashanti. His principal hobby is music, and he pays special attention to native music, which he hopes will figure prominently in the world some day. Busia has a wide knowledge of English literature. During his connection with Achimota he lectured in English to the university classes. He is a young man of rare personal qualities.

It is generally agreed that one of the most brilliant students who has ever lectured Achimota College is Ameshadai Adu. He was born on the Gold Coast, and his folk are well-known cocoa farmers and merchants in the eastern province of the Gold Coast.

## EXTENSIVE TRAVELS

His uncle, Quashie Idun, who read law at Cambridge, was appointed a magistrate about four and a half years ago. On leaving elementary school, at the age of 16, Adu was able to take his school certificate with exemption from the London Matriculation, and his inter-science degree (London) in four and a half years. Later, he was awarded the Achimota Scholarship to Cambridge, where he took an honors degree in chemistry.

Adu traveled extensively in Europe during the student days and devoted particular attention to peasant agricultural problems in southeastern Europe. At the outbreak of war he returned home and was appointed to the faculty of Achimota College as professor of chemistry. This position he held until his appointment as district officer. Like Busia, Adu interested himself in international affairs, and attended several conferences in England and on the continent of Europe. Ameshadai Adu and Robert Gardiner led the African delegation to the World's Christian Youth Conference in Amsterdam.

56a-1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# Notables In Tribute To Noted African Educator

12/5/42

SALISBURY, N. C.—Notables of world-wide fame joined last week in tribute to the leading African of modern times, the late Dr. James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey, famed educator and humanitarian, at a dedication of a memorial stone at Livingstone college.

Dr. Aggrey, who died in New York City in 1927, was a graduate of both Livingstone college and Columbia university (M.A.). The memorial stone here was erected by contributions from African students in Great Britain and America and other friends of Dr. Aggrey.

A glowing tribute to the life and work of the African leader was made by Lord Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.

12/5/42

Lord Halifax said:

"No doubt remains that men of every race found in Dr. Aggrey something that gave life to their own deepest hopes and feelings. He was an African, and proud of his heritage; he was eager, as he himself said, to be a first class Negro;' he had no desire to be a third-class European. Among his sayings, none seems better to be remembered than his image of the black and white keys on a piano keyboard. 'You can play a tune of sorts on the black keys,' he said, 'but for harmony you must use both the black and the white.'

"'For harmony you must use both the black and the white'—this was indeed the core of Dr. Aggrey's wisdom, and because of that he won the love and affection of all. 'And so, old friend,' wrote Sir Gordon Guggisberg, late governor of the Gold Coast, when he heard of his death, Rest in peace. You have laid the foundations for the road along which your beloved Africans are marching.' In his honor Sir Ransford Slater, Guggisberg's successor, issued an Extraordinary Gazette, declaring that the passing of Dr. Aggrey was 'a severe blow to both government and people.'

"Such words were said because these men, the colonial officers charged with responsibility towards Africa and deeply conscious of the weight of that responsibility, were the white keys playing in harmony with Aggrey's black. They shared with him the faith that 'the infinite personality of man can only come from the magnificent harmony of all human races,' that 'no nation can find its own salvation by breaking away from others,' that 'we must all be saved or we must all perish together.'"

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university, declared in his letter read at the memorial service:

12/5/42

"It is to me this type that we must look for aid from the race which he adorned in building the new world so that it will include all peoples, all religions, all colors and all social and economic types."

The British Embassy sent a message to be read at the dedication by Dr. Edwin W. Smith of England, author of "Aggrey of Africa" and "The Golden Stool," and former president of the Royal Anthropological institute of Great Britain. Nwia Kofi Nkruma, president of the African Students' association, cut the sod to be sent to Dr. Aggrey's ancestral home for burial.

Robert Kweku Atta Gardiner of the Universities of Cambridge and London, Colonial Research scholar at the University of Oxford, and representative of the West African Students' Union in England, who recently arrived in this country, delivered the major memorial address. He comes from the same village in the Gold Coast—Anamabu—where Dr. Aggrey was born.

The monument was accepted in a brief speech by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. Prof. Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina, also made a brief address. Mrs. Aggrey unveiled the monument.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# The Failure Of Segregation

OCT 17 1942

The statement that the "policy of segregation could not be carried out to its logical conclusin, because the interests of the Europeans and Natives were interlocked," which was made by Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs early this week at Kingwilliamstown, has undoubtedly upset the minds of the advocates of this policy. But Mr. Smit will certainly be congratulated by all those who believe in inter-racial co-operation, those who believe that there can be no peaceful development of this country until white and black have learned to work together, not as masters and servants, but as partners in the business of civilising the African continent. Whether many Europeans will agree with him or not, we are definitely sure that Mr. Smit in stating that the policy of segregation has failed was not actuated by selfish motives but moved by an ardent desire to give white South Africa the benefit of his knowledge and experience. For the fact stands out clearly that as Chairman of the Natives Representative Council, Mr. Smit has acquired a deeper knowledge of African affairs than any of his predecessors. He knows the conditions under which Africans live and labour, not as told by the officials of his Department, but by the spokesmen of the African people.

It is not surprising therefore, that he has now publicly declared that the segregation policy of the Union "cannot be carried out to its logical conclusion, because the interests of the Europeans and Natives are interlocked." What has brought about the failure of the policy of segregation is the inadequacy of land set aside for African occupation. The Natives Trust and Land Act has hopelessly failed to effect a territorial separation of the races, and has thus failed to justify the political and economic segregation of the Africans. Because of the congestion in the so-called Native reserves, in spite of the efforts of the Trust to improve the situation, the influx of Africans into urban areas still remains a difficult problem for the Municipalities to solve. The truth is that total segregation of the races at this stage is practically an impossibility. It might have been feasible at the time when it was advocated by Dr. Philip, but it is out of the question under the conditions existing to-day.

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Mr. Smit is urging Europeans to improve the economic conditions of the urban Africans, "to pay them better wages and to see that they are better fed and given amenities essential to urban dwellers." The failure to do this, he says, will prevent them from fulfilling their trusteeship as the ruling race. To this plea, we hope the employers of African labour in industry and commerce, will not turn a deaf ear. The raising of the African standard of living will not in any way endanger the security of the white race. On the contrary it will stimulate the expansion of industry and commerce.

Another important point to which Mr. Smit has drawn the attention of the white public is the fact that "Natives are hedged round with too many restrictive laws," and that "artificial restrictions are placed upon their activities." There can be no doubt that in mentioning these disabilities, Mr. Smit wanted the public to realise that reform in this connection was urgently needed. He wanted them to react in such a way as to enable the authorities to bring about the necessary reforms.

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THE BANTU WORLD, JOHANNESBURG.
South Africa

# Administration And Conditions Of Africans Reviewed

## Mr. Smit's Indictment Of Restrictive Laws

Speaking at a Municipal luncheon given by the Municipality of King William's Town at the Commercial Hotel, King William's Town on Monday, October 12, 1942 Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, who was the guest of honour said that he was sorry Colonel Reitz had been prevented by illness from being present. He had asked him to convey to the audience his sincere regret and his good wishes for the prosperity and future progress of the town. He also desired him to tender the Government's deep sympathy at the loss of so many of their sons in the great struggle in Libya. "Their sacrifices have not been in vain and we know that these young men have maintained the highest traditions of your Border districts—and that having given all they have gained all."

Continuing Mr Smit said: "To me, Mr Mayor, the meeting with so many old friends at this luncheon has been a great pleasure, particularly as I was born in your hinterland; and since my earliest years, I have regarded King William's Town with a feeling of veneration as the place where our administration in this territory began; and there is nobody who has cause for more abundant gratitude to the people of this town for their hospitality and kindness to me and the officers of my department, and for the sympathy we have received in our Native administration.

### NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

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56a-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# Notables In Tribute To Noted African Educator

12/5/42

SALISBURY, N. C.—Notables of world-wide fame joined last week in tribute to the leading African of modern times, the late Dr. James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey, famed educator and humanitarian, at a dedication of a memorial stone at Livingstone college.

Dr. Aggrey, who died in New York City in 1927, was a graduate of both Livingstone college and Columbia university (M.A.). The memorial stone here was erected by contributions from African students in Great Britain and America and other friends of Dr. Aggrey.

A glowing tribute to the life and work of the African leader was made by Lord Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.

12/5/42

Lord Halifax said:

"No doubt remains that men of every race found in Dr. Aggrey something that gave life to their own deepest hopes and feelings. He was an African, and proud of his heritage; he was eager, as he himself said, to be a first class Negro;' he had no desire to be a third-class European. Among his sayings, none seems better to be remembered than his image of the black and white keys on a piano keyboard. 'You can play a tune of sorts on the black keys,' he said, 'but for harmony you must use both the black and the white.'

"'For harmony you must use both the black and the white'—this was indeed the core of Dr. Aggrey's wisdom, and because of that he won the love and affection of all. 'And so, old friend,' wrote Sir Gordon Guggisberg, late governor of the Gold Coast, when he heard of his death, Rest in peace. You have laid the foundations for the road along which your beloved Africans are marching.' In his honor Sir Ransford Slater, Guggisberg's successor, issued an Extraordinary Gazette, declaring that the passing of Dr. Aggrey was 'a severe blow to both government and people.'

"Such words were said because these men, the colonial officers charged with responsibility towards Africa and deeply conscious of the weight of that responsibility, were the white keys playing in harmony with Aggrey's black. They shared with him the faith that 'the infinite personality of man can only come from the magnificent harmony of all human races,' that 'no nation can find its own salvation by breaking away from others,' that 'we must all be saved or we must all perish together.'"

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university, declared in his letter read at the memorial service:

12/5/42

"It is to me this type that we must look for aid from the race which he adorned in building the new world so that it will include all peoples, all religions, all colors and all social and economic types."

The British Embassy sent a message to be read at the dedication by Dr. Edwin W. Smith of England, author of "Aggrey of Africa" and "The Golden Stool," and former president of the Royal Anthropological institute of Great Britain. Nwia Kofi Nkruma, president of the African Students' association, cut the sod to be sent to Dr. Aggrey's ancestral home for burial.

Robert Kweku Atta Gardiner of the Universities of Cambridge and London, Colonial Research scholar at the University of Oxford, and representative of the West African Students' Union in England, who recently arrived in this country, delivered the major memorial address. He comes from the same village in the Gold Coast—Anamabu—where Dr. Aggrey was born.

The monument was accepted in a brief speech by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. Prof. Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina, also made a brief address. Mrs. Aggrey unveiled the monument.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg:
South Africa

# The Failure Of Segregation

OCT 17 1942

The statement that the "policy of segregation could not be carried out to its logical conclusin, because the interests of the Europeans and Natives were interlocked," which was made by Mr. D L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs early this week at Kingwilliamstown, has undoubtedly upset the minds of the advocates of this policy. But Mr. Smit will certainly be congratulated by all those who believe in inter-racial co-operation, those who believe that there can be no peaceful development of this country until white and black have learned to work together, not as masters and servants, but as partners in the business of civilising the African continent. Whether many Europeans will agree with him or not, we are definitely sure that Mr. Smit in stating that the policy of segregation has failed was not actuated by selfish motives but moved by an ardent desire to give white South Africa the benefit of his knowledge and experience. For the fact stands out clearly that as Chairman of the Natives Representative Council, Mr. Smit has acquired a deeper knowledge of African affairs than any of his predecessors. He knows the conditions under which Africans live and labour, not as told by the officials of his Department, but by the spokesmen of the African people.

It is not surprising therefore, that he has now publicly declared that the segregation policy of the Union "cannot be carried out to its logical conclusion, because the interests of the Europeans and Natives are interlocked." What has brought about the failure of the policy of segregation is the inadequacy of land set aside for African occupation. The Natives Trust and Land Act has hopelessly failed to effect a territorial separation of the races, and has thus failed to justify the political and economic segregation of the Africans. Because of the congestion in the so-called Native reserves, in spite of the efforts of the Trust to improve the situation, the influx of Africans into urban areas still remains a difficult problem for the Municipalities to solve. The truth is that total segregation of the races at this stage is practically an impossibility. It might have been feasible at the time when it was advocated by Dr. Philip, but it is out of the question under the conditions existing to-day.

OCT 17 1942

Mr. Smit is urging Europeans to improve the economic conditions of the urban Africans, "to pay them better wages and to see that they are better fed and given amenities essential to urban dwellers." The failure to do this, he says, will prevent them from fulfilling their trusteeship as the ruling race. To this plea, we hope the employers of African labour in industry and commerce, will not turn a deaf ear. The raising of the African standard of living will not in any way endanger the security of the white race. On the contrary it will stimulate the expansion of industry and commerce.

Another important point to which Mr. Smit has drawn the attention of the white public is the fact that "Natives are hedged round with too many restrictive laws," and that "artificial restrictions are placed upon their activities." There can be no doubt that in mentioning these disabilities, Mr. Smit wanted the public to realise that reform in this connection was urgently needed. He wanted them to react in such a way as to enable the authorities to bring about the necessary reforms.

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THE BANTU WORLD, JOHANNESBURG.
South Africa

# Administration And Conditions Of Africans Reviewed

## Mr. Smit's Indictment Of Restrictive Laws

Speaking at a Municipal luncheon given by the Municipality of King William's Town at the Commercial Hotel, King William's Town on Monday, October 12, 1942 Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, who was the guest of honour said that he was sorry Colonel Reitz had been prevented by illness from being present. He had asked him to convey to the audience his sincere regret and his good wishes for the prosperity and future progress of the town. He also desired him to tender the Government's deep sympathy at the loss of so many of their sons in the great struggle in Libya. "Their sacrifices have not been in vain and we know that these young men have maintained the highest traditions of your Border districts—and that having given all they have gained all."

Continuing Mr. Smit said: "To me, Mr Mayor, the meeting with so many old friends at this luncheon has been a great pleasure, particularly as I was born in your hinterland; and since my earliest years, I have regarded King William's Town with a feeling of veneration as the place where our administration in this territory began; and there is nobody who has cause for more abundant gratitude to the people of this town for their hospitality and kindness to me and the officers of my department, and for the sympathy we have received in our Native administration.

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…nesty and religion and high morals required them to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty the King.

"Sir Benjamin Durban's experiment failed for want of support from the British Government.

OCT 24 1942

**"We have tried out many other experiments in Native administration since then; but we have a long road to travel still, and our ultimate success will depend upon the sympathy and good sense of our European citizens. During the past few years we have been engaged in a policy of segregation, but the interests of the Europeans and the Natives have become so interlocked and the pathway is beset with so many practical difficulties that I do not think we shall ever be ab'e to carry it to its logical conclusion.**

"But at the same time, owing to the generosity of the Government, a great deal of good work has been done since the so-called segregation laws were passed, to improve the condition of the Natives—not only in the purchase of more land for Native settlement but in providing large sums of money for Native housing and education, and we look forward to a period of great progress and a gradual improvement in the attitude of the White man towards the Black in the next decade. And Mr. Mayor, we have been greatly encouraged in our work by the liberal attitude and help we have received from King William's Town. Your location is an example that we hope will be followed by other municipalities in the Eastern Province, and the work you are doing for the social welfare of your Native community is deserving of the highest praise.

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**MATTER OF GRAVE CONCERN**

"But, Mr. Mayor, we need to go a step further than that. The economic condition of the Natives in most of our urban centres is a matter for grave concern, and until we improve the economic standard of Natives in the towns—until we are prepared to pay them better wages, to see that they are properly fed and to give them the decent amenities that are essential to the urban dweller, we shall never fulfil the trusteeship that has been laid upon us as the ruling race.

**"I know I am treading on dangerous ground, Mr. Mayor, but in our administration we hedge the Native round with too many restrictive laws, and for the protection of our own interests we impose colour bars and deny him the right to take his place in our industries as a skilled worker, and in other ways we place artificial limitations upon his activities.**

**"These things, Mr. Mayor, are unjust and we should take courage in … hands and abolish them all.**

"The Government has recently appointed a Commission to enquire into the health of the people and to make recommendations for the establishment of a National Health Service—but in so far as the Natives are concerned, while better hospital facilities are urgent and necessary, such measures are merely palliatives and will not bring the millenium we seek unless they go hand in hand with better wages, better food and better housing.

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"I thank you, Sir, for your hospitality, and I assure you that this function will always remain with me as a very pleasant memory," Mr. Smit concluded.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

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56a

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An attempt to throw light on one of the great problems we shall have to face, in war and in peace.

Sierra Leone
The Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa

By T. CULLEN YOUNG.

## Britain and the *Herrenvolk* Theory.

It may seem strange that in the midst of our tangle of perplexities and responsibilities of war, and the complete upturn of our own life and vast uncertainty as to the conditions of our post war existence, we should be asked to turn our thoughts elsewhere just now. Yet it is just because we are at war, and because the struggle centres around a theory of racial discrimination which would place one people over all others, that we British folk are being compelled not only to defend but also to examine ourselves.

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56a-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# British Experts Study Plans

SEP 5 1942

By GEORGE PADMORE
(London Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 3. (Censored)—Plans for colonial reconstruction of the Empire have been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons and among colonial experts since the collapse of British power in the Far East.

Realizing that Africa is destined to constitute the main territories in the empire in the future, post-war schemes for developing these rich colonies are being worked out by a special committee set up by the colonial office under the chairmanship of Lord Hailey, former governor in India.

"The old idea of 'empire' is absolutely dead, and with it the belief that men of one pigmentation of skin are ipso facto superior to those of other skin pigmentation," writes leftist millionaire publisher Edward Hulton in his weekly, Picture Post. "Our government should, incidentally, now make a formal declaration that we honor Chinese civilization and deplore all loose talk about 'little yellow men,' even as applied to the Japanese," says Editor Hulton.

### POST-WAR CONTROL OF "BACKWARD RACES"

Passing on to discuss the future of Africa, Hulton says, "In the future, the 'backward peoples' must be ruled, not merely so that their own interests are 'paramount'—as in the present colonial office phrase; the natural resources of, say, nortehern Rhodesia, must be kept in that country for the good of its inhabitants and not drained for the benefit of share-holders in London.

SEP 5 1942

"All trade and development in backward areas will have to be under government control, even regardless of the measure of nationalization or government control, which is established in this country. And if western Europe becomes a federation, a federal organization must administer the former colonies of the European Powers—including the British. Under the aegis of this body, the so-called 'backward nations' must be schooled, finally to take their place as equals at the counsel table of the federation. Thus the age of 'empires' will give place to the new age of free federation and equal partnership in the enjoyment of the age-old bounty of nature and the new possibilities of science."

### BROADCAST ON FUTURE OF AFRICA

Broadcasting on the future of the colonial empire, Under-Secretary of State Harold MacMillan assured the British people that despite reports to the contrary, "the colonial empire is not going to break up. Indeed, it is only really just beginning. We must see to it that the comradeship and partnership, which are growing up between us during the war, continue into the day of peace. For do not let us think they will be easy days; they will be difficult and exacting days. And the whole concern—the colonies and ourselves—must stand together, for security, for trade, and for a common ideal and purpose of life. The pioneer days lie behind. The great days lie ahead.

SEP 5 1942

"For there is a great job to be done. We have to press forward with education, health services, transport, roads, railways, agriculture, mining, industry. Those are the material things. But they can only prosper if they are based upon a real understanding of the heart and mind."

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

# Year Of Toil And Sweat At Fort Cox

JUL 1 1 1942

## ANNUAL REPORT

At the annual prize-giving function held on Wednesday, June 17 the Actin the course of his annual report said :—

The past year has been a year of toil and sweat. We have also not been spared the blood and tears and it is with deep regret that we have to record the untimely death of one of our staff, young Lieutenant H. B. Stevenson of the South African Air Force, who was killed in an air crash in East Africa.

JUL 1 1 1942

The health of the students has been excellent throughout the year. The number of students reporting sick has again been negligible. The school physician, Dr. R. T. Bokwe, is to be congratulated on this fine record.

### NEW VILLAGE BUILT

The students have worked well and willingly throughout their course. They have perhaps worked harder than any previous batch of students. They have had to work overtime practically every day and they have sacrificed many of their Saturday afternoons, devoting the time to work. All this was due to extra work the school was asked to undertake as a war measure to increase food production for man and beast. The school also undertook to build 30 cottages for some 30 Native families from Graaff-Reinet who have recently been settled on the Cwaru farm adjoining Fort Cox. Over 400,000 bricks had to be made. Stone for foundation had to be quarried and carted and the houses had to be built as short a time as possible. Work on the Cwaru settlement commenced at the beginning of August last year, and by the end of the year the whole settlement was completed and the settlers, comprising some 160 men, women and children, were in residence. Lectures and an extensive programme of farm work had to be carried out at the same time.

This extra work has been all to the advantage of the students. Most of them are now expert brick-makers and builders. They have seen all records in crop production surpassed by over 100 per cent. during the last two years. The school's annual normal production in the past has been in the region of 500 to 600 bags of grain The past year it will be well over the 1,200 mark. We have already reaped 100 bags of wheat, 330 bags of kaffircorn, and it is estimated that there will be over 700 bags of mealies. some 200 bags of soya beans and ordinary beans, already reaped but not threshed.

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Besides the grain, hundreds of tons of silage, cowpea fodder, greenfood, lucerne hay, etc., has been produced for stock. More than the school's requirements of potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes and vegetables have also been won from the soil during the year.

In spite of a heavy programme of work the students have done well at soccer, rugby, cricket and tennis, holding their own against most of the big neighbouring institutions. For the first time Fort Cox students managed to win that most exciting event, the relay race, when competing against Fort Hare, at For Cox Native Agricutural School Principal (Mr. A. L. Vanderplank) in

Lovedale, Healdtown and St. Matthews at inter-institution athletic sports competition held at Lovedale in April last.

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The number of students, probationer demonstrators and women home demonstrators in training at Fort Cox during the year was as follows : Senior students 49, junior students 53, probationer demonstrators 2.

JUL 1 1 194

The number of applications received for the next course are numerous. It is the intention of the Department of Native Affairs to have a number of teachers trained at Fort Cox in the near future. Facilities are being made to accept some 8 or 10 prospective teachers for the two-year diploma course next term and a similar number of existing teachers will be accepted for a one-year certificate course in agriculture. They will be knocked into shape at Fort Cox and it is hoped that they will be better qualified to teach agricultural subjects, including vegetable gardening, in a practical and useful manner to numerous children at the rural schools in the reserve. They will be treated as ordinary students at Fort Cox and will follow the present syllabus of the two-year diploma course with slight modifications to bring in club work, preparation of food, marketing, etc.

### THE DIPLOMA COURSE

No further changes were made in the training of diploma students. It is hoped to adjust the vacation periods in the near future and we wish to abolish the Christmas holidays altogether as they correspond with the most important crop production period of the year when weed growth etc., has to be controlled. It is also our intention to make a change in the long winter vacation period as well, allowing only half the number of students to be away at a time. This will mean extra work and fewer holidays for the students, but it will also mean greater efficiency in instruction in their important agricultural project work training.

The senior students were again divided into groups of eight, each group operating on a set of farm projects. The size of each of these project units is based on the amount of land and stock which the average African farmer in the Ciskei and elsewhere can command. Only simple equipment, such as the ordinary African farmer can afford, was used in working of these projects.

The report gave details of each project and proceeded :

If only the average African farmer or small holder could reap half Fort Cox students this year on their similar small holdings they would be approximately three to four times better off than they are at present. The Ciskei would be turned into a granary and a country literally flowing with milk and honey. The malnutrition bogey would disappear overnight. Villages would spring up where only bleak denuded locations exist today. King William's Town, the capital of Ciskei, would recapture her past glory through the possession of a flourishing hinterland. Why cannot such a state of affairs be brought about? Our soldiers, both South Africans and Africans, up North are facing greater and sterner problems than the domestic issues on the home front and they are winning through gloriously. Is it not discipline, organisation, morale which is leading them on to victory? Let us bring in a little more discipline, organisation and the correct spirit of progress to enable us to win through to a not less glorious victory against want, misery malnutrition and disease. Many of our soldiers after the war will require and deserve inspiring and fruitful work. Let them turn their tanks into tractors and and their guns into ploughs to enable every citizen of this country to win through to peace and plenty, security for all.

It can be done; it must be done; it will be done should be the resolve of every South African and African, otherwise we may in the not too far distant future see our beautiful country turned into just another African desert brought about by all the overstocking and bad farming methods at present tolerating in the country generally and in the African areas in particular.

### Women Home Demonstrators

Besides training men, two women home demonstrators were trained with marked success during the year. Before coming to Fort Cox they had taken a course for departmental visiting teachers or Jean teachers held at All Saints in the Transkei. It is hoped to extend this course in the near future so that women can be trained to carry out useful work, including vegetable gardening, cookery, poultry and pig-rearing and child welfare amongst the womenfolk in the African areas. This work by trained women at their people's homes is already showing excellent results.

A very successful short course for African women was held during the past year. A record number of 75 women attended. Applications for another women's short course to be held next year are coming in well. They already exceed the number received last year.

Two well supported farmers' days were held during the past year, one for women and one for men, well over 1,000 people being present. These days are becoming more and more popular, due largely to the official support given by the Chief Native Commissioner, who always comes out to address the farmers on these occasions and also to the leading Africans who make a point af attending to express their views on agricultural and living problems affecting the welfare of their people. One leading African recently remarked that Fort Cox is one of the few centres of African education where learning is not confined only to the students but to the parents as well.

Kaffircorn.—Some 40 strains of kaffircorn varieties from all over the Union and beyond its borders have again been tested out, with more and more promising results. It is due to these experiments which have been in operation for the past four years, that it is possible to report such excellent yields from all our lands planted to this crop. 14½ bags to the acre were obtained from some of our dry lands this year—£16 worth of kaffircorn per acre at present day prices. We hear that African farmers who obtained this heavy yielding tested seed from the school last year are also reaping good crops.

Soya Beans.—Soya beans, which have been tried out in various ways for the past few years, are now being planted on a comparatively large scale. 35 acres were planted to this crop last season and over 200 bags of 200lbs. each are expected when they are threshed. This wonderful bean will in future be used to balance our poultry rations in the place of meat meal, which is now difficult to obtain. It is also intended to use it to balance our cow rations for milk production in the place of monkey-nut meal, which is also scarce. They have already been used to fortify the mealie and other unbalanced African foods with excellent results. Good biscuits costing 2d. per lb. have been made with soya bean meal, mealie meal, ordinary fat or lard, bicarbonate of soda, syrup or molasses and a little salt.

### Feeding School Children

Interesting experiments in the feeding of school children have been carried out at one of the rural schools near Fort Cox. The parents supply the mealies or kaffircorn. These are ground and fortified with 20 per cent. soya bean meal at Fort Cox. This meal is then made into porridge and "marewu," which is prepared and consumed by children at the school on three days each week. On the other two days the children cook and eat stews made from vegetables they themselves grow in their school gardens. This experiment was carried out in collaboration with Dr. Bokwe, Assistant District Surgeon, Middledrift, who weighs and examines the children from time to time. His report on the experiment was a very favourable one. It is intended to carry out further feeding schemes with equal quantities of skim milk and soya bean-yellow mealie meal porridge made into a nourishing gruel. The food will be prepared at Fort Cox and sent to surrounding schools. Each child will be given 1pint of this fortified food each day. Additional cows have already been purchased to enable a start to be made on the feeding of some 300 school children in the near future. The cream taken from the milk will be more or less replaced by the fat from the soya bean. The cream cheque will go a long way towards making this a self-supporting feeding scheme.

JUL 11 1942

A big programme of development work was carried out throughout the year. Over [illegible] acres of land was levelled and graded for irrigation purposes by the Trust engineering section. The students levelled, graded and finally water-levelled and planted 4 acres to lucerne.

An extensive building programme was successfully carried out during the year.

Usual extension work, such as judging at shows and delivering of lectures and demonstrations in many areas of the Ciskei, was carried out by the school staff.

I thank the staff for their excellent work and willing service throughout the year. I especially thank Mr. Ross, the Acting Vice-Principal, for his wholehearted support in helping me to run the school.

JUL 11 1942

I would also like to convey a message of greetings and goodwill from the school to those of our staff and ex-staff members who are in the fighting services. We envy them and are proud of their deeds

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World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# Strategy in Africa

By Wm. Philip Simms

OCT 20 1942

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Negro republic of Liberia, sometimes called "the foster child of Uncle Sam," is about to join in the war on the side of the United Nations, according to Axis spokesmen, thus providing a base from which to attack Dakar.**

According to a German broadcast, unconfirmed here, a division of American troops has arrived at Monrovia, the Liberian capital. Pro-Nazi Vichy officials say allied men and material continue to land at every available West African port. Judging by the commotion Berlin, Vichy and Rome are making a major allied offensive is expected in Africa shortly.

Liberia, however, is not a particularly good springboard. It lacks the harbor facilities so essential to the quick handling of shipping. However, the British colony and protectorate of Sierra Leone adjoins Liberia on the north, and its capital, Freetown, is one of the best ports in the region. Freetown is about 500 miles south of Dakar.

• • OCT 20 1942

**Then there is Gambia, another British** colony and protectorate. Gambia actually forms an enclave in French Senegal, and Bathurst, Gambia's capital, is scarcely 100 miles from Dakar, the capital of Senegambia. Bathurst has long been a British air base. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh once landed and took off there.

Taken together, therefore, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia offer considerable strategic advantages. There is ample ground space and anchorage for large-scale military, naval and air operations, with plenty of room on high ground for personnel.

Gambia has an area of 4000 square miles, being somewhat smaller than Connecticut. It straddles Gambia River, the only stream on the west coast navigable by ocean steamers 200 miles up throughout the year. Bathurst has about 10,000 population, faces the river and has plenty of deep water.

• • OCT 20 1942

**Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone,** on the other hand, is quite a metropolis. It has upward of 55,000 inhabitants. It used to be dubbed "white man's grave," because of malaria and other tropical diseases. Since the turn of the century, however, conditions there have greatly improved.

Liberia has a more healthful climate. It is within five degrees of the equator, but the country is mostly plateau averaging around 1500 feet. Monrovia has about 12,000 population. Almost all of the 20,000 or so Americo-Liberians live there or along the coastal fringe, leaving the hinterland to the 1,500,000 natives.

Berlin radio reports that President Roosevelt's special envoy, Lester A. Walton, has conferred with Liberian President Edwin J. Barclay and that a statement is momentarily expected announcing "adherence to the United Nations."

Mr. Walton is a former Negro newspaperman of international reputation. He covered the Geneva Conferences at which the League of Nations evolved a plan to save Liberia from bankruptcy or worse. His stories were among the best published in this country.

• • • OCT 20 1942

**Liberia was first known as the "grain coast"** because of a special kind of pepper which grew there, called "grains of paradise." In the early 1820s an American organization set up a colony there for freed slaves. At first called Christopolis, the colony was later renamed Liberia and this, in turn, became a republic.

Even so, Liberia's pathway has always been thorny. Few American Negroes have gone there to live as her sponsors intended. After more than a century, fewer than 25,000 are there today. Financial worries continued to pile up until the depression hit her in 1933, when the United States and the League had to go to her rescue. The alternative was the loss of her independence and a future under British or French mandate.

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
October 21, 1942

## U. S. Troops In Liberia

Quite aside from the military significance, interest attaches to the sending of American troops to Liberia because of the strange background of this far-off Negro Republic.

Liberia, as a Negro Republic, had its inception in the minds of a group of fanatics more than a hundred years ago. Living in the North and knowing nothing about the Negro, these fanatics conceived the idea that it would be a grand thing to create a Negro Republic in Africa and bring about conditions under which the Negroes in the South could go back to their native land.

Thus Liberia came into being and forthwith plans were made for carrying the Negroes of the South back to Africa. But, to the amazement of the fanatics, the Negroes did not want to go and those actually departing were infinitisimal in number. The whole thing proved a relatively empty gesture, based upon a false hypothesis.

And, it might be observed, that this is the trouble with all the reformers who wish to deal with the Negro situation from the outside. They don't know what it is all about and usually fall into serious error, as was the case in the founding of Liberia, which country has never attracted Negroes from the United States and which has led a stormy and disappointing existence under natives, who constitute the major part of the population.

56a-1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Padmore Assails Abuses Of Britain in Africa

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## Hard to Put Faith in World Crusade In Face of Them, Author Declares

JUL 25 1942

LONDON—"How can we expect other peoples to believe that Britain stands for a better world when injustices like these remain in the British Empire?"

George Padmore, Negro author of several books on imperialism and colonial problems and newspaper correspondent, in the New Leader of May 9, continues his expose of today's British policy in Africa, even though the United Nations, of which Britain is a member, have declared their purpose to achieve the liberation of the oppressed and exploited under the Hitler system.

Mr. Padmore says:

**Get 30 Cents a Day**

"Gold and diamond mining, and more lately maganese, have begun to create an industrial proletariat, whose wages are in the region of 30 cents per day, or less. Together with this gradual proletarianisation, it looks as though all the other evils concomitant with the growth of industrialisation in Africa will come to West Africa, unless something drastic is done to assist the native peoples to secure better wages and conditions of work. This, however, in present conditions seems a most unlikely eventuality, and the plans suggested both by Dr. Leys and Dr. Hinden, both of whom are quite clear in their minds as to the evils which British imperialism has wrought in Africa, but neither of whom seems to wish to put an end to that imperialism, are utterly inadequate.

"Both have ideas for alleviating the disabilities of the African natives, but they want to achieve these humanitarian ends within the framework of the existing social order, which is impossible.

"Dr. Leys believes that a 'dispatch' to the House of Commons will secure the necessary amelioration, based upon the abolition of racial discrimination, which he imagines can be achieved with due regard for vested interests.

**Provides Big Salaries**

"Dr. Hinden advocates a wider Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which, to date, has given most of the colonies nothing more than a few labour advisers, whose aim is to obstruct the natural development of militant trade unionism among the native workers.

"The money which the scheme has declaredly put aside for development purposes is merely being spent in providing salaries for white officials and so-called experts. Where any sums are spent on agricultural research, they are done so in the service of the white planters. If Dr. Hinden would say who is to administer her Development and Welfare Fund, we might perhaps get somewhere, but unless she does so, we can only assume that Whitehall bureaucrats are to be its administrators.

"It is peculiar that most British Left-Wing intellectuals who see the dire results which British colonial policy (supposedly the best in the world has achieved, nevertheless refuse to see that the only possible and lasting solution is the complete liquidation of the system of imperialism which has given rise to the conditions which they deplore."

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Demand Abolition Of Pass Laws In South Africa

NEW YORK—Following receipt of information in this country to the effect that the South African Government has decided to recognize African trade unions and to relax the obnoxious pass laws in industrial centers such as Johannesburg, Protoria, Bloomfontein, etc., the Council on African Affairs here forwarded a communication to Colonel Reitz of the South African government, demanding complete abolition of "pass laws" which serve to hinder the freedom of movement of African people.

**The council stated that "pass laws" do violence to African peoples and are in conflict with the role of South Africa in today's struggle for freedom against all fascism."**

### HISTORY OF PASS LAWS

Referring to the history of the "pass laws," the New York council declared:

"The history of the pass laws in South Africa reveals some of the bitter experiences of African people.

"Originally instituted in 1809, the first S. A. Pass Regulation was intended to 'fix' the residence of the Hottentots, then inhabiting the Cape Province.

**"Despite the nomadic life of the Hottentots, individuals who had no pass were regarded as vagrants and local authorities could contract them into service with anyone whom they pleased.**

"As the white settlers moved into the interior of South Africa from the coastal areas, continuous clashes took place with the African Bantu inhabitants and a further use was found for the pass regulation to prevent Xhosa tribes from occupying the border districts.

### VAGRANCY ACTS

"In the Cape Province, the movement of Africans was controlled through the operation of Vagrancy Acts. As a result the law compelling the carrying of passes is now less in evidence there.

"In the northern provinces of South Africa, however, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, pass laws have always been rigid. Africans cannot travel without passes and can be flogged as well as imprisoned for failure to produce them on request by the police.

### WHAT ARE THE PASSES?

"The 'passes' which Africans are forced to carry include the following: a receipt for payment of the annual Poll Tax of $5, a 'monthly' pass or Native Service Contract which must be franked by the employer each month with a 2/- (50 cent) revenue stamp, a 'night special' pass authorizing Africans to be on the streets between the curfew hour, 9 p. m. and 4 a. m., and a 'traveling' pass authorizing movement for unemployed Africans.

### EXEMPTION IS DIFFICULT

"Although exemption from the necessity of carrying passes can be obtained from the Native Affairs Department in practice it is difficult for any large number of Africans to obtain the necessary educational qualificatons. Such exemption is in itself only another pass, failure to produce which leads to arrest.

### NUMEROUS ARRESTS

"Colonel Deneys Reitz, minister of Native Affairs, who has championed the abolition of the pass system, estimated recently that in the Transvaal province alone between 19[illegible] and 1941 no fewer than 297,0[illegible]9 Africans were arrested under the pass laws: 283,823 prosecuted and 273,790 convicted while probably five times that number were accosted by the police.

### AFRICANS FIGHT FOR THEIR FREEDOM

"Africans themselves have played a significant role in helping to bring about the removal of pass laws in the cities and are now campaigning for their removal in rural areas as well. The All African Convention, a coordinating body of existing African organizations, since its inception in 1935 has waged a bitter fight against the pass laws.

"Particularly active has been the African National Congress. one of its affiliated bodies, under the leadership of Dr. A. B. Xuma, who studied medicine in the United States and is now president-general of the African National Congress. Many [illegible] trade unionists have actively supported these efforts and have themselves strongly [illegible]dicted the pass system."

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# MISS THOMAS FIRST TO BE SO HONORED

OCT 24 1942

## 32 - Year - Old Justice Is Graduate of College In England

OCT 24 1942

IKEJA, Nigeria—(ANP)—Miss Stella Thomas has been appointed a magistrate by the British government, according to an announcement this week. Miss Thomas is the first African woman to be so honored, and has already begun her new duties here.

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The new justice, who is just 32 years old, went to England in 1925 to be educated at Portway college in Reading. She was the first African woman to be called to the English bar after completing law studies at the Middle Temple. A brother, Stephen, now magistrate at Abeokuta, was also a student there.

OCT 24 1942

The father of Miss Thomas was elected a president of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce a few years ago. Most of the other members of the chamber are British. A younger brother, Peter, was the first African from Nigeria to join the RAF. He won his wings soon afterward.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Confab Considers Post War Problems Of Africa

WESTERVILLE, O. —(ANP)—Africa, one of the major "prizes" at stake in the present war, was the topic of a seven-day church conference on African affairs which closed here Thursday. The conference which brought together officers, and authorities on Africa at historic Otterbein College, was sponsored by the Africa Committee of the Foreign Mission Conference of North America to "take stock" of mission work in Africa, and plan for its further unification.

Dr. Emory Ross, organizer of thee conference, declared the basic problem in Africa to be, "as in America and in many other parts of the world, that of race and color adjustments."

Announcement by the Phelps-Stokes fund, long serving Africa and the American Negro, of appointment of the "American Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims," came during the conference. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the Fund, declared:

"There are many reasons why the United States should be interested in Africa. Among these are the facts that the United States has large educational, philanthropic, religious and commercial interests in Africa; and that Negro Americans not only constitute one-tenth of the population of the United States, but that they are about one-tenth of all persons of African descent in the world."

Post-war plans for Africa by the conference include a new emphasis on adult education; adequate elementary schooling by governments and missions for every African child; and the organization on a union basis in Africa of schools of medicine, theology, agriculture, and education on a college and university level.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Jan Smuts' Post-War Rule Feared by Liberty Lovers

Nov. 21, 1942

## Noted Reactionary Forges to Front as Foes of Imperialism Mass for Fight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The role of South African premier and Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts in the reconstruction period of peace after the war has risen to trouble the minds of the leaders of the democratic front in the nation's capital, according to a usually reliable source.

Of late, several prominent members of President Roosevelt's administration have been building up sentiment within the United States and in foreign countries with a view to according a larger degree of economic and political freedom to the colonial peoples than now exists under the imperialism of the European nations, Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal.

Wendell L. Willkie, although unattached to the government, is known to be one of imperialism's most avowed enemies. Under-secretary of State Sumner Welles, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and other influential figures in and out of Washington share Mr. Wilkie's views. They desire that their interpretation of the war aims of the United States, as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, should become a "World Charter" designed to build a world of free men, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

But the appearance of General Smuts, an avowed enemy of the non-white peoples, particularly the black and brown peoples of Africa where, in his own country, the Union of South Africa, race prejudice and discrimination are more rampant and vicious than in our own states of Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, has inspired all but a hopeless future. Smuts, they feel, has an all-powerful influence on the British ruling class and the masses.

One of the staunchest supporters of the now defunct League of Nations, Smuts is said to be scheduled to play a most important part in the formulation of the policies of the coming peace conferences. As a matter of fact, it is believed that while in London the other day, he spent a good deal of time discussing the problems of peace, a move which the leaders of African thought are known to fear as an ominous sign of things to come.

Peace, according to the Boer leader, they say, would be a peace excluding the African peoples from any decent place in national and world affairs. It is recalled that after the expulsion of the Italians from Ethiopia, Smuts put up a terrible fight with the government at Whitehall demanding that Ethiopia should be made a colonial possession of Britain. White leaders in Washington and colored leaders in many lands are definitely against the influence of this "doddering old man" in the shaping of the new world order.

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# Status Of African Chiefs

"West African Pilot"
Lagos, West Africa

THE Honourable G. Moore of the Gold Coast Legislative Council, delivering an address at Accra recently, touched upon the question of the status of African Chiefs in our new civilisation and [illegible] it as being that of puppets who have no will of their own, but are subject to the whims of District Officers. He called for a change and suggested that the Chiefs themselves should take the lead.

Nana Sir Ofori Atta, K. B. E., Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa, one of the leading Chiefs of the Gold Coast Native States, naturally defended this criticism, but could not but agree that the Chiefs have lost some of their former functions and prerogatives as a result of contact with European civilisation, although they still retain certain rights.

We sympathise with the views of Mr Moore and also with the defence of the Honourable Nana, because what obtains on the Gold Coast also obtains here. We agree that a change of front is essential. African Chiefs should be allowed to function and direct their own States themselves, especially now that many of them are enlightened.

The role of Administrative Officers should be reduced to that of advisers, and never as lords and masters. And incidentally, this demand is not only being made here and in other African territories alone. It is being made in England, in the Socialist circles especially, and we hope the powers-that-be will comply.

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# Four Freedoms For All Races

IN HIS Flag Day address to the world, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt re-emphasised that the Four Freedoms which he enunciated some time ago—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear—are for all races and creeds, without any distinction or modification.

He said that if the peoples of the world lack these freedoms, they would lack all those things that make life itself worth living and would wither away and die. But if they possess them, life would blossom in all its radiance and man would enter into his golden age, the age of plenty and contentment.

"West African Pilot"

We agree with the views propounded by the President of the United States of America. As an idealist and also a practical man, he has put into practice in a limited fashion these things which he preaches and he has succeeded to do far more than he would otherwise have been were he to work with his eyes close to these truths. That is why we share with him his high hopes for a better world after this war.

Lagos, West Africa

But we know that it is not going to be smooth sailing to achieve the dreams of Mr Roosevelt. Reactionaries will soon be at work, trying to destroy this edifice which is being built with the blood and tears of men. We must oppose them as ruthlessly as we fight against the Nazis. In other words, we must be prepared for a grimmer fight after this war is won by the United Nations.

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# Young Mother Is Alleged To Throw Baby Into Bush

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria

JUN 2 5 1942

SHAGAMU [illegible]—The father of one of the students in the Wesley School here helped to rescue a nine days' old baby from death recently.

According to the report, some weeks ago, a woman gave birth to twins.

After some days, one of them died and was buried.

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The father who was to go on a journey shortly, asked his wife to take care of the other baby and then bid the household farewell.

JUN 2 5 1942

The mother was alleged to have thrown the other baby into a bush after the departure of her husband.

But, as luck will have it, Mr Ogunkoya the father of the school boy in question, passed by the bush and heard the baby crying.

He traced the baby and brought it to the Shagamu Native Administration Dispensary from where the child was taken to Ijebu Ode African Hospital.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# FIRST NIGERIAN PILOT OFFICER

OCT 2 4 1942

OCT 2 4 1942

OCT 2 4 1942

Pilot Officer Peter Thomas, of Lagos, the first Nigerian to be commissioned into the RAFVR, is training as a fighter pilot. Miss Stella Thomas, his sister, recently became West Africa's first woman magistrate, and his father was the first president of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# *African Negroes In British Colonial Unit*

NOV 1 4 1942

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### By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON (Special)—In recent appointments of Africans to positions of responsibility in their respective provinces, Great Britain's colonial office moved this week to integrate the African into the government of Africa. Native Africans so honored are: Koffie Busia, graduate of the Universities of London and Oxford, and Ameshadai Adu, brilliant professor of chemistry at Achimota College, Gold Coast, West Africa.

These two scholars are to be Assistant District Commissioners. Mr. Busia showed promise of a distinguished academic career right from his elementary school days. Success followed success, for he was invited to join the staff of the teachers' training college as a part-time teacher and student. Here he took his London bachelor of arts degree in history and won the coveted Gold Coast Government scholarship to Oxford.

While at Oxford Busia took an honors degree in philosophy and economics and immediately started to prepare a thesis for the Oxford doctorate of philosophy.

Koffie Busia's career gives the lie to the fallacy that the African has to pass through several generations of semi-literacy before he can take his place in the modern intellectual world. The circumstance which gives Busia's story such notable interest is that he is the first of his family to be able to read and write. Education in the modern sense was introduced into his home as late as 1917.

NOV 1 4 1942

**Direct Succession for Golden Stool**

Koffie Busia is an Ashanti and his family is one of the oldest in that historial region of West Africa. They have played an important part in the northern province of the ancient Ashanti kingdom. Koffie Busia himself is in direct line of succession for the "golden stool." His appointment as an Assistant District Commissioner will, therefore, enable him to use now the political tradition and wisdom inherited from his forefathers. He is a personal friend of the present King of Ashanti. At the age of 27, he is undobutedly one of the most influential young men in Ashanti.

The most brilliant student that has ever entered Achimota college is Ameshadai Adu. He was born on the Gold Coast and his family are well-known cocoa farmers and merchants in the eastern province of the Gold Coast. His uncle, Quashio Idun, who read law at Cambridge University, was also appointed a magistrate some four and a half years ago.

NOV 1 4 1942

On leaving elementary school at the age of 16, Adu was able to take his school certificate with exemption from the London matriculation and his inter-science degree (London) four and a half years later. He was then awarded the Achimota scholarship to Cambridge University, where he took an honors degree in chemistry.

Adu traveled extensively in Europe during his student days and devoted particular attention to present agricultural problems in Southeastern Europe. At the outbreak of war he returned home and was appointed to the faculty of Achimota College as professor of chemistry. This position he held until his appointment as District Officer.

NOV 1 4 1942

Like Busia, Adu interested himself in international affairs and attended several conferences in Britain and on the continent.

There can be no denying the effectiveness of these two appointments. It is praiseworthy that the administration has taken two such men into its confidence. These appointments take priority over any other the colonial office has hitherto given to Negroes. By recognizing the administrative ability of these two young Africans, the colonial office is using local skill and initiative.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Africa

# Salisbury, N. C. To Be Scene Of Sacred Event

NOV 14 1942

## Ceremonies In Memory Of Late Kwegyir Aggrey

NOV 14 1942

SALISBURY, N. C.—The first African funeral rites ever performed in America will be observed at Livingstone College here by African students this year on Thursday, November 26, in connection with the celebration of Aggrey Day—a day of thanksgiving and remembrance of the late Dr. James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey.

This announcement was made this week in New York by the director of information of the African Students' Association.

DR. JAMES EMMAN AGGREY

At this ceremony which is to be conducted under the joint auspices of the West African Students' Union of Great Britain and the African Students' Association of the United States, libations will be offered to the gods, according to traditional African ritual, the sod will be cut, and a piece of the earth in which the mortal remains of Aggrey lie will be taken by the students and sent to Africa for burial in Aggrey's ancestral home on the Gold Coast.

### LIVINGSTONE TEACHER

Dr. Aggrey was born on the Gold Coast, West Africa, in 1875. He became successively pupil and teacher in a mission school and later interpreter on Scott's expedition to Ashanti in 1900.

**He was a graduate of Columbia University, and afterwards professor at Livingstone College, N. C., for over twenty years.**

NOV 14 1942

He was also a member of the Phelps-Stokes Educational Commissions to Africa, and later became vice principal of Achimota College on the Gold Coast.

In 1927 Aggrey came back to America to see his family and to spend his first leave of absence. He died suddenly in New York City in the summer of that year.

### GREAT INFLUENCE

The influence of Aggrey on the African people is tremendous. His ideals influence many British colonial officials in formulating wise educational and social policies in various parts of Africa.

Achimota College on the Gold Coast, Yaba College in Nigeria, Makerere College in Uganda, Fort Hare and Lovedale Colleges in South Africa, and Gordon College in the Sudan are some of the great educational institutions which were either founded or completely reorganized through the influence and initiative of Dr Aggrey.

**Throughout his life he was identified with the movement for intelligent cooperation between the white and the black races and the cultures which they represent.**

His famous parable of the piano keys, in which he taught that only when the black and the white races work together with mutual self-respect and interdependence will there be lasting peace and perfect harmony in the world, is accepted by all who are interested in inter-racial understanding.

NOV 14 1942

### BRITONS TO ATTEND

British officials and representatives of many American organizations will be present. Nwia-Kofi Nkruma, president of the African Students' Association, will cut the sod.

**Kweku Atta Gardiner, of the universities of Cambridge and London, colonial research scholar at the University of Oxford, and representative of the West African Students' Union in England, who recently arrived in this country to attend the function, will deliver the major memorial address.**

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# New Deal For Africans

The great speech made by Dr. F. V. Machado, the Portuguese Minister of Colonies in Lourenco Marques last week, was remarkable in many respects. First and foremost it stressed on the necessity of protecting African workers in that Colony against abuses and exploitation.

"It is necessary to protect the Native against all abuses and guarantee him abundant food, hygienic living conditions, help in sickness and adequate clothing."

Aug. 29 1942

In this respect Dr. Machado voiced a truth that has always been advocated in these columns. That in order to get the best out of the African people, the first responsibility of those who seek their services is to ensure that their conditions of service are hygienic, healthy and economically sound. You get nothing from labourers who are toiling under unhygienic and repressive conditions. Satisfied and protected labourers are capable of giving of their best services which redound to the good of the country concerned.

Dr. Machado went further and pointed out that "if we wish to civilise the Native, we must instil in him the moral notion that he has no right to live without work."

This is sound commonsense. Many employers realise its significance. The difference comes in when this philosophy is interpreted into practical politics. For instance, many employers who employ hundreds of African labourers have only one aim in mind: to get every ounce of energy from the labourer without giving him anything concrete in return for the services rendered.

This attitude has made itself manifest to the labourer in many ways. The indifference shown by these employers to their labourers' efforts creates in the minds of the servants a distaste for work. They become resentful and unresponsive. They have been made to feel that they work only to enrich the white man. They get nothing in return for faithful services rendered. They see no moral right in working under such conditions.

They have not been instilled with the "moral notion that they have no right to live without working."

Dr. Machado seeks to cure this malady by calling upon the white people to face this truth and to put it into practice. A man who looks after the interests of his labourers wins their goodwill. In working for him they learn to love their work.. They see the necessity of working; for the benefits of good work are ever before them. In this way both employer and labourer understand each other and the community benefits.

The results of idleness are apparent to all. People who idle about while others are occupied soon get into mischief. They have no moral backbone which is inculcated in every man who works and thus has self-respects. Our people must realise this. Indeed, we doubt if they are not even now aware of the pernicious influence of loafing. We are not here going into the question of why people loaf at all. Some are forced by dismissals or lack of employment to do so. But we are referring to those who indulge in the habit of loafing because it suits their natures.

We are pleased that Dr. Machado's appeal for a more progressive Native policy for Portuguese East Africa. has also been in the forefront in the struggles of those who have the interests of the Africans at heart. The present elections for the Senate, House of Assembly and the Natives' Representative Council are fought on these grounds.

Leaders of all shades of opinions realise that this question is one of the most vital confronting this country. Great and many have been the efforts made by these men and other to educate the white public to the fact that in their African fellow-citizens they have an untapped reservoir which would be of immense value to the country. This reservoir only needs to be tapped with sympathy, understanding and help in order to give of its best.

A repressed African community retards the progress of the country. It menaces European security and cripples the efforts of the country's would-be saviours.

56-a- 1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Ethiopian Women Raped Wholesale By Italians; Abdomens Bayoneted

OKLAHOMA CITY (ANP)—Ethiopian women were ravished and raped on a wholesale level by the brutal Italians and then had to suffer excruciating pain as their rapists tore op en ther abdomens with blades and bayonets to prevent childbirth, declared Nebraska Williams, world-famous globe-trotter, who arrived here last week.

Williams, who claims to have traveled 36,491 miles in 51 countries, told a harrowing tale of the brutality of Italian soldiers toward Ethiopian women.

OCT 10 1942

**Babies Split Apart**

"When births did occur," Williams said, "the babies were split apart."

Many times, Williams asserted, he had to cover his wife's eyes to shut from view the dead bodies lying about the streets.

Upon his arrival here, Williams and his wife were greeted at the state house by James E. Berry, lieutenant-governor, acting in place of their chief executive. His wife is Shena, the daughter of an African king.

The world traveler is 38 years old and has been traveling ever since he won a trip by walking from Shreveport, La., to Boston, Mass., in 84 days.

During his travels he said he visited Ethiopia and was in that country when the war broke out, and saw first hand the brutal Italians at work.

**Blacks Sterilized**

German Gestapo "artists," he said, were no less cruel. Williams told of the many times he was arrested and held for investigation, and how he witnessed the crude sterilization process of all black people in Ethiopia.

There were, however, pleasant experiences in his wanderings, he stated, and one of these were the meeting he had with Mohandus Ghandi, the great Indian leader. Williams said the Indian who speaks perfect English expressed a healthy interests in Negroes. There is no race discrimination in India, he told us.

OCT 10 1942

Gandhi, he went on, has a rare collection of snakes which he proudly showed to him. The Indian leader is fond of collecting the reptiles.

The twice married globe trotter said he met his present wife near Capetown, South Africa, five years ago, when she rescued him from a twinc ine. one of the most dangerous thing in the country. The tree coils about the human body whenever it is touched and escape is almost impossible.

OCT 10 1942

He was called to the home of the king, he explained, and was made welcome by the royal family. After a short courtship he gained permission to wed the princess who speaks 14 languages.

Williams claims to have worn out 816 pairs of shoes during his travels His present wife has worn out 123 pair. When they travel by boat they walk the equivalent distance around the deck.

OCT 10 1942

The first Mrs. Williams and a dog companion died in Russia in 1937, he said. after travelling 23.000 miles.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

## PREMIER SMUTS COULD HAVE SAID MORE.

Premier Smuts of South Africa told a joint meeting of the lords and commons in London a few days ago that the defensive stage of the war has been concluded and that the moment has come for the united nations to assume the offensive.

OCT 24 1942

"Once the time has come to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot, it would be folly to delay, to overprepare and perhaps miss the opportunity; nor are we likely to do so—of that I am satisfied," he said.

There is, of course, much truth in Premier Smuts' analysis. He is right when he says that the enemy has mobilized all his resources and cannot increase them and that we are still growing in strength. All this, and much more that is favorable to our side, is true.

56a

Premier Smuts, however, seems to have overlooked one important point. When the assault upon the enemy is launched there will be heavy losses and a need for vast numbers of men to maintain our strength. If the attack takes place outside Africa there will be few, if any, of Premier Smuts' countrymen to share the risk and the burden, for the South African contingents are permitted to fight only in Africa. For them the war is an African war and nothing else.

The address was intended to be heartening but it would have been a good deal more so if Premier Smuts had pledged himself to attempt to persuade his countrymen to accept full partnership in the joint effort. South Africa fought in Europe in the last war and was duly rewarded with territorial concessions, in spite of the dominion's record of discrimination against the native black men. If South Africa hopes to play a part in the writing of the next peace treaty she must expect to play her full part in the joint effort.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

## South African Racial Caste System

AUG 22 1942

AUG 22 1942

### ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR HOERNLE

AUG 22 1942

Addressing a large gathering of Bantu, Indians, Coloureds and Europeans at the Bantu Social Centre last week, Professor R. F. A Hoernle of the University of the Witwatersrand, in an address on Race Relations, described the racial structure of the Union as a racial caste system. The population was divided into three racial strata, with the European at the top, then next to him the Indian and Coloured and at the base was the African.

OCT 22 1942

The European strove to keep on top and to ensure his remaining in this position he had devised such contrivances as Segregation by which he kept the non-Europeans down. Indians and Coloureds kept above the Bantu and tried to assimilate themselves as closely as they could into the European stratum whilst the segregated Bantu were trying to push their way up.

Within each racial caste there was what Professor Hoernle called 'social mobility' — that is, the possibility of an individual rising from the lowest wrung within the racial caste to the highest and also falling from the highest to the lowest. But as between race and race this was absent. An African, no matter how well educated and well-to-do was always regarded even by the poorest European as below him. There was no bar to parallel rising, provided the racial caste remained intact.

AUG 22 1942

It was in such a situation that the Institute of Race Relations, of which Professor Hoernle is President found need and scope for its work The Institute set about to alter the prevailing racial-caste attitudes, for said Professor Hoernle, "No man o woman of a liberal and humane outlook can be content or at ease in a society of this type. People like me cannot live in South Africa without heartbreak." Although the Institute's point of view had never been put so candidly, Professor Hoernle believed that the preceding had in it the spirit of the Institute.

AUG 22 1942

**BREAKING CASTE SYSTEM**

The greatest difficulty came about in discovering how to set about breaking down the racial-caste barriers. There was particular need for the education and conversion of the ruling race. The Institute sought to undermine the evil of the racial caste system. This meant that Europeans needed more education and the Institute had found that the best way of doing this was not to launch a frontal attack against the Union's racial caste system, but to attack it by indirect methods. Frontal attacks, said Professor Hoernle, arouse feelings self-preservation in the White race which has exclusive political and economic power. Europeans, continued Professor Hoernle, had a vested interest in the racial caste system and it was knowledge of this fact that made the Institute of Race Relations not blow out forcefully against prevailing conditions.

One of the weapons the Institute used to combat the evil of the racial caste system was furnishing the White public with facts. By way of example, the Institute had striven to point out that the so-called high percentage of Bantu crime was reduced to low proportions when analysed. Such analysis revealed that very many so-called crimes were merely convictions for technical offences. It revealed also, that the amount of Bantu crime in proportion to the size of the population was even with that of other racial groups or sometimes less.

AUG 22 1942

Professor Hoernle concluded his remarks with a plea to his audience to join the Institute of Race Relations, assuring the Asiatics that **the Institute took a keen interest in their problems too. Replying t questions, Professor Hoernle denied that maldistribution of wealth is the cause of racial friction. He suggested that South Africans grow into the prevailing attitudes—adding that fundamentally, the Afrikaner's at-**

titude to the non-European is similar to the Englishman's: the only difference being that the Afrikaner is vocal in his opposition to the non-European whilst the English man achieves the same end by other methods.

AUG 22 1942

Mr. Donald Mtimkulu, Master of the Adams High School, in thanking Professor Hoernle for the address, said that he too had believed that a re-adjustment of our economic system was the solution to South Africa's main problems, but that after the Professor's address he was to think over this again—adding that the African community sometimes shows impatience instead of patience and clear study of facts, Mr. Thomas, Head Master of the Greyville Indian School seconded Mr. Mtimkulu's motion of thanks.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# Native Chiefs Put On Governor's Executive Council

OCT 31 1942

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier Foreign Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 29—(Censored)—With war clouds gathering over the British West African colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, due to their proximity to Dakar, which is being reinforced by Vichy against invasion, the British authorities are taking steps to avoid a repetition of what happened in Malaya and Singapore, where the natives were apathetic.

OCT 31 1942

In order to mobilize the full support of the natives through their chiefs and other influential leaders, the British Colonial office has announced that two Africans have been added to the executive councils of the Governors of Nigeria and the Gold Coast. This is the first time since the conquest of West Africa that blacks have served on the executive councils of these colonies.

The same procedure has been adopted in India, where 11 Indians, all selected by the Viceroy, serve on the Executive Council.

The Executive Council is considered a sort of cabinet, but the Governor of a colony, like the Viceroy in India, is under no obligation to accept the advice of its members. It is purely an advisory council.

**CHIEF GETS ARMY POST**

Sir Ofori Atta, the leading Paramount chief of Akim Abuakwa, who was knighted by the late King George V for his services in the last World War, and a moderate lawyer, K. A. Korsah, are the two Gold Coasters selected by Governor Sir Alan Burns to serve on his council.

OCT 31 1942

At the same time, the most influential chief of the war-like Ashanti tribe in northern Gold Coast by the name of Ossi Agyoman Prompeh, Knight of the Order of the British Empire, has been given the rank of honorary colonel in the African Home Guard.

**CHARTER OF FREEDOM FOR ALL COLORED RACES**

Commenting on the wisdom of this move by the British authorities at Whitehall, the Daily Herald, the organ of the British Labor Party, has issued the following statement:

"Not only Britain, not only the Dominions, but the "Empire"—the Colonial Empire—is in this war up to the hilt.

"Think of the splendor of the resistance of Malta; of the gallantry and efficiency of the West African and East African regiments in the Abyssinian campaign; of the spontaneous contributions to the war effort of all the colonies scattered across the globe.

"It is a big debt that we owe the colonies. It is a debt that we can repay after the war. In two ways—in economic aid against the difficulties they face, in swifter progress towards self-government.

"We do progress, but still too slowly. Lord Cramborne has just announced that unofficial members—some of them Africans—have been added to the Executive Council of the Governors of Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

**ASK CHURCHILL TO STATE POLICY**

"It is a step forward—a real step—a break with the tradition of purely official government. But still not enough. There is need for more imagination, more boldness.

"Perhaps at the moment, the need is above all for a courageous declaration of policy: for an announcement to the world that in all our colonies, without exception, the goal of our policy is complete self-government, full 'Dominion status.'

OCT 31 1942

"We fight for fredom. Let us have a Charter of Fredom—freedom in co-operation—for the whole Colonial Empire."

Many radical and progressive members of Parliament are urging Prime Minister Churchill to issue a declaration, granting the colored races of Asia, Africa and the West Indies full self-government and democracy on the basis of the Atlantic Charter and President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# AMERICANS IN AFRICA WARNED ON CONDUCT

## Ban on Talking to Moslem Women Heads Rules for Forces

NOV 9 - 1942

ALLIED NORTH AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 8 (U.P.)—American forces now landing by the thousand in scattered areas of North Africa carry booklets warning them against talking with Moslem women, because the fate of the entire campaign may depend on their conduct in this respect.

The booklet, similar to one issued to the United States troops going to the United Kingdom, contains a geographical sketch of the landing area the customs of the inhabitants, their living conditions and a long list of do's and don'ts.

The most serious warning in the booklet is in Chapter 14, which says:

NOV 9 - 1942

"There is no Arab custom which must be respected more completely than their attitude toward women. The most innocent word addressed to a Moslem woman is considered an insult bitterly resented by all Moslem men. If anything is said or done by you which would make the Moslem men feel you have shown disrespect for their women, there will be no limit to their righteous indignation.

"Regarding Moslem women you must put aside all your own preconceived notions and ideas. You must remember your conduct in this matter may decide the fate of this campaign."

NOV 9 - 1942

Elsewhere the booklet emphasizes that the Americans must not think of themselves as conquering heroes, but as good-will ambassadors, ever bearing in mind that the French and Americans are traditional friends.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Hospitalisation For Non-Europeans

Aug. 29, 1942

In his report on the scheme for free hospitalisation in the Transvaal now made available for publication. Mr. H. F. Pentz, Transvaal Provincial Secretary, referring to African and non-European hospitalisation, argues that consideration should be given to starting the nucleus of a medical school for Non-Europeans at Durban.

The training of Non-European nurses and midwives should be undertaken there on an extensive scale.

The provinces had said that the demand for Native hospitalisation had become so great as to involve them in expenditure quite beyond their capacity to defray without resorting to heavy additional taxation on the European population.

That was felt to be inequitable, and the Government should treat the question in a manner similar to its treatment of Native education.

Adequate Native hospitalisation was not beyond the financial resources of the Transvaal, if one were able to assume that its present sources of revenue could not only be maintained but might be expected normally to increase pari passu with the additional expense entailed by the development of Native hospitalisation.

The well-being of the Native population was of prime concern to the Government. Upon the health and well-being of the Native depended practically all Union industries, and the insurance of the Natives' health was one of the best investments in this country.

Expenditure as between the Transvaal and the Government should be on the £ for £ principle, and the Government should pay a special subsidy to the Provinces of 2s 6d. per Native patient day.

Maternity work should be undertaken by the Transvaal Provincial Council in respect of Non-Europeans in urban areas, but there should be a specific subsidy from the Government.

56a-1942

East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

## Colour Prejudice

OCT 1 - 1942

On the subject of the colour bar the Welfare Department states :—

" To assist coloured Colonial people to take a full part in the work and life of this country is to combat colour prejudice, but here again official acts can avail little without popular sympathy, and without the help of coloured people themselves. Colour discrimination is very much in the minds of the men and women of the coloured races living in this country, and they have a lively sense of the injustice of prejudices which so often single them out for special treatment for slights and insults just because they are of a different appearance from the majority of the people in these islands.

" The League of Coloured Peoples under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Harold Moody has as one of its aims the protection of coloured people from discrimination. Its membership comprises natives of this country as well as coloured persons themselves, and its monthly publication exposes incidents of racial discrimination and attempts to bring the whole question of colour prejudice to the notice of the British public.

" It is difficult to assess the extent or strength of this prejudice. Its existence is largely based on a tradition and attitude of mind that is out of tune with political or economic realities. Ideas of domination have already given way to those of co-operation and partnership, and in the economic field clearly the question of competition which was the mainspring of colour feeling in ports such as Cardiff and Liverpool, no longer exists. Traditions die hard, but there is every hope that Colonial people in this country can by their example and their share in common tasks and dangers help to give this dangerous and false bogey a death-blow. Possibly antipathies based on psychological factors as well as mere ignorance enter into this question of colour prejudice, but we have a human duty as well as an urgent political interest to be generous and reasonable in our dealings with our fellow-citizens from the Colonial Empire who for one reason or the other are living and working in this country."

OCT 1 - 1942

Work among Colonial people in the United Kingdom is financed from the Colonial Office Vote provided by the Treasury as part of the social services of this country, and there is no question of contributions from Colonial Governments. (Aggrey House and the W.A.S.U., which were not set up by the Colonial Office, receive contributions from certain Colonial Governments.) Treasury sanction for such expenditure was given at the end of last year.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Britain Moves Two Africans To High Positions

## Scholars Get High Posts In Administration

NOV 4 - 1942

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON — (ANP)— Britain's colonial office has recently appointed two outstanding Africans to prominent positions in the realm of colonial administration. They are Koffie Busia, B. A., (Lond.) B. A. (Oxon), and Ameshadai Adu, brilliant professor of chemistry at Achimota college.

These two scholars are to be assistant district commissioners. Mr. Busia showed promise of a distinguished academic career right from his elementary school days. At the Mfantsipim school on the Gold Coast he took the junior and senior school certificates with honors. In the teachers training class which he afterwards joined Busia came out top in the final examinations.

Success followed success, for he was invited to join the staff of the teacher's training college as a part time teacher and student. Here he took his London bachelor of arts degree in history, and won the coveted Gold Coast Government scholarship to Oxford.

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NOV 4 - 1942

### HONOR STUDENT

While at Oxford Busia took an honors degree in modern greats (philsosphy and economics) and immediately started to prepare a thesis for the Oxford doctorate of philosophy.

Koffie Busia's career gives the lie to the fallacy that the African has to pass through several generations of semi-literacy before he can take his place in the modern intellectual world. The circumstance which gives Busia's story such notable interest is that he is the first of his family to be able to read and write. Education in the modern sense was introduced into his home as late as 1917. He has younger brothers and sisters now studying at Achimota college who are said to be equally promising.

Busia had a comparatively short stay of only two and a half years in Britian. But during that period, he had a crowded and useful life, even apart from his academic studies. He was greatly admired in intellectual circles for his amiable accomplishments. He spoke at several meetings before large audiences, and associated fully with a number of Christian organizations. Mr. Busia frequently spoke on the air, broadcasting on current affairs to Africa. A pamphlet on "West Africa and the War" is a contribution from his pen.

### GOLDEN STOOL

NOV 4 - 1942

Koffie Busia is an Ashanti, and his family is one of the oldest in that historical region of West Africa. They have played an important part in the northern province of the ancient Ashanti Kingdom. Koffie Busia himself is in direct line of succession for the "golden Stool."

His appointment as an assistant district commissioner will therefore enable him to use now the political tradition and wisdom inherited from his forefathers. He is a personal friend of the present king of Ashanti. At the age of 27, he is undoubtedly one of the most influential young men in Ashanti.

His principal vocation lie in music and he plays the piano well. He pays special attention to native music, which he hopes will figure prominently in the world some day. Mr. Busia has a wide knowledge of English literature, and during his connection with Achimota, he lectured in English to the university classes.

He is a young man of rare personal qualities. No one who has been incontact with him can fail to recognize his dynamic and impressive personality.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# MONUMENT UNVEILED TO AGGREY IN SOUTH

## Lord Halifax and Dr. Butler Send Tributes to Negro Educator

Nov. 27, 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 26—A monument to Dr. James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey, West African Negro educator, who died in New York City in 1927, was dedicated today at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., from which Dr. Aggrey was graduated forty years ago and where he taught for twenty years.

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Tributes to "Aggrey of Africa," who devoted his life to the cultural development of West Africa in its relations with the United States and Great Britain, were sent by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Dr. Aggrey studied at Columbia for the M. A. degree twenty years ago.

The dedication ceremony included native African funeral rites in which a piece of sod was cut from Dr. Aggrey's grave to be sent to Africa for burial at his home on the Gold Coast, where he was born in 1875. The monument was unveiled by Dr. Aggrey's widow, Mrs. Rose Aggrey, and was a gift of the Western African Students Association of Great Britain and the African Students Association of the United States.

Dr. Aggrey served as a member of two Phelps-Stokes education commissions to Africa and was assistant vice principal of Achimota College of the Gold Coast.

Speakers included Dr. Edwin W. Smith, biographer of Dr. Aggrey and former president of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain; the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, and Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# "The World To Come"

Aug. 8, 1942

Mr. H. R. Abercrombie of Pretoria, the author of "Africa's Peril," a book in which he urged the formation of a European League against the rising tide of liberalism in South Africa, has recently published another book under the above title, dealing with the world after the war. With his ideas concerning Europe, America and Asia, it is not our intention to deal. We are only concerned with his suggestions regarding the future of the African continent.

In this book, Mr. Abercrombie advocates the creation of the United States of Africa under white domination. The Africans, he says should be segregated, but does not state what amount of land should be allotted to them. He advocates for their disenfranchisement and the establishment of "Bungas throughout the segregated areas of Africa."

There can be no doubt that in the opinion of Mr. Abercrombie, Africa should become the home of the white man, and that the African should remain for all times the hewer of wood and the drawer of water. For he visualises the time when "few male Natives but plenty of females are seen in the white towns of Africa," when "male Native domestic labour would be replaced by female labour," when "the Native Labour offices in the segregated areas will provide such labour," when "the compound system on the mines would have been extended to such industries as have been allowed to employ Native labour" and when "the Native townships of Johannesburg and Pretoria would be used as compounds" for Africans employed in industries and who would "return at regular intervals to their homes."

The Anti-African attitude of Mr. Abercrombie does not surprise us at all; for he is by nature a hater of Africans but what suprises us is his belief that Africans, living under the conditions which he has laid down, would be willing to live in peace and harmony with Europeans. This belief is undoubtedly due to the fact that he is ignorant of the existence of race-consciousness among Africans and of the progress they have made in many directions. He is not aware that the new African has aspirations which he is determined to realise in spite of the puny efforts of those who would like to see him herded in reserves and compounds for the benefit of the white race.

The policy which Mr. Abercrombie advocates is incompatible with the principles of democracy for which the African to-day is shedding his precious blood in the Western Desert. Indeed it is not saying too much to aver that this policy savours of Hitlerism against which the freedom loving people of the world are up in arms. Surely Mr. Abercrombie does not expect that Black men who are to-day fighting for democracy would willingly submit to a policy which denies them the rights of citizenship in their fatherland. Does he expect that Democracy can exist side by side with autocracy and tyranny in Africa? If he does. then he does not want to rid the world of the evils that bring about conflict and strife. His "World to come" will not be different to the world in which mankind lives to-day.

"The world to come" must be made safe for all races to live their lives to the full, and it must be a place free from all the conditions that cause friction among the races and nations. In it there should be no exploitation of one race by another. But all should co-operate in the development of industry and commerce, and be free from fear of want, starvation and oppression. It is for the creation of such a world that the forces of Democracy are engaged in a life and death struggle with the forces of Nazism and Fascism. But the destruction of these forces on the battlefield is not enough; they must be destroyed in the hearts and minds of men, if the world is to have permanent peace.

Fortunately for Africa and unfortunately for Mr. Abercrombie, broad-minded men the world over are working for the creation of a world in which justice and liberty will rule supreme after this struggle. Mr. Abercrombie can rest assured that his voice is that of one crying in the wilderness.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# A Native's First Day At The Reception Depot

Aug. 8, 1942

(By Ndlovu)

I was privileged recently to visit a large Reception Depot in the Transvaal, where all recruits from every corner of the Union make their debut into the South African Native Military Corps.

As my car drove slowly through the entrance of the Camp I passed long queues of recent arrivals.

There the recruits stood in suits, coats, shoes, blankets and hats of all sizes and shapes and bearing the signs of having seen better days. They looked a rugged lot, these volunteers with their tattered clothes. There was an air of strangeness about them, wondering what the new adventure will bring them, as they stood holding their papers tightly with both hands.

These men came from all walks of life. There were men from the reserves, from the farms and trading posts, ministers, teachers and ex-policemen, young and old alike, but all with one mind to become "Springbok Soldiers."

An officer told me that if a Native wished to volunteer for the Army he went to the Native Commissioner in his district who arranged all his papers and his preliminary medical examination, and then accompanied him to the Reception Depot.

The new recruit is met at this Camp by a genial old "Induna" who is a highly respected member of the Baralong. No matter what time the recruit arrives, the Induna is there to meet him and give him a welcome with tea, blankets and sleeping accommodation.

Next morning the new soldier is again medically examined and attested and issued with his kit.

This stage in his military career is filled with excitement, for he receives his greatcoat, a fine-looking hat, 2 lovely pairs of boots, 2 bush shirts, trousers and socks, knife, fork and spoon, in fact a complete trousseau. He just can't wait for, as soon as his kit is checked, he grabs his bag and with little ceremony discards his tattered clothes, such to the amusement of his onlookers and gets or endeavours to get dressed.

Amid laughs and gesticulation the new Recruit joins his newly clad pals.

Some have their boots on their wrong feet, others have the tunics back to front while others do not know what to do with the tunics, but there was great fun, thrills and peals of laughter, what a life!

When dressed they jump on to the Parade Ground and shout strange words of command and go through very involved turns.

But whats this! an N.C.O. shouts to them to fall in—their first order. But it is an interesting order for they now meet a representative of the Governor-General's National War Fund. This officer interviews each man and goes into his financial matters. If the man earned more money prior to enlistment, the fund endeavours to make up the difference and grants subsidies and gratuities.

After this interview another officer, kind and helpful in his ways, explains what the men are to do, how they are to behave towards their fellowmen an towards their superiors; explains their pay and how to go about receiving it; how to write letters and how to have them addressed.

After this little chat men feel at home, have confidence in their officers and in the future.

A large lorry draws in the centre of the square. They are told to get their billycans and fail in again — what can this mean. All eyes are glued on the first man to put forward his can. Then with a loud haw! he opens his mouth and lifts the can. Yes! this is his national brew—"real Kaffir beer."

The day draws on. He is shown how to stand, to walk and to turn, how to march and salute and to time his movements with that strange formula 1—2—3 up, 1—2—3 up, 1—2—3 up and "ama—left" and "ama right."

The fresh open air makes him hungry and gives him a healthy appetite, and towards evening when the days work is over he receives a meal fit for a prince, meat, soup and vegetables, bread and tea and—as much as he likes.

And, as the stars come up and the moon lights up the darkened sky, he dances his tribal dance to the clapping of hands.

He is tired and lies down to rest wrapped in his warm blankets. He lies awake and recounts in his mind all the happenings of his first day in the Army. His eyes soon close and then with one more 1—2—3—he is fast asleep.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Legal Development

NOV 9 - 1942

A Jim Crow law was refined last week in Natal, South Africa. Sentence of four months' imprisonment for a native woman was upheld by the Natal Supreme Court; but the court suspended sentence of her partner, an R.A.F. man. Their offense: illicit sexual intercourse. In South Africa, Natal is one of the provinces where intercourse between blacks and whites is taboo. The law has previously provided equal punishment for both.

NOV 9 - 1942

Judge-President Roy Hathorn, with the concurrence of all other Natal judges, ruled that visiting troops hereafter involved in such cases shall be given suspended sentences. The Judge-President's reasons: 1) it is hard for them to realize the criminal nature of their offense in Natal; 2) temptation is strong in local shebeens (speakeasies); 3) it is undesirable to imprison soldiers needed for fighting the war. Since native offenders are presumed to know the law, they will continue to go to jail.

NOV 9 - 1942

56a-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Gov. Eboue Loyal to Free French

## U. S. Soldiers In Equatorial French Africa

Nov. 20, 1942

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — News reports channeled via Washington tell of the entry of American troops into Brazzaville, Equatorial French Africa. Subsequent photographs showed that the first consignment of soldiers to reach that interior point were white Americans. The doughboys must have been treated to a surprise. For when they marched into the Chan region they discovered that the vast territory unfolded beneath their eyes with a city in which architecture was modern and guarded by an army whose prowess was evident from the marvelous physique and appearance of its soldiers, was presided over by a black governor-general, a Frenchman in every sense of the word.

Gov. Felix Eboue, whose loyalty to the democratic ideal and devotion to what he regarded as the true France, led him to throw his interests and the country he dominated in with the "Free French" and against the Vichy government, is a native of the west. He was born 54 years ago in the South American French colony of French Guiana. Sent to Bordeaux, France, to school by his parents, the government attracted by his bright mind, sent him to Paris to take his college course and to choose a career. Eboue chose the School of Colonial sciences.

Opportunity and promotion came rapidly for him. For 22 years after 1911 when he first arrived in Africa, he served in French Equatorial Africa. Then he was sent to the Guaralupe in the French West Indies as governor only to be recalled in 1936 and given command of the great Chad province where he had begun his civil duties as a youth.

Under his command Free French Africa has proven to be an important link in the United Nations' defense program. Numerous modern airfields have been built. Hundreds of airplants have been ferried through the interior of Africa thus avoiding the long arduous trip by boat around Cape Good Hope. This great inland country by the Free French was the only tangible possession which the Free French had.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle was the nominal head of the Free French and he made trips to Brazzaville, its capital. He did not remain there partially because the political headquarters of all the banished kingdoms was in London and partially because there was a certainty who was in charge in Brazzaville and that was the man who had decided its destinies in favor of America and England, Gov. Eboue. The army itself is led by Gen. Leclercq, a white Frenchman, and most of its officers except the non-commissioned are French. It is a large and important force capable of inflicting heavy blows upon the axis now that the battle of North Africa has been launched.

One of the most important things which the American soldiers will discover is not only that these black men in the interior of Africa are real Frenchmen in under the leadership of Eboue, many far reaching social changes every sense of the word, but that involving the health and welfare of the people have been undertaken and are being put into effect with great results. At every stop, however, Gov. Eboue has sought to preserve African customs and institutions weaving the benefits into African culture and background as it existed.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# Government And Segregation

Oct. 24, 1942

Despite the abnormal times in which they are made, statements such as the clear-cut condemnation of Segregation by Mr. D. L. Smit before the Bhunga recently deserve seriously to be taken to heart.

The Secretary of Native Affairs, following on General Smuts's warning that "Segregation had fallen on evil days" said that Segregation could not be carried to its logical conclusion because the interests of Europeans and Bantu were interlocked.

This official recognition of the tragic blunder of denying fellow-citizens avenues of and scope for development because of the colour of their skins is welcome in so far as it is an official admission that the policy that is being pursued regarding the African is wrong and unjust and as indicating need for a recasting of attitudes held as fixed in the past.

South Africa cannot be a happy country where four-fifths of her population are kept in economic and political bondage. And keeping such a large portion of the population at the bottom is wasteful, one way, and dangerous on the other.

The ruling sections have to spend much energy, time and money in devising and enforcing systems of controlling the African. Much of this valuable time, money and energy certainly could be used in combating Malnutrition and Poverty, not only among Africans, but among poor Whites themselves. And whilst that control is a wasteful practice on the side of the White man, in the African it breeds feelings of frustration, suspicion and unnecessary fear.

The happy geographical position of our country and its wealth, real and potential, all suggest that we have no need for frustration, suspicion, fear or hatred.

It is most re-assuring, therefore, that highly-placed Government officials, whose words are treated with respect by citizens, take it upon themselves to educate the country on the need for a more equitable re-adjustment of relations between the races.

In quite a number of other things the Government has given a lead which the country has followed with good results for all. That the Government should play a prominent role in educating the White public on the uselessness of maintaining Segregation is another field where only good can result.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# German Prisoner Admits Taking Rare Ethiopian Papers

Nov 26, 1942

NOV 26 '42

By CHATWOOD HALL

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R.—(A. N. P.)—A signed statement from one Dr. Norman Foerster, captured Nazi storm troop officer, admits that among the booty plundered from the library of the Ukranian Academy of Sciences in Kiev were "rare Ethiopian, Persian and Chinese manuscripts." This finding of the Ethiopian manuscript, along with manuscripts, of high Persian and Chinese culture and civilization, is evidence of the simultaneous development of the Negro nation along with other lands.

The Germans obtained these priceless objects as vandal booty whereas the Soviet Ukraine treasured and preserved them as priceless cultural objects.

Although Dr. Foerster doesn't mention it in his statement, this writer knows that the Nazi barbarians took Pushkin's autographed first editions from Poltava library.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Oct. 31, 1942

# Segregation Unjust----Says Secretary For Native Affairs

The following is the full text of the speech Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs delivered at a Municipal luncheon given by the Municipality of Kingwilliamstown on the 12th of October 1942 and at which Mr. Smit was the guest.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you for the honour you have done me and for the welcome you have given to this toast.

I am sorry Colonel Reitz has been prevented by illness from being present. He has asked me to convey to you his sincere regret and his good wishes for the prosperity and future progress of your town. He also desires me to tender to you the Government's deep sympathy at the loss of so many of your sons in the great struggle in Libya. Their sacrifices have not been in vain and we know that these young men have maintained the highest traditions of your Border districts—and that having given all they have gained all.

To me, Mr. Mayor, the meeting with so many old friends at this luncheon has been a great pleasure, particularly as I was born in your hinterland; and since my earliest years, I have regarded King William's Town with a feeling of veneration as the place where our administration in this territory began; and there is nobody who has cause for more abundant gratitude to the people of this town for their hospitality and kindness to me and the officers my department, and for the sympathy we have received in our Native Administration.

And speaking of Native Administration, Mr. Mayor, I am reminded that it was at the embryo city of King William's Town in 1835 that that picturesque soldier, Sir Harry Smith—then a Colonel—was appointed here with his beautiful Spanish wife to take charge of Sir Benjamin Durban's new experiment in Frontier policy, of bringing the Natives under the influence of British laws and attaching them to the Colony by a common interest and feeling with British subjects, and thus to establish a barrier of civilisation between the Natives beyond the Kei and the European settlements. The policy was to break down the power of the chiefs and to introduce habits of civilisation and industry by "humane coercion and example" as Smith put it, and so convert a vexatious enemy into peaceable and useful subjects.

To carry this story a little further, Mr. Mayor, you will remember how with an escort of red coated soldiers, Smith announced himself to an assembly of Chiefs and Councillors at Fort Cox as their great "Inkosinkulu", and how on a later occasion in his full regimentals from a throne in a large room in the Reverend John Brownlee's house (the present residency) he installed a number of chiefs as Magistrates and hung big seals of office round their necks, and after reading them his famous lecture on honesty and religion and high morals required them to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty the King.

Sir Benjamin Durban's experiment failed for want of support from the British Government.

## EUROPEAN GOOD SENSE

We have tried out many other experiments in Native Administration since then; but we have a long road to travel still, and our ultimate success will depend upon the sympathy and good sense of our European citizens. During the past few years we have been engaged in a policy of segregation, but the interests of the Europeans and the Natives have become so interlocked and the pathway is beset with so many practical difficulties that I do not think we shall ever be able to carry it to its logical conclusion.

But at the same time, owing to the generosity of the Government, a great deal of good work has been done since the so-called segregation laws were passed, to improve the condition of the Natives—not only in the purchase of more land for Native settlement but in providing large sums of money for Native housing and education, and we look forward to a period of great progress and a gradual improvement in the attitude of the White man towards the Black in the next decade. And, Mr. Mayor, we have been greatly encouraged in our work by the liberal attitude and the help we have received from the citizens of King William's Town. Your location is an example that we hope will be followed by other Municipalities in the Eastern Province, and the work you are doing for the social welfare of your Native community is deserving of the highest praise.

## OF GRAVE CONCERN

But, Mr. Mayor, we need to go a step further than that. The economic condition of the Natives in most of our urban centres is a matter for grave concern, and until we improve the economic standard of Natives in the towns, until we are prepared to pay them better wages, to see that they are properly fed and to give them the decent amenities that are essential to the urban dweller, we shall never fulfil the trusteeship that has been laid upon us as the ruling race. I know I am treading on dangerous ground, Mr. Mayor, but in our administration we hedge the Native round with too many restrictive laws, and for the protection of our own interests we impose colour bars and deny him the right to take his place in our industries as a skilled worker, and in other ways we place artificial limitations upon his activities.

[Here Mr. Smit gave as an illustration the "forest of laws," governing the African.]

These things Mr. Mayor, are unjust and we should take our courage in our hands and abolish them all.

The Government has recently appointed a Commission to inquire into the health of the people and make recommendations for the establishment of a National Health Service—but in so far as the Natives are concerned, while better hospital facilities are urgent and necessary, such measures are merely palliatives and will not bring the millenium we seek unless they go hand in hand with better wages, better food and better housing.

I know that progress along these lines must be slow, but we look to you as citizens who have always played an important part in our Administration to help us in educating public opinion to a more liberal outlook.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

56a

RUBBER MAKES LIBERIA
MAJOR ALLY OF U. S.

WASHINGTON

Since 1925 when an American rubber firm leased a 77,000-acre tract from the Liberian Government for the cultivation and production of rubber, the only free State in the huge continent of Africa has continued to grow in importance.

Nov. 14, 1942

Since the shortage of rubber in this country is becoming more and more acute, Liberia and its experimental plantations are becoming increasingly important as a source of raw materials.

The town of Marshall is the most important rubber port. However, extensive improvements have been made there because the country has no good natural harbors. Big ships have to anchor at least two miles off shore to load and unload their cargoes.

Production Increasing.

In 1935, the rubber exported by Liberia totalled between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pounds, a small fraction of the world production. However, the figure jumped to 14,000,000 in 1941 and it is the promise of greater rubber production which makes the African Republic important to the United States.

At the same time, with American troops in Liberia the military aspect of the republic grows in stature. It is close to the area of Senegal, where the French fleet rests at Dakar, the best port on the West Coast of Africa.

Nov. 14, 1942

The future of Liberia is definitely tied up with the future of the United Nations, but the important factor is that friendly relations between Liberia and the United States have been solidified by the present world crisis.

56a-1942
Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Fine Display By Native Military Corps At Brakpan

Aug. 1, 1942

A large and representative audience had an opportunity of witnessing an excellent Military Display at Brakpan last Saturday afternoon, performed by the Native Military Corps for funds for Medical aid for Russia.

The Mayoress of Brakpan, Mrs. Ash, welcomed Civic Dignitaries and High Military Authorities. Among those witnessing the display were Col. Van Dam, Officer Commanding the Witwatersrand Command accompanied by Col. Hendry; Col. Mockford, Assistant Director of the Non-European Army Services, accompanied by a Staff Officer; Col. MacGavin Greig, Officer in Charge of the N.M.C. Training Area, Welgedacht; Col. Fulford Officer Commanding 1st Battalion N.M.C.; Captain Botha of the Native Military School and his Staff; Councillor and Mrs. Gidley-Moore; Councillors Smiley and Elton; Mrs. MacGavin Creig and her daughter.

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The opening item was a P.T. Display. Forty men clad in snow-white athletic shorts, swung into the arena singing their own marching song as they entered, moving along with ease and with a swinging gait. The outstanding feature of this item was the fact, that for 20 minutes, the platoon went through some very intricate movements without a single word of command or signal from the leader. It was a perfect expression of precision, timing and co-ordination of team work. The exercises terminated with a song, and the smiles on the faces of the men showed that singing and exercise go well together in building up a healthy outlook.

A drill squad then marched on to the grounds headed by a Brass band. The platoon was drilled by a Native N.C.O. Sgt. Lonsdale, who, put them through their paces in perfect "Grenadier" style. Their marching and drill was a pleasure to watch.

A party of Stretcher Bearers from a Medical Training School, then gave a demonstration of stretcher drill and first aid work under active service conditions. The Native stretcher bearers, have now become famous "Up North", and three of their number have received the Military Medal for bravery. These men went about their work quickly and efficiently and demonstrated various positions of working in the field.

Aug. 1, 1942

Col. Van Dam and his Staff Officers then inspected a Guard of Honour which was accompanied by a Drum and Bugle Band for the Retreat Ceremony.

The Drum Major, Samson Nkosi, a warrior, standing 6 feet tall, and a perfect specimen of manhood was the centre of attraction. He swung his mace in the traditional "guardsman" fashion, and did it perfectly. He and his band were a credit to the Battalion and to the Native Military Corps. It was altogether an excellent performance.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# WHO SHALL BE SENATOR?

### (BY JULIUS LEWIN)

(The writer of the following article is Lecturer in Native Law and Administration in the University of the Witwatersrand. He is the author of that well-known pamphlet "Africans and the Police").

Tuesday next, September 1, is nomination day for the elections now taking place under the Representation of Natives Act. These elections are a matter of the utmost importance to Africans everywhere in the Union. Although only a small number of Africans have the right to cast a vote, everyone has a right to approach and to influence those with whom the heavy responsibility of voting actually rests.

Aug. 29, 1942

Who are the voters? For the election of Senators and members of the Native Representative Council, the votes are cast by certain voting units. These are tribal Chiefs, location Advisory Boards, and Electoral Committees which have been specially formed for the purpose. A Chief can cast his tribe's vote how he pleases but if he is a wise man, he will consult his councillors and tribesmen before finally making up his mind. The Advisory Boards in the towns usually consist of only six members who must hold a meeting to decide how to cast their Board's vote. In a few districts in the Transvaal, such as Pietersburg, Letaba, Rustenburg, and Potgietersrust, there are Local Councils with a right to vote as a unit. But the most important voting units of all are the Electoral Committees in every district, because their blocks of votes are larger in value than any of the others. These Committees have been elected at ward meetings called by the Magistrate. Unfortunately, in many districts the people hardly heard of the meetings, with the result that the attendance was very small. So now the one or two men who were put on the Electoral Committee at such meetings, have to decide how to cast a big block of votes.

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In Natal and in the Cape Province the present Senators will probably be returned unopposed. The really interesting elections are those taking place in the Transvaal and Orange Free State (which form one constituency) and in the Transkeian Territories; and most of the present M.R.C.'s are also having to face a contest.

By now the names of the candidates are well-known but perhaps their policies are not. Of the Council elections I know too little to write with confidence: what follows applies only to the Senate elections. The candidates are all busy visiting the members of the voting units with a view to getting their support. Some candidates have employed a number of African Agents who are now actively at work in their employer's interests. It is, however, rather foolish to listen to agents or to accept their arguments. An agent cannot make promises that bind his master. Moreover, being a man who is paid to do this job, an agent is inclined to say anything that will influence votes; what he says in another man's ear can never be tested and it is not necessarily the truth. Africans should remember that in European political elections no attention is ever paid to what an agent says.

The best way to judge a candidate is by his manifesto. By far the most impressive manifesto I have read is that issued by Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, the present Senator for the Transvaal and O. F. S., who is again standing for election. It is a sixteen-page pamphlet which reports to the people what the writer has done during the last five years in Parliament, and what his future policy is.

The first subject is land. Mr. Rheinallt Jones knows that there are many complaints about the way the Government is dealing with Trust land. He knows how many people are complaining. They have to pay rent; the plots are too small; they are forbidden to cut trees; and so on. He condemns the charges on wood and he is strongly of opinion that no European should be employed by the Trust who cannot treat the people properly or who will not respect their Chiefs and Headmen. He considers that more Africans should be trained and employed for responsible posts under the Trust. There is no doubt that Mr. Rheinallt Jones is right about the unsatisfactory state of affairs, especially in the Northern Transvaal. He and his wife have made a special study of land problems and his word carries great weight with the Native Affairs Department in these matters. I notice that he also writes with sympathy about the position of farm labourers and what can be done to improve it.

The next big subject on which Mr. Rheinallt Jones explains his own policy is education. He gives facts and figures to support his criticisms. Then he advocates a ten-year plan. By this he means that we must demand enough money, schools and teachers so that in ten years' time—and not later—every single African child will be in school. It will, of course, be necessary to train more teachers for all the new schools and to pay them higher salaries. When there are enough teachers and enough schools, then education must be made both free and compulsory. This is a practical plan which must be put before Parliament next session.

Mr. Rheinallt Jones deals with many other subjects such as the colour bar, workers in industry, compensation for miners, housing, health, and trading rights (especially in the Orange Free State), but I have no space to quote his views on all these things. Yet I must mention that he says that in the future Africans should not be limited to choosing only Europeans to represent them on public bodies.

Readers of this manifesto (and any voter can get a copy by asking for it from P. O. Box 97, Johannesburg) can judge for themselves what this man stands for. He is a modest man who does not blow his own trumpet. He simply lets his past record speak for him. He makes no wild promises, as some candidates do. He does not utter a single word of abuse against his opponents in this election. He does not depart from his usual habit of dignity and good manners to all men, even in the midst of an election. He merely says, quite simply: "Your representatives in Parliament are now heard with respect, and your cause has gained by that. Do not send to Parliament any man who will fail to retain that respect."

Aug. 29, 1942

Those are wise words. Let every African on every voting unit consider them carefully. The candidate with the loudest voice and the noisiest manner is not necessarily the best man. The candidate who promises Heaven on earth will not be able to fulfil his promises. The candidate who pays the most agents to speak for him is a man who feels a weakness in his own heart. Mr. Rheinallt Jones is not such a candidate. He is a straight-forward, honest man who has devoted nearly all the years of his adult life to the service of the African people. His work in the Senate has won for him an honourable place there. Africans must send him back to that place to carry on in the future the good work that he has done in the past.

Washington Post
Washington, D; C.

# Africans Embrace Americans' Ways

## Coastal Strip Expected to Bear Label 'Yankee Belt' After the War

Nov. 19/1942

By Joseph Morton

Somewhere in Africa (delayed), (AP).—After the war I suppose they will call it the "Yankee Belt."

It will be a strip 10 or 15 miles wide, starting on the Atlantic Coast and running in straight, unbending lines from one "Little America" to another until it reaches the Red Sea. There will be millions of black-skinned Africans in it, each telling the other he's "in the groove," asking if he's had his quinine today, speculating on who'll win the World Series, and humming a tune from a Broadway show.

**Foundation Laid**

The foundation already has been laid—along the route followed by America's great aerial supply line to the Middle East, India and Russia. Thousands of Americans, myself among them, are at work in it; hundreds of thousands will traverse it in months to come. Each will leave, consciously or unconsciously, something for Africa to remember him by.

The belt, aside from its American characteristics, will be one of the most densely populated regions of Africa. The infusion is under way now. Word has seeped back into the darkest part of the interior that the Yanks have brought jobs, and money, and fun.

**U. S. Coins Accepted Media**

American coins will be an accepted media regardless of the political ties of the colony or state. In the case of one country, they even will be legal tender by an act of the government.

There will be countless Africans with good American names. The house boy, Musa, will be used to signing "Johnny Jones"; Little Viani will be convinced she is getting along better as Mary Smith.

You will see "bush" boys working on airliners, driving trucks and road graders and putting aside a few cents each month for books like "The ABC of Diesel Motors." The lad who was carving ivory last week will be busy with a set of carpenter's tools and possibly carrying a union card in his pocket.

**Will Become Commonplace**

For every white man's shower bath along the line there will be a thousand tin cans with holes in the bottom—and Africans under them. The G-string will be smiled upon; skirts, trousers and shoes no longer will be a privilege of the "educated." One will see corn on the cob, mosquito netting in native homes, and women talking about "my latest operation."

The boys will be playing the puzzling combination of rounders and cricket and calling it by its right name—baseball. They'll be asking for Milwaukee beer at Uncle Sam's bar or the White House. Shooting craps over behind the garage and writing fan letters to Bill Robinson.

My Sundanese friend, Fadul Mohammed, who has waited on tables in five countries, will no longer be unique with his "sunny side up" and "okey dokey." And the big Gold Coast policeman will have stopped poking his nose in the bus, pointing a finger and asking: "Who dat man?" Instead, he will say: "May I see your pass, please?"

**"Fellow-Americans"**

It is from these Americans, and millions more, that the "Yankee belt" is being forged. Every dollar spent in wages, every discarded bit of clothing, every strange imported product is playing a part. Already the Ubangi, the Sudanese, the Nigerian and many others greet travelers as "fellow-Americans." Their way of life has acquired a new preamble. It seems to be:

"We dress as you do, eat as you do, work as you do and get paid as you do. What else matters."

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

# Social Reconstruction And Natives

## Bishop Deprecates Industrial Colour Bar

**In his charge to the annual synod of the Anglican Church in the diocese of Johannesburg, last Sunday morning the Rt. Rev .G. H. Clayton, among other things dealt with the Church in relation to social reconstruction. The Bishop asked the synod to think briefly of some of the things which were wrong with present-day society in Johannesburg and the Reef.**

He was glad to find that deficits on the Native Revenue Account would in future be made up out of the general rates, and that grants-in-aid to Native charities also would be paid out of general rates by the City Council of Johannesburg.

"We may be thankful for a step taken in the right direction, for it is a recognition of the responsibility of the whole community for the poorest section of its members," he said.

**The acceptance of that responsibility must carry those who desired an improvement in social conditions to go a good deal further. For instance, there were not nearly enough schools, and hardly half the Native children in the city went to school at all.**

"It would be difficult to estimate the extent to which that has been responsible for the growth of a class of young criminals," continued Bishop Clayton. "If the Native children do not go to school, they obviously loaf about the locations. You can only deal with the problem of the criminal class by a long-range policy. At present, even with the low average of Native wages, the teachers' salaries are not sufficient to attract an adequate supply

Oct. 24,1942

**AMENITIES**

"In the meantime, everything possible should be done to provide essential services and the amenities of life for those who still live in the slums; and they are not only Natives.

"There are more than 40,000 Native domestic servants in Johannesburg, a very large proportion of them in the northern suburbs. A full and satisfactory life demands the opportunity of people meeting each other and forming some sort of a community for sport, education, and for social intercourse.

**"There can never be anything but a sense of frustration and a calamitous wastage of human powers unless the colour bar in industry is removed. It is heartbreaking for a man to know that thus far he can go and no further. Moreover, the industrial development of this country clearly demands it.**

"At this time of the day it cannot be seriously contended that Native people must for ever be the hewers of wood and drawers of water, to what is in effect an aristocracy of race. This is consonant with Nazi ideals: it cannot be our ideal.

"I have merely tried to indicate some of the implications of the Christian principles: the details are for experts. We are not experts in virtue of being Christians, but it is very desirable that more Christians should become experts.

"It is in the interest of the whole country that all the inhabitants should live together in unity, and have a chance of satisfying their needs, whether economic or psychological."

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# New Native Policy Seen In Africa

Nov. 28, 1942

## Unionists Open "Awake South Africa" Program

JOHANNESBURG, S. A. (ANP) The Democratic league, a European organization founded several years ago to curb the spread of Nazi and Fascist doctrines in South Africa, but which closed its membership to non-Europeans, last week announced, a new campaign, "Awake South Africa," a move designed to arouse both the people and the government of the country to the urgent need for organizing all resources for the use of all men and materials to win the war.

**The league, founded by European trade unions, indicated in its new stand that South African labor unions might be given more recognition and that there might be liberation of the organization's policy toward natives.**

League members, who declare they are speaking for the welfare of Africans, reveal that it is their desire to accept them as members.

**QUESTION CAUSE**

Africans, confronted wth policies of exclusion of this type, have been said to have voiced the question as to whether or not South Africa is worth fighting for under existing conditions.

**One of the league's demands is for a mass fighting force to Europeans and non-Europeans with good pay for all soldiers, the training of 100,000 war workers, a fair wage for all workers, and the removal of oppressive laws against non-Europeans.**

Nov. 28, 1942

**HOLD MEETING**

Explanation of the "Awake South Africa" program as offered in a mass meeting recently emphasized in detail just what it would mean, not only in arming non-Europeans and the removal of such discriminatory treatment as the pass laws and the poll tax involve, but in the removal of the color bar in industry so that Africans may be given the opportunity to give better service to the country than they can now give, being confined to the lowest level of the labor market as unskilled workers.

56a-1942

# Wages of Unskilled Labourers in Johannesburg

Oct. 1, 1942

## WAGE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

THE Wage Board's recommendations were gazetted on 7th August. They cover 34 industries and include municipal unskilled workers, of whom Johannesburg employs 11,000. The Johannesburg City Council decided by a majority of 22 to 7 to oppose the recommendations.

The Wage Board's decisions were, as always, arrived at after prolonged investigation and hearing of witnesses, and the decision of the Council has been strongly criticised as the following extracts from letters to the Press shew.

*From the Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans :* These recommendations, covering the unskilled workers in 34 different industries, amongst which are included municipal employees, recommend a wage of 25s. per week for the first six months, 26s. per week for the following 12 months, and thereafter 27s. per week. The final wage would therefore be £5 17s. per month after 18 months.

By a vote of 22 to 7 the City Council decided to oppose these recommendations, not on the ground that the proposed wages are too high, but because Government employees are not subject to similar wage regulation and for fear of an influx of Natives into Johannesburg. The Durban Municipality is already paying its unskilled Native labour £6 per month, and had not found the "influx" unmanageable. Quite apart from the fact that the Natives (Urban Areas) Act gives local authorities very drastic power to deal with such an influx, we wish to point out that this fear—a bogey continually and conveniently displayed—is an exaggerated one and in conflict with the necessity for increased industrialisation—a necessity recognised in the third interim report of the Industrial and Agricultural Requirements Commission, which emphatically stresses the need to decrease the Native agricultural population.

Oct. 1, 1942

Before the committee recently appointed to investigate the alleged increase in crime, evidence from all sources showed low wages to be an important contributory cause of crime. The Urban Native Juvenile Delinquency Conference, convened by the Municipality as far back as 1938, expressed its conviction that juvenile delinquency can be diminished by bringing Native wages into closer relationship with the cost of living. The alternative, the findings gravely state, "is greater poverty and increased delinquency." The whole burden of Miss M. Janisch's *Study of Income and Expenditure*, published by the Municipal Non-European and Native Affairs Department, is that wages cannot cover essential expenditure. Food alone, based on a minimum diet for a family of five, would cost £4 8s. per month, according to expert calculation. General Smuts stated that "all evidence goes to show that, in general, the African cannot support his family in most places on the wages he is getting."

The City Council has never opposed the contention that Native wages are too low. Before the Smit Commission the City Council led evidence to demonstrate that low wages are the root cause of much that is undesirable in urban Native life. Mr. Immink, the chairman of the Native Affairs Committee, has repeatedly stated that a Native family cannot live on less than £6 2s. 6d. per month. Yet now, when the Wage Board proposes some increase for unskilled labour, it is the Municipality that objects and strives to put the brake on urgently necessary progress. The Joint Council does not believe that the City Council, in taking this step, is representing the reasoned views of the citizens of Johannesburg, who have come to realise that on the welfare of the Native depends the progress of the White section, and that, increasingly, European industry depends on the consuming power of Africans.

*From the Secretary of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, National Executive Committee : Our first and foremost duty is towards the low-paid worker of whatever race or colour,* and to that end the wages of unskilled workers *should be considerably increased.* Once these wages have been, say, *at least doubled*, local markets for most of our newest products will be created. . . our definite object will be the advancement of wages of poorly-paid workers towards the levels of better-paid workers—which, by the way, has been the foundation of successful production plants and industries *in the U.S.A.*, where *the disparity between wages of unskilled and semi-skilled* workers and skilled workers is very *small indeed.* Italics ours.

*From the President and Chairman of the Methodist Men's League* (Jeppe Circuit Branch): The league supports the adoption of the minimum wage of £1 7s. per week (effected in three stages as gazetted), and hopes that the Johannesburg City Council, together with the Provincial Councils and the Government, will set an example to employers throughout the country.

We believe, as Christian citizens, that the excuse of additional expense should be disregarded, and this urgent reform introduced at once. If we are not prepared to pay for more just conditions, then all hope of a better order vanishes. As citizens, we all desire economic justice for the Native, and as members of the Methodist Men's League we are prepared to pay our share of the cost.

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# ARMING THE AFRICANS

New York Age
Nov. 21, 1942

WHEN AFRICA became the leading theatre of the war with the United Nations opening their offensive by seizing the French colonies in Africa, the question of using the vast man-power of that country in the fight to defeat the Axis powers became one of paramount importance. Some time ago the Council on African Affairs which has headquarters in this country, memoralized Sir Stafford Cripps and General Jan Smuts strongly urging "extensive use of African roops, and the fullest use of African resources to combat the Axis." But so far, nothing definite has been done in this direction.

NOV. 21, 1942

The French most liberal of all the European countries in their treatment of the natives, have many thousands of native soldiers already trained, and they could be used as a nucleus around which a vavst army of native soldiers could be built to defend that tontinent. Whileevery one cheered the step taken by our country in seizing those parts of Africa under Nazi domination, a far greater feeling of confidence in the aims of the war would be established in the minds of all peoples of color if the African natives were given a greater part in the war program.

56

NOV. 21, 1942

To our mind Africa offers a better opportunity for development of its natural resources as a result of the war than any other part of the world. Whether this development will continue to take the form of exploitation or whether the natives of that continent will be permitted to share its benefits is the real test of the much talked of Four Freedoms and democracy for which we are fighting.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# Segregation: Its Anatomy And Characteristics

To-day I should like to throw light on the matter of segregation in order to bring out certain aspects which are not usually borne in mind when general discussions on segregation are held. We shall find that although segregation exhibits certain constant characteristics there are variations in the kind and form of segregation.

### Geographic Segregation

This is usually called territorial segregation. The Native Urban Areas Act belongs to this species of segregation because it separates in the towns black and white residential areas. The Land and Trust Act of 1936 also demarcates separate areas in the rural districts for Natives and Europeans.

9/29/42

### Mechanical Segregation

When you undertake a train journey you will find that you and the Indians and Coloureds are accommodated in the reserved coach and thereby separated from the rest of the passengers. In some cities, in fact most cities here, there are separate seats along the road and separate seats in the buses for European and Native passengers. Thus you may be going along the same route and in the same bus but as a Native, you must sit in a different corner of the bus or in a different section of the train. This is what is meant by mechanical segregation.

9/8/42

### Institutional Segregation

Our separate school system is an example of this type of segregation. For schooling purposes the races are accommodated in different institutions. Our church system is also of a like nature. When it comes to hospitals you either have different hospitals altogether or different wards of the same building. Where that is the case, the system belongs to the classifications indicated above.

### Ceremonial Segregation

Here we have two interesting cases as illustrations. The first concerns the admission into lounge-rooms, Dining rooms and restaurants of European establishments of Native nurse girls, Native waiters and servants in uniform. In the trains bedding boys may frequent service coaches with European passengers. The other case is that of admitting into European hotels and restaurants a Native as a distinguished guest of honour. The colour bar is only relaxed for that person or those persons whom the white group considers necessary for its good.

9/19/42

### Cultural Segregation

As a rule, Africans are excluded from libraries and theatres. Even when there is no law or regulation against them visiting some of the libraries, custom and social pressure from the dominant group work against the Africans. Africans are discouraged from visiting art galleries in the cities. Their low earnings prevent their having easy access to current periodicals, magazines and books of interest. All this tends to give the Africans an arrested cultural development.

### Functional Segregation

There are certain occupations from which Africans are by law excluded. We all know about the Mines and Works Acts of 1926 popularly called the Colour Bar Act. Other jobs and occupations are by custom considered peculiarly the monopoly of the black man. Likewise Government and administration are not the function of the black man. Here endeth our Anatomy.

Now here are a few questions for the reader. How far is identical treatment of all races posssible in our country? How far is separate treatment with fairness and honour possible? Where has segregation failed and where has it not failed? Is segregation entirely without advantage for the Africans?

SELBY NGCOBO

Adams College,
P. O. ADAMS.

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# Gleanings From Life

By Jo The Cow

Ilanga Lase Natal

## Bozo South Africans

Ngomagqibelo

We live in times when we cannot afford to go about with lazy minds. In like manner, we cannot afford to go about thinking to no purpose. At one stage we must think out things; at another discuss them and finally resolve all that in action.

Very many thinkers at the Bozo Club these days are spending sleepless nights devising ways and means of assuring the African "Freedom from fear and want," promised the Democratic world by two of Democracy's three great leaders.

This is a most encouraging sign and we hope very much that these sleepless nights shall not have been spent in vain.

September 12, 1942

Particular attention just now is being focussed on the way in which the African has to approach conditions under which he lives. Some members of the Bozo argue that the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, shorn of its superstitious mysticism is a sound, practical, political philosophy for all races of Man that are denied human rights because of the pigmentation of their skin.

Other members of the Bozo base their hopes in a form of Nationalism which "glorifies the past" and in its cruder forms readily has room for sprouting theories of race superiority. In a country where problems of colour clash with unprecedented violence, and where each individual grows in an environment which impresses upon him his duty to his racial group and which gives such loyalty to the racial group the status of a moral sanction, it is easy to understand why Nationalism should appeal to elements that are more susceptible to the pin-pricks that characterise South African life.

This Nationalism has a form of negativeness, which is destructive to the interests of the community. Some of its more extreme votaries will readily fly into hysterics when mention of co-operation with the White South African is mentioned. These tried and devoted members of tha Bozo must not be blamed for this attitude before their point of view is appreciated.

We must acknowledge the fact that the African's contact with the Westerner has certainly brought him good, but the evil it has brought him is large enough not to be overlooked. We must realise, for instance, that the Westerner preaches the Brotherhood of Man in Christ, but segregates his darker Brother in Christ and denies him the human right of making his legitimate and distinctive contribution to human knowledge and the welfare, in general, of Mankind.

We must not, however, fall into the error of thinking South Africa is the only country where this is the case, and thereby allow past history to influence unduly our reactions and attitudes. Finding himself handicapped by artificial barriers, the member of the Bozo who resorts to negative Nationalism has a case to build in defence of himself. And if we mean good for our country, it is well to appreciate the causes that determine his attitude.

Then there are others who believe that it is possible for all the racial groups that comprise our population to live in harmony.

These great Bozo minds tell us that we need not lose our racial identity to become good South Africans. That we need not cast away cultural loyalties that we owe our group. That we need not be 'yes-men' to serve the group and also that we need not be radical to present our point of view.

They maintain that our own home-front must be well-organised. We must not be ashamed of setting out on a bold programme of organising the community. We must not be afraid of enabling the community to study their position clearly and to tell them exactly how they may fight their way out of the present tangle.

September 12, 1942

These members of the Bozo maintain that if Democracy is what we believe it is, the timidity that we find so prevalent among our intellectuals and the widespread laziness to act, must be shed off, once and for all time. Our intellectuals must be our spokesmen to the other and more advanced groups and assure those groups that the interests of our own group are not essentially in conflict with theirs and that the entire South African nation's interests lie in group solidarity, as opposed to group division.

At a later stage, these members of the Bozo Club say that we must progressively learn to regard ourselves as South Africans, and not as Bozoites, Orientals or Westerners.

~~LIBERIA~~

56a-1942

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# African National Congress

Aug. 1, 1942

The Executive Committee of the African National Congress will be held at Bloemfontein on August 29 and 30, and according to the General Secretary matters of national importance will be discussed. We have not got the agenda before us but we have every reason to believe that one of the items to be dealt with will be the reorganisation of Congress. That this is absolutely necessary no one interested in the growth and expansion of Congress movement can deny. Frankly speaking Congress is at present in a [illegible] of [illegible] because there is no discipline among its leaders, particularly in the provinces. No organisation can be healthy, strong and active whose leaders do not know the value of discipline and team work, and who think that the organisation exist for their benefit and self-aggrandisement.

That there are Provincial leaders of Congress who are not prepared to take orders from the Chief Executive of the African National Congress is common knowledge to all those who are interested in the affairs of this national organisation. In the Transvaal, for instance, the Provincial Congress is tackling matters of national importance which do not come under its jurisdiction. We understand that there are certain leaders who, without obtaining the sanction and approval of the National Executive, are negotiating with a certain group of Europeans with a view to bringing the Provincial Congress under the influence of a political body which these Europeans are establishing. If our information is correct, and we have every reason to believe that it is so, then the time has come when the people should be told whether or not the Provincial Congresses are independent bodies. And we hope this matter will be fully dealt with by the Executive which is meeting in Bloemfontein next month, and that a clear policy will be laid down which will make it impossible for provincial leaders to meddle with affairs which do not come under their jurisdiction.

While we do not question the wisdom of some of our leaders seeking the advice and guidance of Europeans championing the cause of African freedom, nevertheless we are of opinion that our national organisation should be independent of any European influence. It must be remembered that one of the chief functions of the African National Congress is to enable Africans, by means of national unity, to realise their national aspirations so as to contribute their distinctive share to the civilisation of the human race. The African National Congress is not only a political body fighting for the political emancipation of the African people, but it is also a national organisation whose aim is to bring about the spiritual and intellectual awakening of our race. The Congress is still a struggling institution, and it is our firm conviction that outside influences at this stage will be more detrimental than helpful to its national growth and expansion. Our people are still in a state of transition, and they need the leadership not of men who do not share their difficulties and disabilities but of men who share their language and customs, understand their character and sympathise with their national aspirations.

For these reasons we question the wisdom of placing our national organisation under the control of Europeans who may or may not, have their own axes to grind. But it must be clearly understood that we do not question the honesty and sincerity of those Europeans whose generosity and humanitarianism have impelled them to offer their services to the cause of African freedom. What we say is that, however sincere and honest they may be, they are not the proper people to control our national movement. They may have the brains, the knowledge and the experience in political and economic matters but on matters of national importance they have no qualifications. We cannot therefore, entrust them with the destiny of our race. That destiny must be worked out by our own leaders and thinkers. There is another matter which we suggest the Executive should deal with, and that is the enforcement of discipline and the creation of the spirit of co-operation among leaders of both the National and the Provincial Congresses. Team work is essential to the successful operation of the African National Congress in every sphere of our activities. The task of the President of the Congress is to enlist the active co-operation of his colleagues in the Executive and of the Provincial leaders and to teach them the value of consultation and co-ordination of efforts.

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# LIBERIA GRANTS U. S. AIRPORT CONTROL RIGHTS

The Chicago Bee

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10—The government of Liberia has granted to the United States for the duration of the war the right to construct, control, operate and defend airports in Liberia and to assist also in the protection and defense of any part of the Republic which might be liable to attack during the present emergency, it was announced by the Department of State today.

12/13/42

An agreement was signed at Monrovia on March 31, 1942, by the Liberian secretary of state and Lieut. Colonel Harry A. McBride, special representative of the President of the United States, under the terms of which the United States was granted exclusive jurisdiction over airports fortifications and such other defense areas as may be mutually considered necessary.

**The Republic of Liberia retains sovereignty over all such airports and defense areas, while the** United States maintains jurisdiction **over American military and civilian personnel stationed in Liberia.**

Dec. 13, 1942

**Plan Road Program.**

At the same time, by an exchange of letters between President Barclay and Col. McBride, the United States agreed to extend certain defense aids to the government of Liberia, and to assist in the improvement and extension of its road system.

The strategic situation of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, and the consequent danger of attack or aggression by unfriendly powers, led the government of Liberia to request the government of the United States to give such aid as might be possible in order to safeguard the independence and security of the Republic. The traditional friendly interest of the U. S. in the welfare of Liberia resulted in the measures described above.

12/13/4

American forces, chiefly composed of Negro troops, are now stationed in Liberia in execution of the agreement. The German consul and his staff recently departed from Monrovia at the request of the Liberian government, thus eliminating Axis interests from the country.

Chicago Ill

The American minister to Liberia, Mr. Lester A. Walton, came to the United States in February, 1942, for consultation with this government on matters concerning Liberia, and is expected to return shortly to his post in Liberia.

# American Negroes Demand That Africans Should Be Armed

West African Pilot

SEP 25 1942

**NEW YORK, Sept 24.**—According to "News of Africa," published by the Council on African Affairs, Africa's key position in the war is again emphasized by the present battle for Egypt in which Allied forces are fighting to keep the Middle East as well as all of Africa to the south, including Ethiopia, out of Axis hands

The Council on African Affairs urges that a second front be opened in Europe immediately in order to relieve Allied forces in North Africa and aid our Russian ally which is now bearing the brunt of Axis invasion.

SEP 25 1942

The recent completion of the first Trans African communication routes enhances tremendously Africa's importance as a supply route for the United Nations

These are two good roads running from British West Africa and Free French Equatorial Africa eastwards toward Ethiopia and the Indian Ocean.

Use of these routes will greatly facilitate transportation of materials to the Soviet Union, China and India and will release shipping for other urgent needs.

The occupation of Madagascar by British forces has encouraged the people of southern Africa in their preparations to resist any Fascist aggression.

Demands for unity of all the people behind Prime Minister Jan Smuts and for the immediate removal of all pro Nazi sympathizers in positions of authority are widespread.

SEP 25 1942

Most significant of all is the increasing realization among all sections of Africa's population that the security of the African continent demands that African peoples be armed to defend their homeland.

African peoples are asking that the principles of the Atlantic Charter be applied to Africa, and that they be given assurance that they are fighting for their own freedom by a definite promise of self determination by the powers controlling Africa.

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Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone. West Africa

# FIGHTING TROOPS ND THE COLOUR BAR IN ENGLAND.

### From a London Diary.

Weekly News

By CRITIC

OCT 10 194

Sir—Critic's remarks last week on the presence of coloured American troops in this country, and the methods of the military authorities in dealing with the 'promblem" are singularly opportune. His analysis of the situation is acute, but there is one point on which the writer would like to express some slight disagreement.

It is doubtful if any sociologist who has studied the question of colour prejudice in Britain would share his regret that so many coloured soldiers have been sent. In fact, their presence here presents a unique opportunity for the breaking down of certain strongly ingrained attitudes in this respect which we ourselves possess. There is little doubt that these attitudes are based largely on certain "stereotypes," or conventional ideas of the coloured person, for taking the population of these islands as a whole, it is doubtful if as many as 5 per cent. of us have ever had any personal contact with a coloured man or woman.

It is just possible that the main difficulties of the problem Critic describes could have been avoided by a more careful consideration on the part of the military authorities concerned. Was it absolutely essential, for example, that both white and coloured Americans should be posted and billeted in the same small towns? As the following few observations and enquiries show, the possiblities of friction and misunderstanding are aggravated greatly by such a situation.

It appears in a number of such cases that orders or requests have been issued by the American Military Authority to the townspeople to the effect that white and coloured troops should not be permitted in the same civilian canteens.

OCT 10 1942

In some cases the townspeople have refused to comply with this. Partly as a result of this, the latter have become extremely annoyed at what is regarded as discrimination against the coloured soldiers. As a further result, scuffles between white and coloured Americans have occurred in public places when, for example, a number of the latter have entered or have tried to enter, dance halls or bars where the white Americans were already disporting themselves. Apparently, in one case the white Americans remonstrated with a landlady for serving coloured customers. The reply of the woman, as stated, is significant: "their money is as good as yours, and we like their company,"

Many of the townspeople, in fact, assert strongly that they "prefer" the coloured troops to the white. The effect of the "segregation" on "morale" is also interesting in some cases. A typical remark is "it seems silly to talk about democracy when we have white and black troops who will not talk or mix with one another."

OCT 10 1942

The coloured soldiers are noted as being "too reserved," "careful," too self-controlled and disciplined, and the construction put on these "observations" is that the coloured have been "cowed" by past inter-racial experiences in the States. In short, there is an obvious and fairly definite tendency in many quarters towards championing the "cause" of the "Blackies" (note the diminutive) against the white Americans. The reaction of many of the latter is as might be expected. They appear to be at first very puzzled at events. They cannot understand the English attitude, more particularly the attiiude of English women, and are especially puzzled at the popularity of their coloured compatriots.

It is certainly to be hoped, as Critic suggests that the American authorities and our own will pay very serious attention to the matter in all its ramfications. The rough and ready fashion of telling our own troops male and female, that they are to adopt certain attitudes towards the coloured soldiers, is no solution. It is likely to enhance considerabl antagonisms, already incipient as a result difference in pay, towards the whi American, and will test to the breaking poi the democratic faith of the more ideologically minded.

OCT 10 1942

K. L. LITTLE.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Wages Of Africans

OCT 24 1942

Since its establishment in 1932, "The Bantu World" has left no stone unturned in an effort to make the employers of African labour realise the importance of improving the economic status of the African workers. Its constant theme has been that the African is a fertile but uncultivated home market to which the eyes of the farmer, the manufacturer and the industrialist should turn, and pointing out that the opening up and the cultivation of this market will increase the prosperity of South Africa and enhance its position as the centre of Africa's industrial and commercial activities.

In this attitude "The Bantu World" has not been alone, for just recently the Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans and the African Townships Committee submitted a joint memorandum to the Inter-Departmental Committee of Inquiry stressing the fact that it was their strong conviction that the primary essential for any improvement in the economic condition of Africans, both urban and rural, was the raising of wages.

There is no doubt that there are many Europeans in this city and elsewhere who have come to realise that the welfare of the European section of the community depends on the progress of the African. They also realise that if the purchas power of Africans is enlarg European industry is bound to expand. The same note was struck by the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. D. L. Smit, when he spoke in Kingwilliamstown last week. He said.

"The economic condition of the Natives in most of our urban centres is a matter for grave concern, and until we improve the economic standard of Natives in the towns—until we are prepared to pay them better wages, to see that they are properly fed and to give them the decent amenities that are essential to the urban dweller, we shall never fulfil the trusteeship that has been laid upon us as the ruling race."

OCT 24 1942

It is greatly encouraging to see that a responsible Government official and other public bodies realise the need for ameliorating the economic condition of the African. It is not only for the benefit of the African that these conditions should be re-adjusted, but for the white community as well.

This fact has been so re-iterated in these columns in the past that there is no need to go over them again. It is only to be hoped that when so many responsible men and public bodies have pressed for increase of African wages, the public conscience will be roused and a nation-wide demand made to see that this pressure takes effect.

56a-1942
Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# "The World To Come"

AUG 8 - 1942

Mr. H. R. Abercrombie of Pretoria, the author of "Africa's Peril," a book in which he urged the formation of a European League against the rising tide of liberalism in South Africa, has recently published another book under the above title, dealing with the world after the war. With his ideas concerning Europe, America and Asia, it is not our intention to deal. We are only concerned with his suggestions regarding the future of the African continent.

In this book, Mr. Abercrombie advocates the creation of the United States of Africa under white domination. The Africans, he says should be segregated, but does not state what amount of land should be allotted to them. He advocates for their disenfranchisement and the establishment of "Bungas throughout the segregated areas of Africa."

There can be no doubt that in the opinion of Mr. Abercrombie, Africa should become the home of the white man, and that the African should remain for all times the hewer of wood and the drawer of water. For he visualises the time when "few male Natives but plenty of females are seen in the white towns of Africa," when "male Native domestic labour would be replaced by female labour," when "the Native Labour offices in the segregated areas will provide such labour," when "the compound system on the mines would have been extended to such industries as have been allowed to employ Native labour" and when "the Native townships of Johannesburg and Pretoria would be used as compounds" for Africans employed in industries and who would "return at regular intervals to their homes."

AUG 8 - 1942

The Anti-African attitude of Mr. Abercrombie does not surprise us at all; for he is by nature a hater of Africans but what suprises us is his belief that Africans, living under the conditions which he has laid down, would be willing to live in peace and harmony with Europeans. This belief is undoubtedly due to the fact that he is ignorant of the existence of race-consciousness among Africans and of the progress they have made in many directions. He is not aware that the new African has aspirations which he is determined to realise in spite of the puny efforts of those who would like to see him herded in reserves and compounds for the benefit of the white race.

AUG 8 - 1942

The policy which Mr. Abercrombie advocates is incompatible with the principles of democracy for which the African to-day is shedding his precious blood in the Western Desert. Indeed it is not saying too much to aver that this policy savours of Hitlerism against which the freedom loving people of the world are up in arms. Surely Mr. Abercrombie does not expect that Black men who are to-day fighting for democracy would willingly submit to a policy which denies them the rights of citizenship in their fatherland. Does he expect that Democracy can exist side by side with autocracy and tyranny in Africa? If he does, then he does not want to rid the world of the evils that bring about conflict and strife. His "World to come" will not be different to the world in which mankind lives to-day.

"The world to come" must be made safe for all races to live their lives to the full, and it must be a place free from all the conditions that cause friction among the races and nations. In it there should be no exploitation of one race by another. But all should co-operate in the development of industry and commerce, and be free from fear of want, starvation and oppression. It is for the creation of such a world that the forces of Democracy are engaged in a life and death struggle with the forces of Nazism and Fascism. But the destruction of these forces on the battlefield is not enough; they must be destroyed in the hearts and minds of men, if the world is to have permanent peace.

Fortunately for Africa and unfortunately for Mr. Abercrombie, broad-minded men the world over are working for the creation of a world in which justice and liberty will rule supreme after this struggle. Mr. Abercrombie can rest assured that his voice is that of one crying in the wilderness.

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# Britain Will Provide For Better Education In The Colonial Empire

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria
JUN 2 5 1942

LONDON, June 24.—Speaking on constitutional development in the Colonies today in the House of Commons, Mr Harold MacMillan, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said that "partnership" was the long-term British policy in the Colonies, and this would be intensified after the war.

The whole position of the Colonies would be reviewed after the war, and the Colonial Empire considered as a whole, not in parts.

JUN 2 5 1942

One principle which would guide British Colonial policy after the war would be that there should be no distressed areas anywhere in the Colonies.

He made out four points as follows:

1. Better education for the Colonial peoples, and opportunity to enter unrestricted into the public service of their countries.

2. Experts would be trained and provided for the Colonial Empire, and they would be available for service anywhere at short notice.

JUN 2 5 1942

3. A gigantic development of Trade Unionism.

4 The availability of capital investment for the development of the Colonies, to be provided for by both public investments and controlled private investments.

One of the speakers criticised the non-applicability of the terms of the Atlantic Charter to the Colonies, and suggested that steps should be taken to make a Declaration on the same lines — that is a Colonial Charter which would be solely for the Colonies.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Freedom Is Sought For Race To Enter Africa

OCT 2 - 1942

OCT 2 - 1942

NEW YORK—(ANP) — In a memorandum prepared for the Committee on African and Peace Aims, which has been considering Africa and its future from a post-war viewpoint, Dr W. E. B. DuBois remarks: "The great problem facing the world is to achieve such wide contact of human cultures and mutually beneficent intercourse of human beings as will gradually, by inspiration, comparison and wise selection evolve the best civilization for the largest number of human beings." To accomplish this purpose which involves international travel and exchange of views, he says that "there is a need of a great crusade, a religious mission."

In this connection, the report notes that it is hoped that these parts of Africa which place hindrance in the way of visits from overseas by entirely responsible educated American Negroes may be abolished. There is no serious troubles in most colonies, but the existing situation in this respect in the Union of South Africa, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, pointed out, has caused a most unfortunate impression in thoughtful circles in this country.

OCT 2 - 1942

It has only been with great difficulty, and due to the efforts of a few liberally minded statesmen, that it has been possible to make any exceptions to the Union's practice of excluding the residence of American Negro missionaries or the visits of American Negro students.

More than two years ago the African Methodist Episcopal church which has a large membership in South Africa and a number of churches there, supported through its missionary society, elected Rev Frank M. Reid of St. Louis a bishop and assigned him to South Africa. Bishop Reid has never been able to assume his post.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## African Art

SEP 1 1 1942

An exhibition of school children's work in Matabeleland recently held at Bulawayo excited great interest because it was, as the Bantu Mirror observes, the first example of an educational project in the colony in which the color bar was set aside. For the paintings that hung side by side were the work of European, African, Indian and colored children. The mission at whose instance the exhibition was organized sent also some collections of clay models and woodwork. Among the exhibits specially admired were the model of a "Head of an African Christ" and a painting of the death of Lobengula. The exhibition is an illustration of the new spirit in the attitude of the missions to native culture. It too often happened in the past that missionaries looked on the traditional African art with mistrust rather than sympathy and that they taught African children to imitate poor European work rather than to express themselves in their crafts. When Dr. Julian Huxley went to Africa to study African education for the colonial office in 1929, he lamented the results of this mistaken view. Since then there has been a great change, which is due partly to the development of a deeper interest in Africa, illustrated in the work of the Royal African Society.—The Manchester Guardian.

SEP 1 1 1942

# A Superstitious Fear

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria

IN our issue of last Thursday, we published the report of how the father of one of the students of the Wesley School, Shagamu, was instrumental in saving the life of an unfortunate baby from an untimely death after only nine days of existence. According to the report, the baby was said to have been "thrown into a bush," no doubt, through a superstitious fear.

JUN 29 1942

A short while ago, we published an earlier report from the Eastern Provinces of how a husband and wife were together sentenced to death for causing the death of their twin babies.

JUN 29 1942

In our opinion, there is a deep-rooted superstitious fear right down in the minds of our brothers and sisters regarding twin babies. That, no doubt, has accounted very much for reports about twins being thrown away after birth.

We suggest that intensive propaganda be undertaken by the Medical Authorities throughout the country to remove this fear. Instead of looking upon twins with fear and suspicion, the illiterate folk should be educated, instead, to adore and love their twin children.

JUN 29 1942

The days of superstition and fear are gone. We now live in the days of knowledge when illiteracy and all its concomitants are relics of the forgotten past. Something creative at least should be done to help in this matter, especially by the Church, the School, the Medical and Health Authorities, et cetera.

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# Taxation Of Prostitutes

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria

ONE of the decisions of the Chiefs of the Northern Provinces at their recent Conference was the taxation of prostitutes and the chief reason given for this proposed measure was to reduce the number of women engaged in this "red light" profession.

JUN 22 1942

We do not know whether this measure will have the desired effect, because this "profession" appears to be one of the oldest in the world. Almost everywhere in the world, this menace of prostitutes rears its horrid head and, in some countries, notably in Japan, it has assumed the form of a public question and State-controlled brothels are there for patrons of the art.

JUN 22 1942

Whether the desired effect will be achieved or not, the North has surely given a lead to the other parts of the country in this respect. It is an example which Lagos and other important provincial centres can follow with good effect. Since no woman will like to be identified with this "profession," it is sure that the number of those who will want to be so taxed will dwindle considerably.

JUN 22 1942

The position of this "red light" profession has now deteriorated, especially in the last few years. We hope that this dose of medicine will serve as a cure, and ultimately as a prevention, of one of the grossest evils that threaten the lives of men and women today.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# oman Is Magistrate in Nigeria

OCT 3 - 1942

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Afri
women who are playing a
creasingly active role in th
fairs of their continent welco
the recent appointment of M
Stella Thomas, a native of Ni
ria, as the first woman magistr
in the history of West Africa, t
Council on African Affairs w
informed today.

Miss Thomas, who previous
held the distinction of being t
first woman admitted to the b
in West Africa, is serving in th
keja district of her native land

**Seek Aid for Children**

In the Union of South Afric
the National Council of Africa
Women, under the leadership c
Miss Mina Soga who visited th
United States two years ago, i
urging African women to join wa
work clubs and is actively sup
porting war funds. It has take
the lead in forming the Nor

European Soldiers' Dependents League which is campaigning fo government allowances for the children of African soldiers. The welfare of African children takes a prominent place in the council's program, particularly with regard to medical treatment, housing, education and recreational services.

Bantu women are struggling for full participation in the life of their country and "wish to have an appropriate share of the thing of life," said Miss Soga at a recent convention of the council, and, she added, "the Bantu people are willing to enlist and work."

OCT 3 - 1942

**Organizes Union**

African women who work in the production of military blankets have just formed a Floc Workers' Union, in South Africa. They look forward to rapid improvements in their low wage and poor conditions, which they believe the recent recognition of African trade unions by the South African government will help to bring about.

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# Inclusion Of Africans In Economic Missions Is Urged In United States

West African Pilot -- Lagos, Nigeria

JUL 7 - 1942

NEW YORK (BM).—The following is a summary of the text of a letter addressed to the US Government by the Council on African Affairs urging the Administration to include Negroes on Economic Missions to South Africa:

"The Council on African Affairs hails the decision of the United States Government to send a special Economic Mission to the Union of South Africa which will seek means to develop the vast material resources of that country to aid the war effort of the United Nations," said Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, in a letter to the President just released here.

JUL 7 - 1942

"The Council urges the appointment of Negroes to this Mission which is headed by Colin Wickersham, of the War Production Board, and Hickman Price, of the Board of Economic Warfare."

Dr Yergan pointed out that the Government's sending of such a mission to South Africa would stimulate the whole war effort by bringing the resources of that country behind the United Nations

Inclusion of Negroes on the Mission would strengthen the unity and morale of the Negro people of America and would be welcomed by African people.

The Council stated further that it is essential to arm Africans and to improve their standards of living through the payment of higher wages and extension of civil liberties, to enable them to participate fully in the war effort.,

It is clear that only by taking their stand with the United Nations against the common enemy can the freedom of the African and other colonial peoples be achieved.

"The Council urges the study of conditions within Africa

JUL 7 - 1942

"We believe that the United States can play an important role in helping to mobilize African peoples through increasing opportunities for Negroes here and at home to participate fully in the war effort, and by working jointly with Great Britain toward the inclusion of Africans in the war."

Stressing that this mission is a part of the new and enlarged economic relation of the United States of America to the 160 000 000 people of Africa the Council's statement urged that these relations contribute to the welfare of African people so that they become closer and increasingly helpful.

Finally the Council emphasized that the appointment of Negroes from the United States as members of this Mission befits the dignity and responsibility of the Negro people in America, and would have the effect of strengthening the understanding of the Negro and Colonial peoples that this is their war.

56a - 1942

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# D.R.C. Minister Urges Non-Racial Christian Order For South Africa

JUL 1 1 1942

**A Christian order for South African would educate its people for common citizenship, said the Rev. F. J. Berning Malan, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Cape Town, in a discussion on a Christian order for South Africa, at the Christian Reconstruction Conference held at Fort Hare on Friday last week.**

**It would progressively share its civilisation with the uncivilised he concluded. It would welcome the advance of indiviouals of any race and would accept them for what they had become, without regard to what they have been orginally. It would give representation to every race and interest in the Government, inviting all in the common service of their land.**

It was evident that any form of government which denied full liberty, or rights of common citizenship, to its citizens, or which suppressed or disregarded individuality, or which relied on force and the motive of fear, was un-Christian and not suitable to establish and promote a Christian order in this country, said Mr. Malan.

JUL 1 1 1942

Non-Europeans must bear their responsibility in the establishment of a Christian order by their willingness to be assisted and to be led by their "grown-up" brothers and their co-operation was needed in the realms of education and religion and the full development of racial genius.

The words uttered by General Smuts in December, 1918, that "the tents have been struck and the great caravan of humanity is once more on the march," were truer and more applicable now than they were then.

### TOTALITARIANISM

Nearly everyone talked about a new order, a new kind of society and a new way of life.

The totalitarian order did not appeal to the Christian because it meant the overthrow of Christianity.

JUL 1 1942

It meant the introduction of worship of the golden calf and the abolition of all true religious liberty and freedom of conscience and the replacement of those things by a system in which the Church would only be tolerated so far as it could be used as an instrument—political or otherwise—for the establishment and advancement of an ultra nationalistic view of life and the world.

Christians, on the other hand, were convinced that "the will of God" was the only angle from which to look at life and the world.

JUL 1 1 1942

The basic note of present life was competition. In a Christian order, it was co-operation.

"Because we have been following this 'gospel of selfishness' in our political, economic and church life, we are in the sad condition in which we find ourselves to-day," he said.

### RESOLUTIONS

Among the resolutions passed were the following:—

"We commend the work of the Joint Councils and of the Institute of Race Relations, and feel that the time is ripe for Africans and Coloureds to be given increased responsibilities through representation in Parliament and Provincial Councils.

"Any naturalistic teaching of racial or national superiority is incompatible with the teaching and example of Christ and the implications of the Gospel.

"The widely prevalent interest in Communism, particularly in view of the spirit displayed by the Russian people in the war, constitutes a challenge to the Christian people to study seriously that ideology in its relation to the truth of the revelation in Jesus Christ, to which Christians stand fast."

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# African National Congress

AUG 1 - 1942

The Executive Committee of the African National Congress will be held at Bloemfontein on August 29 and 30, and according to the General Secretary matters of national importance will be discussed. We have not got the agenda before us but we have every reason to believe that one of the items to be dealt with will be the reorganisation of Congress. That this is absolutely necessary no one interested in the growth and expansion of Congress movement can deny. Frankly speaking Congress is at present in a state of confusion, because there is no discipline among its leaders, particularly in the provinces. No organisation can be healthy, strong and active whose leaders do not know the value of discipline and team work, and who think that the organisation exist for their benefit and self-aggrandisement.

That there are Provincial leaders of Congress who are not prepared to take orders from the Chief Executive of the African National Congress is common knowledge to all those who are interested in the affairs of this national organisation. In the Transvaal, for instance, the Provincial Congress is tackling matters of national importance which do not come under its jurisdiction. We understand that there are certain leaders who, without obtaining the sanction and approval of the National Executive, are negotiating with a certain group of Europeans with a view to bringing the Provincial Congress under the influence of a political body which these Europeans are establishing. If our information is correct, and we have every reason to believe that it is so, then the time has come when the people should be told whether or not the Provincial Congresses are independent bodies. And we hope this matter will be fully dealt with by the Executive which is meeting in Bloemfontein next month, and that a clear policy will be laid down which will make it impossible for provincial leaders to meddle with affairs which do not come under their jurisdiction.

AUG 1 - 1942

While we do not question the wisdom of some of our leaders seeking the advice and guidance of Europeans championing the cause of African freedom, nevertheless we are of opinion that our national organisation should be independent of any European influence. It must be remembered that one of the chief functions of the African National Congress is to enable Africans, by means of national unity, to realise their national aspirations so as to contribute their distinctive share to the civilisation of the human race. The African National Congress is not only a political body fighting for the political emancipation of the African people, but it is also a national organisation whose aim is to bring about the spiritual and intellectual awakening of our race. The Congress is still a struggling institution, and it is our firm conviction that outside influences at this stage will be more detrimental than helpful to its national growth and expansion. Our people are still in a state of transition, and they need the leadership not of men who do not share their difficulties and disabilities but of men who share their language and customs, understand their character and sympathise with their national aspirations.

AUG 1 - 1942

For these reasons we question the wisdom of placing our national organisation under the control of Europeans who may, or may not, have their own axes to grind. But it must be clearly understood that we do not question the honesty and sincerity of those Europeans whose generosity and humanitarianism have impelled them to offer their services to the cause of African freedom. What we say is that, however sincere and honest they may be, they are not the proper people to control our national movement. They may have the brains, the knowledge and the experience in political and economic matters but on matters of national importance they have no qualifications. We cannot therefore, entrust them with the destiny of our race. That destiny must be worked out by our own leaders and thinkers.

There is another matter which we suggset the Executive should deal with, and that is the enforcement of discipline and the creation of the spirit of co-operation among leaders of both the National and the Provincial Congresses. Team work is essential to the successful operation of the African National Congress in every sphere of our activities. The task of the President of the Congress is to enlist the active co-operation of his colleagues in the Executive and of the Provincial leaders and to teach them the value of consultation and co-ordination of efforts.

AUG 1 - 1942

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Africa May Arm Natives

SEP 1 2 1942

SEP 1 2 1942

## Gen. Smuts to Act If War Crisis Comes

**LONDON, (ANP)—If the Japs seize Madagascar and get a foothold for an attack on South Africa, Gene Smuts will arm the Negroes for combatant duties, it was announced recently by Sidney F. Waterson, high commissioner of the Union of South Africa in an address before the Royal African society.**

**High Commissioner Waterson told the British audiences that Gen. Smuts had declared it would be necessary to abolish racial segregation and arm the African in the event of a crisis, and had let it be known that "before the Japanese take South Africa he would see to it that every colored person and every native that could be armed would be armed."**

**Authoritative sources assert that should South Africa be forced to abolish the color-bar, which is even more ruthlessly applied than in the United States, it will be a great achievement.**

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# South Africa After The War

1 1942

The war which is raging all over the world with a barbarity and ferocity unparalleled in human history, has once more stirred the minds of all thinking men to action, and everywhere in the world men are searching for a new way of life which would enable the races of mankind to live together in peace and happiness. It is therefore gratifying to see that the churches in South Africa are now busy preparing for a new order which must emerge from the chaos caused by this devastating war. At the Christian Reconstruction conference held last week at Fort Hare, the Rev. F. J. Berning Malan of the Dutch Reformed Church, struck the right note when he said: "A Christian order for South Africa would educate its people for common citizenship, and would progressively share its civilisation with the uncivilised. It would welcome the advance of individuals of any race and would accept them for what they had become, without regard to what they have been originally. It would give representation to every race and interest in the Government inviting all in the common service of their land."

This remarkable statement, made by a Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, has revealed the fact that there exist in South Africa men who understand the true meaning and purpose of the Christian religion and who understand that it is the rejection of Christ's teaching on the part of masses of men, organised as nations, claiming to be civilised, even in a large degree calling themselves Christians, that humanity has not been able to get rid of strife and conflict, poverty and misery. "The Master and Founder of our common faith, Whom many of us follow so far off, distilled the essence of goodness into two aspirations—to love God with all our hearts and our fellow man as ourself. His own life was proof that love of God is best shown through love of men."

JUL 1 1 1942

Yet, after years of history, and the passing of nearly two thousand years of Christianity, what do we see?

We see nations at each other's throat like wild animals of the jungle, because of ideologies which have been evolved from the sands of race, national and colour prejudices. We see the wanton destruction of human life, of beautiful cities and historical monuments and edifices that have hitherto served as sources of inspiration for the development of the human mind, body and soul. We see some men returning to the jungle in order to find inspiration for their selfish motives. By violence, by fierce destruction, by cruelty, persecution and oppression, unmatched in civilisatson's history, they are endeavouring to hurl back the world into the dark ages.

Those who to-day are fighting against these evil forces, must start now to put their houses in order so that when the war comes to an end, it will be easy to establish a new order of life conducive to peace and happiness. The steps taken by the Churches, therefore, will be welcomed and appreciated by all those who want to see South Africa freed from the chains of race, colour and religious bondage. Now is the time to rid Christianity of racialism and nationalism, and let it function as its Founder intended. That is the only way by which the civilised world can be made safe for democracy, peace, freedom and for human security.

The task of Church leaders is to Christianise those who wield the sceptre of power and to make them realise that governments do not exist for the oppression and suppression of the governed but for their advancement, peace and happiness. As the Rev. Berning Malan points out, "any form of government which denies full liberty, or rights of common citizenship, to its citizens or which suppresses or disregards individuality, or which relies on force and the motive of fear, is un-Christsian and not suitable to establish and promote a Christian order in this country."

To day both Europeans and non-Europeans are sacrificing their lives for their joint fatherland, and are sharing together the cruelties and barbarities of the war in the Western Desert. It is only right, therefore, that these men who are fighting for the overthrow of Nazism and Fascism should come back to a South Africa that has been emancipated from rabid racialism and nationalism.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Fine Display By Native Military Corps At Brakpan

AUG 1 - 1942

A large and representative audience had an opportunity of witnessing an excellent Military Display at Brakpan last Saturday afternoon, performed by the Native Military Corps for funds for Medical aid for Russia.

The Mayoress of Brakpan, Mrs. Ash, welcomed Civic Dignitaries and High Military Authorities. Among those witnessing the display were Col. Van Dam, Officer Commanding the Witwatersrand Command accompanied by Col. Hendry; Col. Mockford, Assistant Director of the Non-European Army Services, accompanied by a Staff Officer; Col. MacGavin Greig, Officer in Charge of the N.M.C. Training Area, Welgedacht; Col. Fulford Officer Commanding 1st Battalion N.M.C.; Captain Botha of the Native Military School and his Staff; Councillor and Mrs. Gidley-Moore; Councillors Smiley and Elton; Mrs. MacGavin Creig and her daughter.

The opening item was a P.T. Display. Forty men clad in snow-white athletic shorts, swung into the arena singing their own marching song as they entered, moving along with ease and with a swinging gait. The outstanding feature of this item was the fact, that for 20 minutes, the platoon went through some very intricate movements without a single word of command or signal from the leader. It was a perfect expression of precision, timing and co-ordination of team work. The exercises terminated with a song, and the smiles on the faces of the men showed that singing and exercise go well together in building up a healthy outlook.

AUG 1 - 1942

A drill squad then marched on to the grounds headed by a Brass band. The platoon was drilled by a Native N.C.O. Sgt. Lonsdale, who, put them through their paces in perfect "Grenadier" style. Their marching and drill was a pleasure to watch.

AUG 1 - 1942

A party of Stretcher Bearers from a Medical Training School, then gave a demonstration of stretcher drill and first aid work under active service conditions. The Native stretcher bearers, have now become famous "Up North", and three of their number have received the Military Medal for bravery. These men went about their work quickly and efficiently and demonstrated various positions of working in the field.

AUG 1 - 1942

Col. Van Dam and his Staff Officers then inspected a Guard of Honour which was accompanied by a Drum and Bugle Band for the Retreat Ceremony.

The Drum Major, Samson Nkosi, a warrior, standing 6 feet tall, and a perfect specimen of manhood was the centre of attraction. He swung his mace in the traditional "guardsman" fashion, and did it perfectly. He and his band were a credit to the Battalion and to the Native Military Corps. It was altogether an excellent performance.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

## ETHIOPIA

### Sheba's Child

AUG 3 1 1942

Until 1935 there was little to trouble a knobbly-kneed schoolgirl, Tsahai, about her father's rambling stone house or his loose-woven kingdom in Ethiopia. Going back home from school in Switzerland or France, she noticed unhappily the filth and disease which flourished on the ignorance of her father's people. And there was her father's household law, confining her to hidden rooms of the palace. But there were compensations.

There were the Lion of Judah's lions to admire, fearfully. Once the house was full of fine new furniture from London, which she helped to arrange around the rooms. She could peep in solemn satisfaction at court ceremonies under the yellow umbrellas, and at banquets when her father's guests dined from gold plates. Her *Shamma* (Ethiopian drapery) was a lot more comfortable than European clothes. In private crises there was the haven of her mother's great brown bosom. And, when she was 14, her father winked at tradition and allowed her to head the Ethiopian Red Cross and the Women's Work Association, even to receive their members at his house.

AUG 3 1 1942

Deepest of Tsahai's home contentments was the escape from the rigid isolation of the pink-skinned world: from teachers who taught her Christian precepts, but professed no sisterly love; from girls who smiled at her with their thin buttonhole lips, as across a chasm; from visitors whose English, French or German phrases she understood, but whose meanings she could only ponder. Because her skin was brown and because she was royalty, there had never been any expansion in the invisible walls which closed around her in the pink-skinned world.

In 1935, when she was 15 and the Italians came with boml [illegible] s, Tsahai forgot tradition, and wen [illegible] k in the first field ambulance unit of her father's army, binding the wounds of her father's soldiers. Without introductions, but with her father's dignity, she talked to her patients. She posed for photographers. She made a speech to the pink-skinned war correspondents. Earnestly she told them: "We will fight to the last breath and to the last inch; but, if we fail, civilization will be destroyed." Next year, with her parents, vanguard of the world's refugees, she fled to England.

AUG 3 1 1942

The English climate and the English countenances were cool. They called her father "The Emperor," but there was no conviction in their tones. The family seldom left the brownstone walls of their house in Bath, or the garden, tight-screened by cedar trees.

When bombs came to England, and other refugees came, the English warmed. Upholstered in Western clothes, Tsahai and her mother went out sometimes to tea, chatted politely, accepted as polite the thin-lipped smiles of Bath. Tsahai learned to accept he[illegible]ation with the dignity her father so frequently recommended. She enrolled in a London hospital for a nurse's training course, earned a diploma and was ready, when her father regained his kingdom, to return with him.

For 22-year-old Tsahai no year was so free, so filled with hope as this one. Back with her parents in Ethiopia, she worked to teach her father's people to avoid filth and disease. She could appear among the tribal chiefs under the yellow umbrellas, talk to them of sanitation and of germs, devising Amharic words to fit her needs. She married Colonel Abiy Abbaba of her father's victorious army.

AUG 3 1 1942

They had need of her, she heard, in the village of Lekamti. Traveling with few formalities, Princess Tsahai, daughter of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, daughter of the Lion of Judah and the most modern of women in one of the last black kingdoms, went to Lekamti. There among the sick she fell ill, and there last week she died.

56a-1942

**WORLD TODAY**

# Jim Crow in Africa

The Daily Worker – N.Y., N.Y.

**By James S. Allen**

SEP 8 - 1942

THE trade unions, the Communists and other progressive groups of South Africa are putting up a stiff fight against segregation, which is the main obstacle in that country to the full mobilization of the people for the war effort.

Some victories have already been won, such as the recognition of the Non - European (native) trade unions and the relaxation of the pass laws in some parts of the country. But the fight against the most thorough system of jim crow yet devised remains the basic war necessity of the Union of South Africa.

This land of some 10,000,000 people, four-fifths of whom are colored, lies athwart the most important supply lines of the United Nations. Situated at the tip of the African continent it commands the juncture of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Many of our ships carrying war supplies to India and China, to the Middle East and the Soviet Union call at Capetown.

For other reasons also the South African situation is of special interest to us. We are confronted with similar problems in our own country in the fight against Bourbonism, which remains a chief obstacle to the mobilization of the Negro people for the war effort.

Here the days when "white superiority" was a dominant principle of government are over, although it is being revived by the Talmadges and the Fifth Column as their special contribution to defeatism.

SEP 8 - 1942

However, the practices of jimcrow, in the South still legalized and in the North still illegally prevalent, hamper national unity and the war effort.

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THE fundamental nature of the further changes which are required in South Africa can best be appreciated if it is understood that the central principle of government in that country is segregation.

Prime Minister General Smuts has recognized publically that segregation is doomed if South Africa is to mobilize properly for the war. But as late as April of this year—on the heels of the Japanese conquests in Southeast Asia—the Native Affairs Commission of the Union Government issued a report which said:

"Race purity, the determination to maintain race purity is the strongest force in the political and, indeed, in the social life of South Africa today; and all the forces of the State are directed to that end."

SEP 8 - 1942

THERE are, of course, wiser heads in the top ranks of the Government who, together with the Prime Minister, have at least learned some of the lessons of Burma and Malaya. At about the same time this report was issued, Col. Reitz, Minister for Native Affairs, told the Senate that nothing created more bad feeling among the people than the pass laws. He urged that this "wholly unjust and illogical" state of affairs be altered.

Nothing more humiliating or oppressive than the pass laws can be imagined even by a Governor Talmadge. There is no limit to the number of papers which at various times Africans are forced to carry. Here are some of them:

When an African comes to Johannesburg, to look for work he must carry a travelling pass. This he has to exchange for a pass to look for work. Then there is a special pass which a man must get to be out at night. A pass to live with your wife if you live on the employer's premises, an old man's pass for those too old or too sick to work, a lodger's permit, a visiting pass, a poll-tax receipt, weekly and monthly special passes, daily labor pass, tea party special pass, pass to buy beer—there is no end to them.

The pass which is most common is the Service Contract. The law under which this is issued makes it a crime to leave a present employer for a better one. It makes it a crime to miss work, refuse to obey the boss, or to go on strike.

SEP 8 - 1942

FOR years Africans have fought against the pass system, under the leadership of the National African Congress. In 1930, on Dingaan's day, thousands of non-Europeans burned their passes. Many people, among them the Communist leader Johannes Nkosi, were killed by police on that day in Durban and Potchefstroom. The recent revision of the system in some industrial areas followed energetic mass pressure led by the Congress.

The most rabid advocates, although not the only ones, of the color bar are the Nazi-fascist fifth columnists and their associates. They are led by such people as former Prime Minister Hertzog and former cabinet member Pirow, both of whom were forced out of the government when their "neutrality" resolution was defeated in September, 1939; by Dr. Malan, Nationalist (largely Dutch) party leader, and by the Ossewa Brandwag, a German-Dutch storm trooper organization.

These men urge peace with Hitler to establish a "white Reich on the black continent." They claim that Japan and Germany have agreed that Africa is to belong to Germany — an "Aryan," a "pure" people—while Asia is to belong to Japan.

SEP 8 - 1942

When General Smuts promised to arm the non-Europeans, Dr. Malan issued a "Black Manifesto" violently attacking the natives. The Hitlerites have set on foot a vicious campaign to stir up hatred between the Europeans and non-Europeans and to prevent any breech in the wall of segregation.

Unfortunately, even the anti-Axis leaders fail to separate themselves clearly from the "war of the races" approach. This, and the attitude of the labor and native leaders, will be the subject for another column.

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

# D.R.C. Minister Urges Non-Racial Christian Order For South Africa

**A Christian order for South [illegible] its people for common citizenship, said the Rev. F. J. Berning Malan, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Cape Town, in a discussion on a Christian order for South Africa, at the Christian Reconstruction Conference held at Fort Hare on Friday last week.**

**It would progressively share its civilisation with the uncivilised he concluded. It would welcome the advance of individuals of any race and would accept them for what they had become, without regard to what they have been orginally. It would give representation to every race and interest in the Government, inviting all in the common service of their land.**

It was evident that any form of government which denied full liberty, or rights of common citizenship, to its citizens, or which suppressed or disregarded individuality, or which relied on force and the motive of fear, was un-Christian and not suitable to establish and promote a Christian order in this country, said Mr. Malan.

Non-Europeans must bear their responsibility in the establishment of a Christian order by their willingness to be assisted and to be led by their "grown-up" brothers and their co-operation was needed in the realms of education and religion and the full development of racial genius.

The words uttered by General Smuts in December, 1938, that "the tents have been struck and the great caravan of humanity is once more on the march," were truer and more applicable now than they were then.

**TOTALITARIANISM**

Nearly everyone talked about a new order, a new kind of society and a new way of life.

The totalitarian order did not appeal to the Christian because it meant [illegible] of Christianity.

It meant the introduction of worship of the golden calf and the abolition of all true religious liberty and freedom of conscience and the replacement of those things by a system in which the Church would only be tolerated so far as it could be used as an instrument — political or otherwise—for the establishment and advancement of an ultra nationalistic view of life and the world.

Christians, on the other hand, were convinced that "the will of God" was the only angle from which to look at life and the world.

JUL 1 1942

The basic note of pre[illegible] life was competition. In a Christian order, it was co-operation.

"Because we have been following this 'gospel of selfishness' in our political, economic and church life, we are in the sad condition in which we find ourselves to-day," he said.

**RESOLUTIONS**

Among the resolutions passed were the following:—

"We commend the work of the Joint Councils and of the Institute of Race Relations, and feel that the time is ripe for Africans and Coloureds to be given increased responsibilities through representation in Parliament and Provincial Counc[illegible]

"Any naturalist[illegible] teaching of racial or national superiority is incompatible with the teaching and example of Christ and the implications of the Gospel.

"The widely prevalent interest in Communism, particularly in view of the spirit displayed by the Russian people in the war, constitutes a challenge to the Christian people to study seriously that ideology in its relation to the truth of the revelation in Jesus Christ, to which Christians stand fast."

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# Six Points for Ethiopia

30 1942

## Another Conference in London

THE CONFERENCE ON ETHIOPIA held last Thursday at the Cowdray Hall, London, W.1, met, as the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Greenwood, rather quaintly phrased it, "to remind us of Ethiopia's future;" and proceeded to lay down six points, or principles, governing that future, which it later confirmed by formal resolutions, while leaving the details for future consideration.

The six points were: (1) Complete independence for Ethiopia; (2) formal recognition of Ethiopia's place as a member of the Allied Nations; (3) abolition of Italian investments and concessions; (4) eventual restoration of all occupied territory, the Ogaden, the railway and the Italian Colonies formerly part of Ethiopia; (5) access to the seas; and (6) the encouragement of the Ethiopian language and culture.

Lord Davies stressed the demand for full Ethiopian independence (not "sovereignty," he insisted, having apparently a strong objection to that term). There must be no annexation or dismemberment of Ethiopia, he declared: a statement that brought loud applause.

Throughout the meeting there seemed, indeed, to be an undercurrent of suspicion of the British Government and its intentions towards Ethiopia. There was a "want of candour" and "witholding of information" as one speaker put it; and a difficulty of getting a clear statement of future policy from Ministers and Parliament.

JUL 30 1942

### Future of the Ogaden

Thus, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, honorary secretary of the Conference, was anxious about the Ogaden. There was, she said, some agitation in this country that the Ogaden (now occupied by the British and formerly by the Italians as part of their Colonies) should not be returned to Ethiopia. It did not appear a very promising country, but just before the Italian aggression the Emperor, Haile Sellassie, was about to sign a 70-year concession with a Mr. Ricketts on behalf of the Standard Oil Company of America. If it was worth the Standard Oil Company's while to get such a concession, there must be some potentialities in the Ogaden, which might account for the agitation for its non-return to its rightful owners.

JUL 30 1942

Moreover, Ethiopia has an agreement with the French and Italian Governments, made by the Emperor Menelik, that anything relinquished in French Somaliland or Eritrea must be handed over to Ethiopia.

In connexion with the confiscation of Italian properties and concessions in Ethiopia, Miss Pankhurst pointed out that although the Italian Government, by an illegal war of aggression, had seized the properties and obtained the concessions, they had been handed over to companies and individuals who nominally owned them, though really the Government did. That was an ingenious trick to enable the Italians, after an unsuccessful war, to claim that individuals should not be victimised, but should be allowed to retain their properties or receive compensation.

### A Bad Precedent

The same trick had been played by the Germans in Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France, and other occupied countries in Europe, where staple businesses had been handed over to German control. Should Britain fail to restore to Ethiopia Italian stolen property, it would—as Ethiopia was the first victim of aggression to be freed—establish a very bad precedent which would be seized upon by the Axis Powers to retain control by their nationals of stolen properties in occupied Europe.

Discussing the inexplicable refusal of the British Government to accept the aid of the Ethiopia brigade of troops offered by the Emperor—its very existence was officially unknown in England—Miss Pankhurst claimed that in the Gojjam and at Amba Alagi during the Ethiopian campaign it was the Ethiopian troops of the Emperor who made the vital assault which resulted in victory—and who on one occasion captured 14,000 Italian officers and men.

JUL 30 1942

It was left to Professor Jevons, honorary treasurer of the Abyssinian Association, to put in a good word for the British Government and reveal a rift in the lute of English friends of Ethiopia.

There was, he declared, no justification for suspecting Britain's *bona fides*; much which the Government was willing to do, it could in the circumstances not do. The situation in Africa was too much one of emergency for promises to be made categorically as to what the future should bring. Nor was the time ripe for resolutions to be passed binding the Conference to definite opinions and courses of action. The Abyssinia Association, while approving generally the principles put forward by the Conference, did not see their way to be represented at the Conference.

He urged the necessity for an Ethiopian Minister to be posted to the Court of St. James. As for Ethiopian access to the sea, he suggested the convenient port of Assab, which had a very sparsely inhabited hinterland. Finally, Professor Jevons insisted that any transfer or restoration of land must be made with the full consent of its inhabitants.

JUL 30 1942

"The Italians at one time offered the Emperor of Abyssinia £1,000,000 if he would abdicate. He replied: 'There are 12 millions of my people. At £1 a head that would come to £12 millions. And that I would not accept.'"—Mr. W. Arnold-Foster, addressing the Abyssinia Association.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Author Urges Full Freedom On Continent

AUG 22 1942

## Native Speaker Stirs Audience At Columbia

AUG 22 1942

By AUSTIN BRIGGS-HALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP)—Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe of Nigeria, West Africa, author of "The British and Axis Aims in Africa," speaking before a distinguished audience at Teachers' College, Columbia University, gave his listeners food for thought in his discourse on "Africa, The War and Peace Aims."

**Mr. Mbadiwe pointed to the forbearance of the African by recalling that Africa took arms 28 years ago in order to help save the world for democracy. Developing further he added: "Africa came back home, not only to find individual and family disorganization, but also had to summon courage to face loss of democracy at home and to withstand brutality of totalitarianism."**

AUG 22 1942

Mr. Mbadiwe in no uncertain terms warned the newly formed committee to study "Africa, the War and Peace Aims" whose special report, "The Atlantic Charter And Africa From an American Standpoint," has just been issued by Phelp-Stokes fund, that Africa will welcome people who take a stand that all men and all nations are entitled to freedom, but Africa will condemn any person or organization or group of them who think that they can speak for Africa or apologetically beg for Africa a slice of freedom, when it is evident that God who gave life, gave liberty with it. "The west," he said, "has not understood the mysteries of the African mind, and until it does, Africa must be the captain of her own destiny.

### AGAIN WARNS TEACHERS

He again warned the teachers of their sacred trust as directors of the human minds, and as the invisible hands that fashion the policies of government and nations, and urged that such a trust be not used for selfish or egotistic ends.

Perhaps challenging George T. Renner, professor of geography at Columbia University, who wrote an article in Colliers' Magazine, June 6, on the possible repartitioning of Africa to afford a more equitable economic basis for future world peace, Mr. Mbadiwe said that, "the men who talk geopolitics must find themselves in Germany. We are fighting for democracy here and we must talk democracy here."

### WILL NOT BE PAWNS

AUG 22 1942

Climaxing his speech, Mr. Mbadiwe said: "I wish to say emphatically, the world that dares to overlook Africa in the peace resolution and appointment of liberty to hopeful peoples will learn what it means when the African says 'no.' For while I live, Africa, shall no longer be the pawn of alien governments.

"We must, and we will take all necessary stops to ensure our liberty, and should strength fail us in the task of complete redemption, we shall leave it for the coming generation as a legacy that they shall neither sleep nor shudder until the four freedoms echo throughout the reposeful forests of Africa."

56a-1942

"West African Pilot"

Lagos, West Africa

JUN 15 1942

56a

# What Is The Position Of Ethiopia?

BY the defeat of the Italian armies in East Africa and the signing of the new Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, the ancient Kingdom of Ethiopia has once more become a free and independent country, linked with the British Commonwealth of Nations by a bond of friendship which stands in war and in peace.

But although this is (or should be) the case, we are constrained to ask, "What is the position of Ethiopia in international relations today?" because our doubts have been caused by recent events. One is the celebration of the Flag Day of the United Nations, and the other is the question of the re-opening of the Ethiopian Legation in London.

Although such States as Cuba, Dominican Republic, the Duchy of Luxemburg and Free France find places in the ranks of the United Nations, Ethiopia was not mentioned, and we wonder whether this was an omission or the stark reality in internatianal politics? If Ethiopia is not one of the United Nations, then what is she?

With regard to the Ethiopian Legation in London, even the "New Times and Ethiopia News" has been forced to ask the British Government to speed up negotiations in that connection. Dr Martin, or Mr Abraham, still waits for orders to re-open the Legation, but the order has not come. How long will the delay last? Ethiopia, as it is now well known, stands as a beacon to the black peoples of the world and they watch developments with critical eyes.

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"West African Pilot"

Lagos, West Africa

JUN 15 1942

56a

# A Lesson To All Africans

SEVERAL times, we have published reports from Allied and neutral sources of alleged German atrocities both inside Germany itself and in the German-occupied countries—atrocities the like of which "no eye hath seen, no ears have heard" in the long history of mankind.

In a recent issue, we published yet another report describing the merciless way the Germans had razed to the ground, by fire, the entire Bohemian town of Libce. The report showed further how all the male inhabitants of this unfortunate town were shot and the women and children sent to concentration camps.

We hereby express our deepest sympathy with the relatives of these martyrs who have thus laid down their precious lives for their country and the Allied cause. Nigeria, we hope, will take a lesson from this. If the Germans could treat their own colour, as alleged, how much more will they treat the African who, in Hitler's own words, is nothing but an ape!

This should be a lesson to all those who feel they should in any way impede our general war effort. This latest German act of atrocity should spur all of us on to greater energy.

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"West African Pilot"

56a

JUN 15 1942

# NOTICE

## SALVAGE OF RUBBER

1. The serious shortage of rubber necessitates the collection of all scrap containing rubber for shipment to the Rubber Control in the United Kingdom. Old motor and bicycle covers and tubes, rubber tubing, belting, rubber soles and in fact anything containing rubber should be collected and I am to request that a campaign should be started as early as possible.

2. The United Africa Company Limited have kindly consented to act as honorary collecting agents and all scrap should be handed in to the nearest branch of the Company which will arrange onward transport.

G. F. T. COLBY,
**Secretary,**
**Nigeria Supply Board.**

Lagos, West Africa

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

JUN 15 1942

56a

# 'COLORED' UNIONISTS GAIN RECOGNITION

### South African Government Lifts Ban on Organization

The Ministry of Labor of the Union of South Africa will now recognize the trade unions of colored workers, according to an official report received in London from Johannesburg. The importance of the decision which Mr. Madeley, Minister of Labor, has handed to the South African Trades and Labor Council may be judged from the fact that between 80 and 90 per cent of South Africa's unskilled labor is among the colored population. Previously the right to collective bargaining had been restricted to white workers.

According to a recent summary by the International Labor office of the League of Nations a report of a commission appointed by the government of the Union of South Africa to investigate the social, educational and economic conditions of the "colored" people, the mixed races known in South Africa as the colored or Cape-Colored people form in many ways a separate community distinct from both Europeans and natives. Throughout the Union they number nearly 800,000, of whom nearly 700,000 inhabit the Cape Province. They owe their origin mainly to slaves introduced into the Cape in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the Hottentots who inhabited the Cape, and to Europeans, while a Bantu strain has been added in some districts, and immigrants from St. Helena and Mauritius have also contributed.

Among the chief recommendations of the commission were abolition of the tot system (supply of wine to laborers), improvement of educational facilities, legal help for the poorer classes in criminal matters, improved wages, establishment of farm settlements, training of medical students, better supervision of nutrition and health, extension of old-age pensions, amendments of masters and servants laws, and checking of the tendency to introduce color bar legislation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Native Soldiers Of South Africa Carry Only Picks

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—Bishop Wilford Parker, white, of Pretoria, made the statement here that South Africa should arm its native soldiers. At present though, the mother country England and South Africa herself are waging a life and death war, the African native soldiers are permitted only to carry picks and work implements. Bishop Parker who had just returned from the northern front, said "I believe that the majority of our men up north would say that it is only right and fair that our natives should be armed."

"We ought to recognize that the loyalty of the natives is a precious thing for South Africa, but it would be a mistake just to take it for granted, still more to ignore or flout it."

## Declares Africa Must Have Freedom

**By AUSTIN BRIGGS-HALL**

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Mr. Mbadiwe in no uncertain terms warned the newly formed committee to study "Africa, the War and Peace Aims" whose special report, "The Atlantic Charter and Africa From an American Standpoint," has just been issued by Phelps-Stokes fund, that Africa will welcome people who take a stand that all men and all nations are entitled to freedom, but Africa will condemn any person or organization or group of them who think that they can speak for Africa or apologetically beg for Africa a slice of freedom, when it is evident that God who gave life, gave liberty with it. "The west," he said, "has not understood the mysteries of the African mind, and until it does, Africa must be the captain of her own destiny.

**TEACHERS WARNED**

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Climaxing his speech, Mr. Mbadiwe said: "I wish to say emphatically, the world that dares to overlook Africa in the peace resolution and appointment of liberty to hopeful peoples will learn what it means when the African says 'no.' For while I live, Africa shall no longer be the pawn of alien government. We must, and we will take all necessary steps to ensure our liberty, and should strength fail us in the task of complete redemption, we shall leave it for the coming generation as a legacy, that they shall neither sleep nor shudder until the four freedoms echo throughout the reposeful forests of Africa."

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

**WAS ETHIOPIA FORGOTTEN?** The West African "Pilot" has devoted timely attention to the position of Ethiopia in the comity of Free Nations and the absence of its flag in last Sunday's celebrations in both England and America. Of course, from official communication to hand Ethiopia was not one of those countries that signed the Declaration of the United Nations on January 1st 1942, but in view that Ethiopia, assisted by British armed contingents, including Africans, fought the Italians for the liberation of Ethiopia from the Nazi Yoke, one would have thought that International courtesy on the part of the foremost Democratic Nations would have seen to it that a greatly wronged Ethiopia would have been allowed to display its flag in the procession of the Democratic Nations. It should also be recalled that Ethiopia existed and possessed an ordered form of Government when Europe was in a condition of pagan darkness. Facts are stubborn things. The foregoing causes us to wonder whether that Atlantic Charter will be honoured in the breach rather than in the observance. Meanwhile, the Abyssinian Legation in London is reported to have remained closed and Dr. Martin, Ethiopia's accredited representative, has been interviewing the Foreign Office without obtaining any satisfactory result. Great Minds!

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# The Evil Of Intolerance

JUL 25 1942

Recently a deputation of Coloured leaders waited on Colonel Deneys Reitz, in his capacity as Deputy Prime Minister, to ask for the extension of franchise rights to the Coloureds in the Northern Provinces. In reply Colonel Reitz stated that, "although he was in sympathy with their plea, he felt that the time was inopportune. Before legislation could be introduced, it would be necessary that the opposition to it should be won over to broader and liberal views." This sympathetic expression of Colonel Reitz, which does not promise that after the war the question of the extension of the franchise will be considered, has provoked a storm of protest in certain quarters that have not yet been emancipated from the "mentality of smallness" The Minister has been accused of promising Coloured and African peoples the grant of franchise rights after war. He has been reminded of the policy of segregation, and of the fact that "national-minded Afrikaners" will not tolerate any participation by Non-Europeans in the administration of the country's affairs on equal footing with Europeans.

This is not surprising. "The national-minded Afrikaners" are incapable of outgrowing race and colour prejudice. They think that white civilisation in Africa will be secured by their sitting on the necks of Non-Europeans. They cannot understand that:

"The laws of changeless Justice
Bind oppressor with the oppressed.
And close as sin and suffering joint
We march to fate abreast."

There is no security in tyranny and oppression, and those who, hope to secure themselves by trampling upon others are living in a fool's paradise. History has no record of a people who flourished and became powerful and great because of their exploitation and repression of other people's human and national aspirations. But it has a record of the fall of Empires and nations that once thought they were secured by their tyrannical and brutal treatment of those under their sway.

JUL 25 1942

The Non-Europeans in this land particularly Africans and Coloureds have no other country than South Africa which they can call their home. They originated on this sub-continent and here they must live their lives to the full, whether "the national-minded Afrikaners" like it or not. Today, up North, their boys are shedding their blood in defence of South Africa and the Democratic world. They are sharing with their European comrades-in-arms the brutalities and hardships of this cruel war —a war which has origin in the virus of race bigotry which Hitler conceived in his mischievous mind. They are fighting to make the world fit for democracy and civilisation, and they cannot, when they come back, be expected to live under conditions that are incompatible with the principles of democratic life. They cannot be expected to be denied the rights and privileges which will be enjoyed by thousands of men who, during this titanic struggle, are engaged in subversive activities against the South Africa's war efforts and against the very existence of democracy. Every right thinking man will agree that the part which is being played by Non-Europeans in this war entitles them to recognition as citizens of South Africa.

JUL 25 1942

Now is the time for the mobilisation of liberal opinion against the evil of race intolerance and the poison of race prejudice which is being disseminated by the agents and admirers of Adolf Hitler. It is not enough to overthrow Hitlerism on the battlefields; that will not purge the world of the virus of race bigotry with which the Nazis have already infected the spiritual and cultural life of thousands of people in this country. Hitlerism must be fought wherever it is found. The democratic world must resist any policy which imposes the will of the strong on the weak and the helpless. South Africa must be emancipated from "the mentality of smallness."

56a-1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

## The Ways of Africa

OCT 31 1942

Most of our adult years, there has been an ambition to explore the hinterlands of Africa. Our desire has been to penetrate the inland to a point where so-called civilizing influences have not penetrated. Our yearning has been to see the black man untouched and untarnished.

You see there has been too much disposition in the atmosphere where the American Negro resides to suggest that wisdom is white and ignorance is black. We have longed for the day when we could make investigations separate and distinct from false propaganda and manufactured information.

Last Sunday night at the Pilgrim Congregational church, Miss Mary Cushman, M. D., a missionary of the West Central African Mission, Congregational church, and who for a quarter of a century has done Christian work in Portuguese Africa, delivered a short talk, which illuminated and brightened a hitherto dark spot in our well of information.

Miss Cushman says the Africans have a language that is both musical and adequate. Of course, on that score we knew darker races had supplied the world with its language systems and alphabets, although we had to go through school and reach far into adult manhood before we ceased giving white people credit for our A B Cs.

The distinguished lecturer talked about the African's development in government and medical science. She told also of their knowledge of the uses of iron.

"Why, they were vaccinating for smallpox long before the white man and you would be surprised at the excellent splints they make for a broken limb," said Miss Cushman.

OCT 31 1942

The missionary said native carpenters build fine houses with only three tools. She said it was marvelous what these native artisans could do with their limited mechanical equipment.

"And their smelting and use of iron is marvelous," declared Miss Cushman. "You should see the fine wire they produce."

This is the picture of African life one seldom secures here in America. We are never told that much of our western culture sits on a black base. Few people know that when Jethro, the Ethiopian father-in-law of Moses, talked to the Jewish lawgiver on Mount Sinai, it was then the world first heard of democratic government. Josephus tells this story in a very graphic and revealing manner.

Perhaps our courts of law could learn something from African justice. "They never suppress any evidence. Everything is admitted in trial, but they have safeguards preventing untruths from being established as evidence. One frequently finds African courts determining both parties guilty, which is often true," said Miss Cushman.

OCT 31 1942

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## Bids for a Bandit

Newsweek

A powerful and wily figure in the African tug of war is El Glaoui, the Pasha of Marrakech. On the eve of Admiral Jean Darlan's visit to Morocco, an obvious attempt to tie the native rulers to Vichy's cause, a NEWSWEEK correspondent dispatched the following account of El Glaoui and the attention paid to him by Frenchmen, Nazis, Jews, and Americans:

Dayton, Ohio NOV 2 - 1942

The situation in French Morocco is serious. Ever since 1915, peace in Morocco has been the handiwork of two men—French Marshal Lyautey (who died in 1934) and Si El Hadj Glaoui, the Pasha of Marrakech. El Glaoui is a black bandit but a very refined one who wears nail polish and who knew his way around Vichy and Vittel and Aix-les-Bains when they were the smartest cosmopolitan spas. Now the French have cooled toward El Glaoui, and he is dickering with outsiders.

The Pasha, whose daughter is No. 1 wife of the Sultan of Morocco, is the real ruler of the Atlas and all lands south to the Niger. He has always sold his "protection" for a heavy consideration.

NOV 2 - 1942

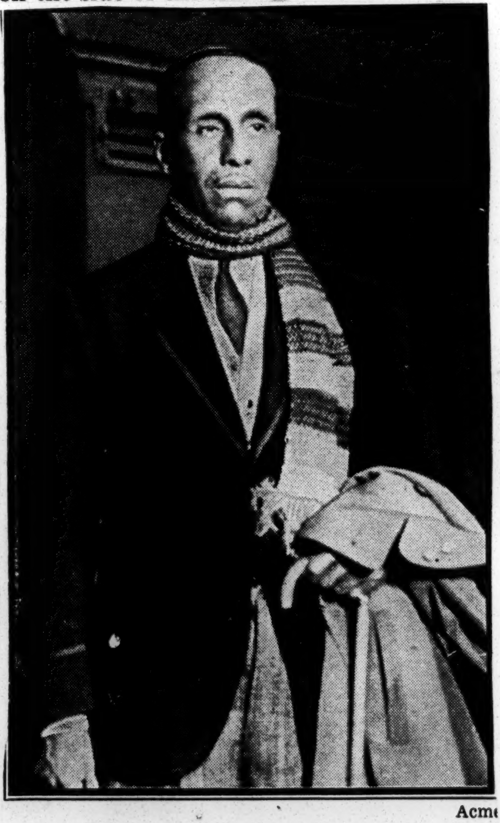
Lyautey knew how to handle El Glaoui. In 1914, the general wanted to send heavy contingents of his colonial troops to France but feared that the Arabs might take advantage of the weakened garrisons to stage a mutiny. He summoned El Glaoui to Rabat. There was no answer. Lyautey sent a second fruitless message. Then he sent a third: "I am having built a bamboo cage. If you do not come of your own accord, I am coming down to get you and bring you to Rabat." El Glaoui came, and Lyautey was clever enough to have flower girls scatter flowers in front of his horse. The two men then struck a bargain in which El Glaoui saw that there was no trouble even after France pulled out her troops.

During the period between the two wars, El Glaoui was courted with gifts. Every year the French Government added a new Hispano-Suiza to his garageful of them. The French lent him millions of francs, on the theory that debtors can be bound hands and feet. El Glaoui's breast was covered with ribbons and decorations. When war broke out, he proved his value by putting Morocco solidly behind Paris.

Then came defeat, Bordeaux, Vichy. Pétain ordered El Glaoui to stay in Marrakech. Forbidden to come to France, for more than two years he has been a prisoner in his three palaces. He angrily recalled his son Mehdi from Saint Cyr, the French West Point, and young Mehdi, having exchanged his French cadet's uniform for a djellaba, joined father in collecting taxes. So did his brother, Brahim, who collects tribute from all caravans passing the fortress of Telouet.

NOV 2 - 1942

El Glaoui grew richer by selling protection to scores of European Jews who sought refuge in Morocco. At the same time he opened his ears to the Germans who swarmed through the gardens of the Mamounia Hotel at Marrakech, where no Boche had any military right to be. But on the whole, El Glaoui inclined to favor the British and Americans who also paid him visits. In a showdown, insiders said last week, El Glaoui's influence—a vital factor in the fate of Morocco—would be exerted on the side of the Allies.



Acm

*El Glaoui holds the cards*

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

## Against Hailie Selassie

SEP 7 1942

54

SIR: I have just learned with dismay that the British government has reinstalled Hailie Selassie on the throne of Ethiopia.

I seem to have read somewhere that this is a people's war against their oppressors. So far *words* have been all we have had as evidence of such intentions. This is the first *action* to supplement the talk. If this is the way the United Nations are going about it, the Germans can dispense with their propaganda to the oppressed peoples of Europe and confine themselves solely to the facts.

SEP 7 1942

Hailie Selassie murdered as many of his compatriots as did Mussolini, and in no more democratic or humanitarian manner.

*Richmond Hill, N. Y.* K. BENJAMIN

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# African Soldiers Given Taxes Instead of Arms!

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria

56a

**AFRICAN** soldiers are clamouring for arms to defend South Africa against the Fascists. They are covering themselves with glory by their bravery and devotion to duty in the North. YET Government still taxes these brave soldiers.

An African soldiers still have to pay: £1 per head poll tax; plus 10s hut or land tax. He has further to sign a stop order so that his tax may be deducted from his meagre military pay.

A European soldier pays. NOTHING!! Nor has he to sign any stop orders.

JUL 1 - 1942

The taxation of African soldiers serving with the South African Forces in the North has been the subject of criticism and comment among the European troops, who feel that this apparent differentiation is not only unjust, but bears heavily on some of the African troops.

It is pointed out in Johannesburg that the tax on African soldiers is poll tax based not on residence, but on "head" and is paid at the rate of £1 per year. The local tax was a hut or land tax, based on the ownership of a hut or land.

When an African enlists in the Army, he signs a stop order for the deduction from his pay of any taxes which might be due at the time, or might fall due while he is serving anywhere in Africa.

The amount of the stop order varies from 2s. 6d per month upwards. Many of the African soldiers have signed for the deduction of the full amount in one payment, the money being taken off the regular dependants payment made to their families or dependants.

JUL 1 - 1942

In addition, Africans have to pay the usual 10s. a year for every hut or dwelling occupied by their families in the Union. This is not paid where there were no dependants to occupy a hut or dwelling.

**Europeans** serving in the Army **outside** the Union are compelled to pay income tax on income obtained in this country, but they are not liable for the provincial personal tax **unless they** have been resident in the Union for 90 days in any financial year. Europeans serving in the North, who do not pay income tax therefore, have no obligations in the matter of Union taxation, even if they remain away from the Union for several years.

JUL 1 - 1942

**This taxation of brave, loyal men is not only unjust, but will act as a "stop order" for future recruits among the Africans. We say: Don't Tax African Soldiers, But Give them Arms Instead.**—"*The Cape Standard*" *May 19, 1942*

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# *The Racial Problem in Africa*

SEP 10 1942

### *Discussed by Mr. R. C. Tredgold, M.P.*

"There's no such thing as the Native problem," declared the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. R. C. Tredgold, K.C., a few days ago when opening a missionary conference in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The most important aspect of settlement in Southern Africa and Africa generally lay in proper race relationship. It was a question of a proper approach and a proper attitude of mind which could be described as a liberal outlook. That relationship could be maintained only by a solution which did justice to both races, and such a solution demanded the creation of a correct attitude of mind on the part of both Europeans and Natives.

SEP 10 1942

Champions of the African who studied the question must take account of the existence of physical and economic fear. Europeans and missionaries could play a large part by acting as liaison officers between the two races. African education was inadequate at present, but with increased State control there would be a demand for increased secularisation in African education. Church influence was desirable and necessary when Church and State took over education conjointly. The Minister declared his intention to press forward with an educational scheme at the earliest date after the war.

The Colony's medical services were still inadequate, but the Prime Minister had promised greater services. No new order, however, could be complete unless the African received his due share. The health of the African was a vital factor in the health of Europeans in the Colony.

SEP 10 1942

Mr. Tredgold also foreshadowed that close consideration would be given to raising the economic standard of the Native after the war. Upon it also depended European advancement. The uplift of the African might take generations, and the settlement problem largely depended on sound race relationships.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

## AN INJURIOUS CARTOON

OCT 31 1942

The Chicago Daily News of October carried an inexcusably distorted cartoon of a Negro soldier. The colored boy had lost his bayonet and substituted for it, a razor. There he stood his eyes rolling, his big lips blubbering, explaining to his white officer that he had to use his razor.

The Chicago Defender is not afraid of a cartoon. It uses this medium of humor itself. It believes humor is essential to morale—but humor, not insult. There is a wide difference in the cartoon which distorts the figure and face of a member of an oppressed people and that which similarly treats a member of the dominant or oppressor group. The latter may be humorous, the former cannot be.

OCT 31 1942

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The oppressor is creating a pattern of the oppressed in his caricature. He in creating a type which he holds to be no fiction, truly no innocent cartoon, but an image of the real thing. The oppressor in his caricature of the oppressed is in a sense justifying his oppression.

The Defender would not make mention of this vicious cartoon if it were not for the injury it does to the struggle for national unity.

Those in a position to create ideas should, if they are anti-fascist, be extremely careful of the ideas they create of other members of the national unity group.

Every lyncher, every fascist would and will endorse the News' cartoon, in fact such elements dote on this manner of libel. They will pay no attention to the cartooning of white soldiers.

We speak for a greater sensitivity, a deeper feeling for the sensibilities of our neighbors, our allies, our friends. That is the policy of democracy and of victory.

OCT 31 1942

The front of ideology is one largely used by the enemy to divide his foes. One method is to get each one to poke "fun" at the other. Today is no time for the use of cartoons, movies, plays or the use of any other art form to create a false and misleading picture of the members of the union against fascism.

56a-1942

# A Great Soul Passes: Victor Allen is gone from among us.

The Comet — Nigeria

:x:

## A Tribute

:x:

BY OLATUNJI SOWANDE

DEC 14 1941

ALTHOUGH the news was true and I knew it, I did my best to hope that the person who brought me the heart-rending news of the death of Victor Ade Allen had made a mistake. "It couldn't be true", I said and yet all the time I knew I was just fighting shy of the fact. Tis only true; Victor has breathed his last upon this unfortunate planet of our's and leaves behind a crowd of sorrowing relations, friends and acquaintances.

It is not a fort-night since I saw him last. He was ill in bed but little did I realise at the time our farewells were really "good-byes". He thought he had a touch of fever and needed a rest but alas! he was fated for that journey from which none returns.

Victor Allen was a great soul. He was of a very rare type—humorous, unassuming and loving. His greatest creed in life was love. Love for men irrespective of creed, status, birth, age and all the material points that you and I call important in the choice of a friend. He was a friend of mine and many's the time that I have sat with him and listened to valuable advices and suggestions. He did not think himself too successful or too senior in age to befriend me. His Christ said "Love thy neighbour as thyself." I was his neighbour and so were many others and he obeyed the injunctions of the founder of the religion which he followed to the best of his ability up to the time of his death, and loved us. I think, but for the fact that some men would hate without reasons, it could be safely said that none who knew Victor Allen could nurse the slightest dislike for him. I repeat he was a rare, great soul.

And he was a Christian. He combined theoretical and practical Christianity. He learnt and lived Christianity and I was always proud of the fact that he was one of my late father's scholars.

Let us weep no more, rather let us rejoice in the thought that Victor has gone to join the holy ones that sing around the throne of God and presently we shall hear him sing "Peace on Earth, goodwill to all men." Let us take his life as an example and if we love him well enough let us emulate him.

He has shed his human garb. He knows no more sorrows, no more privations; no loss, and disappointments and if his life on earth is a true index to what he'l get in the Great Beyond I can visualise the radiance, the glory and the joy that are his even now. While we weep, he rejoices; while we are sad, he is happy; while we are listening to words of comfort he is being told "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy father."

DEC 14 1941

Victor Ade Allen is dead. He breathes no more No more shall we hear his loving voice and the thrilling laughter so peculiar to him. His humour lies six feet below and and we shall all miss him, but our God is a loving God. His, Son, our Christ, has paid the penalty for sin and through Him we are assured of a Resurrection. This is a source of joy. We shall all meet again. Victor goes before and we shall follow. Let us so live our lives that we shall not depart unwept and unsung but rather that when our day comes we shall be missed by the crowd around us. Victor is missed! All Lagos cries,

"Sleep on beloved, sleep and take thy rest.
Lay down thy head upon thy Saviour's Breast.
We love thee well but Jesus loves thee best.
Good-bye! Good bye!! Good-bye!!!

DEC 14 1941

Victor was endearing and kind hearted too,
It ne'er was his taste to be wicked and blue;
Christ was his Redeemer and this was his aim,
To live as Christ did, not caring for fame.
Oh death! thou hast cut short the life of a man
Respected, beloved, admired, endeared.

Ah death! Thou hast struck quite a terrible blow
Like lightning thou takest dear Ade from us!
Let us not, dear ones, weep for this we must know
Eternal life is now his portion above
No more shall he suffer, in that Home of Love
"Good Bye", "Good-Bye", ' Good

Let it rain or let it shine, he would always be in his place for the morning and evening services at his church. Nothing could deter him from attending the Litany Services during the week but was that all?

DEC 14 1941

I have said Victor lived like a Christian. He had practical faith too and none could doubt his generous disposition. He lived the life of a Christian. He practised Christianity and if he had died leaving no relations there would have been a crowd of fellow-worshippers and loved ones to mourn his loss. He was not a Saint and had his faults but it cannot be doubted but that he was, to the best of his ability, a follower of Christ.

Many are those who mourn his loss and many more still miss him. With me, his death is a serious blow that sets me thinking. If he, so kind and loving, so gay and humorous, so true, so real can pass away without ceremony, what am I worth?

DEC 14 1941

Two Fridays ago we were together at the Hall making merry and we were even so bold as to make plans for the Christmas. Today Victor breathes no more! Mother Earth has claimed him! Death which lays its icy hands on kings has touched Victor Allen and deprived him of his soul—that great, loving soul!

We weep, we wourn, we are sad but should we not remember that there was never a time limit fixed for anyone? We know we all must die some day. " In the midst of life, we are in death." Yes, if nothing else proves this, Victor's death does. He was ill for the brief space of two weeks and could have resumed his journey on this planet but it was otherwise ordained. Right in the middle of life and loved ones, death came in and claimed its own.

But we are professing Christians; we are believers in resurrection and should wipe our tear-stained eyes.

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Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

## CHURCH GROUP ASK EQUALITY FOR AFRICANS

SEP 9 1942

ONE of the most significant Religious Conferences ever held in South Africa convened during the month of July. It was a conference on "Christian Reconstruction" held at South African Native College and attended by representatives of forty religious bodies. The gathering was preceded by several months of preparation with nearly 120 discussion groups in all parts of South Africa.

The predominantly white gathering of church leaders adopted strong resolutions demanding equality for Africans and requesting that natives be given increased responsibilities on town, city and provincial councils and Parliament. Asserting that the true interests of the white and black races in South Africa do not conflict, the conference declared it to be contrary to Christian principles for one race to hold another in permanent inferiority or discrimination. In addition, the conference called for a living wage, adequate housing and health services for all groups and educational facilities for all races.

SEP 9 1942

A minister of the Dutch Reformed Church from Cape Town, is reported to have said that a Christian order for South Africa should share progressively its civilization with the "uncivilized." He further added *that any form of government which denies full liberty of rights of common citizenship to any of its citizens, or which suppresses or disregards individuality, is un-Christian and not suitable to establish or promote a Christian order.*" To all of which we acclaim a loud "*Amen!*"

This statement coming from a representative of the Dutch Reformed Church is reported to have created a bombshell. Heretofore the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa has always been regarded as extremely conservative on social, political and racial problems. Such an outcome at this time is a very healthy sign of Christian progress and would be welcomed from the four corners of the earth wherever the "inferiority complex" has too long been in evidence, and that to a pronounced degree.

SEP 9 1942

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

# The Need For African Church

Professor D. D. Tengo Jabavu of Fort Hare has recently published a pamphlet in which he pleads for the establishment of an African indigenous church. He urges the leaders of the African churches to unite their religious forces in order to facilitate unity among African people. Professor Jabavu tells us that "in 1913 he made his first acquaintance with Negro religious life and organisation during a three months' visit to the United States and found that the structure of Negro advance rested on the rock of a self-ruling church. Ninety per cent of the Negroes belonged to one or the other of the big denominations: Baptist, Methodist and Zion, the leaders being Negroes. The Negro church fathered the national endeavours to the extent of offering special prayers for Negro commercial and educational leaders ...Their church was the hub around which all Negro life and business enterprise centred."

We have hundreds of African churches some of which are doing more harm than good to the spiritual life of our race. These churches are not financially strong to render any useful service to the African people. They are unable to carry on the work of evangelisation among the African people, the majority of whom are still groping in the darkness of Africa's primitive life. What we need as a people, is not a multiplicity of churches, but a united church, well organised, financially strong and capable of bringing about the transformation of our national life so as to fit us into the new life which Western civilization has created in Africa. "Such church," says Professor Jabavu, "efficiently organised, properly directed, and above all, correctly interpreting the spirit of Christ, would be the efforescence of European missionary enterprise in Africa."

All Africans who love their race and wish to see it taking its rightful place among the progressive races of mankind, will undoubtedly agree that a united African church would be a powerful agency for the advancement of the African people. It was the indigenous churches that revolutionised Europe and set it on the road to civilisation, and it will be an indigenous church that will do the same for Africa. It is true that missionary enterprise has played an important role in the evangelisation of Africans. "When the role of the church in African life is fully considered," says Professor Jabavu, "it will be realised that no single agency has so completely revolutionised African life as the church has done. It has produced more vital and progressive social groups. It remains the chief reintergrating factor amidst so many other forces that make for social disintergration and moral degeneration. For this reason a properly organised and effective African united church is not only theoretically desirable but is an urgent practical necessity."

While we are grateful for what the missionaries have done for Africa, yet we cannot be blind to the fact that as a people we need a church under the leadership of men of our own race, who share our customs, understand our character and sympathise with our aspirations. Christianity can only take permanent roots in our hearts when it is [illegible]nted by men whether Wh[illegible] or Black who do not regard us as members of an inferior race but as human beings, created in the image of God to occupy a nobler position than that of servitude in the affairs of progressive mankind.

Professor Jabavu has stated several reasons why African churches should unite. We do not propose to refer to all of them, but we shall mention the most important ones. He says: (a) The African churches should unite to emphasise their common African brotherhood and to enjoy a deeper and fuller Christian fellowship: (b) they should unite in order to enrich each other with those several aspects of truth for which the various denominations stand: (c) they should unite in order to improve their organisation of the church, to increase its resources, to eliminate wastage both spiritual and material, and to promote whatever will lead to the spiritual and moral rehabilitation of the African[illegible]d (d) they should unite that they may widen the scope of their usefulness, and that they may the better minister to the educational, health, and other social needs of their people."

These are important reasons and it is to be hoped that Professor Jabavu's appeal will not fall on deaf ears. It is abundantly clear that unless church unity is

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orders were placed with a dozen women. On the day on which the purchaser went out to collect them, the women were coming down from every street of the location with a half dozen baskets on their heads. The car came back to town with handles sticking out of every window, and a second lorry load had to follow.

Every letter and every gift have been acknowledged. When the Cavalcade is o[illegible] while a substantial sum will have been added to [illegible] Governor-General's National War Fund, to those of us who deal with the peculiar generosity of the African people the most valuable part of the work will still remain in the spirit which engendered the contribution and which has forged friendships of a shared experience between the loneliest kraals in the country and those who work for African well-being in this City.

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

# Basuto Chiefs Up-North

JUL 18 1942

During last week there arrived here Chiefs Gabashane Masupha, Khosimotse Ntaote, Nts'eke Jonathane and Kelebone Nkoebe who, together with some other Chiefs from Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland had gone Up North during last month, on a tour of inspecting the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps engaged in His Majesty's war service in the Middle East. It was a real flying tour considering a very short period in which it was completed. They left Basutoland on the 18th June last and arrived back on the 9th July having been away for only twenty-one days

The delegates speak very highly of the work of the Basuto troops in the Middle East which has been commended upon by the General Officer Commanding and other officers under whose command the troops are. It was impossible for the delegates, during the short period at their disposal, to visit every company but they were not only satisfied but pleased with their behaviour and the healthy condition in which they appeared. This was backed up by stories recounted by their officers of their exemplary behaviour during hostile visits of the enemy. Some of them we are informed have already had their fire baptism in which they proved themselves to be real descendents of the African warriors and their officers were proud to have had the honour to lead them. JUL 18 1942

The stories of the delegates are a confirmation of what has been learned from letters of appreciation from the General Officer Commanding Middle East and from others received from some numbers of the Corps which have been published from time to time in the Basutoland Press. So highly impressed were some of the chiefs that they seemed to envy those who were fortunate to be ordered by the Paramount Chief to lead the troops. The Basuto have long earned for themselves the reputation of hard workers in unskilled labour on the mines but Up-North they have been discovered to be handy in all departments of war service, even in those in which intelligence and skill are required. Were it not for the fact that they have already been commended upon by responsible authorities one would fear that the delegates were indulging in a little flattery of our troops. The country has reason to be proud of its boys and the signal services they are rendering in the great struggle for the liberation of the enslaved masses. At one time in the past a correspondent of "The Friend" pleaded, in its columns, for the Africans to be paid a higher remuneration to enable them to provide for their dependents at home so that they should, when they were away from their homes, have less worry about them and devote their attention to war work. Nobody will deny that our boys are worrying about their dependents, and considering the good work they are doing the authorities have reason to consider seriously the matter of giving them satisfaction in the matter of remuneration. They are offering what money cannot buy—their blood, and should like others be relieved from financial worries. We are hoping that the authorities will not close their eyes against these glaring facts, especially when it has to be considered that efficiency is one of the factors that will play a great part in winning this war.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

MAY 23 1942

## Goodwill Week

**"In South Africa it is very necessary to create a spirit of goodwill between the different races and the different colours. We shall have to realise that we are not only South Africans, but that, we are part of the great African continent; we are the most civilised part of the continent; let us carry on its traditions. Let the spirit of goodwill and tolerance be the corner-stone on which we build up a united Nation."**

The above striking statement was made by the Administrator of the Cape Province, captain F. A. Joubert, in his goodwill message to European schools in the Cape this week. It is a message of cheer to those of us who are working hard for the creation of a spirit which will enable the people of South Africa, both White and Black, to realise that in racialism, hatred and prejudice there is no security and safety for any of our racial groups. We cannot escape starvation and poverty by subjecting other sections of our population to economic conditions which do not allow them to improve their standard of living. We cannot escape the Nemisis of retribution if we keep members of other races as hewers of wood and drawers of water. Man, whether White, Black or Yellow, was created in the image of God not to be a servant of his fellowmen but to be their co-worker in the development of life and the world. The idea that the African's role in the drama of South Africa's progress is that of serving the Whites as masters is erroneous and misleading. It is, a fallacy that is largely responsible for a great deal of misunderstanding, suspicion, and distrust between the races. The African, in God's scheme of things, has a more important part to play than that of a mere beast of burden. He has his latent talents, and gifts to contribute to the "gathering achievement of the human race."

It is gratifying to find that the best minds and hearts in this country are seeking to harmonise our interracial relations by creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendliness. The promoters of the goodwill movement are laying the foundations of a structure of interracial harmony which after the war will enable South Africa to play the leading role in the civilisation and development of the African continent. "We are not only South Africans," says Captain Joubert, "we are part of the great continent." The rest of the population of Africa, which has not had the blessings of civilisation as ourselves, look to us for guidance and assistance. And it goes without saying that if we are divided and are hostile to one another, we shall not be in a position to give the lead required of this country. The golden opportunity of fortifying South Africa's prestige in the new Africa after the war is now. The 2,000,000 Europeans must be taught now that 8,000,000 Africans are not a menace but an essential part of our national life, willing to work together with them for the peaceful development of this country's industries and commerce. The White man should learn to look upon the black man as a partner in the great work of civilising Africa, and not regard him as a danger to civilisation. South Africa through the co-operative achievement of the White man's brains, and the Black man's brawn has become the Mecca of Africa's civilisation. To enhance her prestige, therefore, the relations between White and Black should be harmonised and humanised. The two races, should learn to trust each other and face the stern realities of our interracial situation. For good or ill both are destined to live together in Africa and whether we like it or not their political destiny is one and their economic interests are inseparably interwoven.

But fear which has been fastened upon the minds of politicians is robbing this country of golden opportunities and great possibilities of a splendid chance to play the leading role in the civilisation of the African continent. That what South Africa needs, above all, are statesmen who are capable of shaking off the fear-complex and willing to teach the two races to live together in friendliness in the unchallengeable belief that they need each other. Thank God in Field Marshal Smuts to-day South Africa has such a statesman. Speaking the other day to our troops both European and Non-European he said, he was pleased to see the good feeling that existed between European and Non-Europeans in the field.

"I am sure we are at present laying the foundations of something big. I want you to be proud of that, and to develop an outlook of a nation on the march," the outlook of the people which is still on the great trek, not the outlook of a people which has come down to ease and comfort. I thank my fellow South Africans of both races for their contribution here. It has been magnificent."

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

AUG 16 1942

# Hitler Will Wipe Out Negroes If He Wins, Africans Warn

**If Hitler commits such outrageous atrocities against the white people of the occupied countries, he will treat the Africans even worse, declared an editorial in the West African Pilot, a publication managed entirely by Africans.**

**Full ext of the editorial follows:**

Several times, we have published reports from Allied and neutral sources of alleged atrocities both inside Germany itself and in the German occupied countries—atrocities the like of which "no eye hath seen, no ears have heard" in the long history of mankind.

In a recent issue, we published yet another report describing the merciless way the Germans had razed to the ground, by fire, the entire Bohemian town of Lidice. The report showed further how all the male inhabitants of this unfortunate town were shot and the women and children sent to concentration camps.

We hereby express our deepest sympathy with the relatives of these martyrs who have thus laid down their precious lives for their country and the Allied cause. Nigeria, we hope, will take a lesson from this. If the German could treat their own color, as alleged, how much more will they treat the Africans, who, in Hitler's own words, is nothing but an ape.

This should be a lesson to all those who feel they should in any way impede our general war effort. This latest German act of atrocity should spur all of us on to greater energy.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 29 1942

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# Churchmen Protest British Plans

### Dutch Reformed Church Leaders Protest British Plans for Greater Use of Empire Manpower.

By Our Foreign Correspondent

LONDON, Aug. 27. (Censored) While in Britain new conceptions of Empire are being discussed, and responsible ministers and the Times editorials talk of the "partnership" which is to grow up between Britain and the Colonial peoples; a commission of the Dutch Reformed church in South Africa has passed a resolution of protest against the proposed arming of non-Europeans if the Union is attacked by Japan, says Empire, issued by the London Fabian Society. The resolution says:

"The principle of arming non-Europeans is contrary to the constitution and principles of the Word of God, which is based on racial separateness and the principles of trusteeship on the part of Europeans against non-Europeans.

"The arming of non-Europeans would be contrary to the best traditions of the Afrikaner people. The policy of Christian governments in the Union, when involved in war, has always been to use the services of natives and colored races in subordinate and menial capacities.

"This whole church admits that it is the duty of every Christian citizen to arm himself in defense of his country should there be unmistakable signs of threatened danger, but warns the government against the proposal to arm non-Europeans.

"The unhappy results of the governments' announcement are already to be discerned in the disrespectful attitude of natives toward Europeans and European women.

"The church urgently asks the government not to give any native or colored person control over firearms or of light or heavy artillery, and to make an early statement in this connection.

"The government should see that non-Europeans will be used only in subordinate and menial capacities."

The resolution was adopted by the leaders of the Reformed church, the largest religious body in South Africa, at a special conference called to discuss General Smut's announcement in the South African Parliament that, in the event of a Japanese invasion of Africa, the government would be compelled to take the risk of arming Africans and other non-white races against the invaders.

At present, natives and other colored peoples in the Union recruited into the armed forces are used as labor battalions, transport drivers and in the ambulance service. They are not allowed to bear arms and are under the command of European commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

Thousands of natives are already serving with the South African divisions in Egypt and the Middle East as part of the British Imperial Ninth Army, under General Sir Maitland Wilson.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Cooperation Between Races Disappointing

**BY GEORGE PADMORE**
**Foreign Correspondent**

AUG 29 1942

LONDON, Aug. 27. (Censored)—Field Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa and one of the leading advocates of racial segregation between white and black, has now publicly admitted that the policy has failed to keep the two races apart and that the future of the world depends upon inter-racial co-operation, especially in Asia and Africa.

Speaking before the South African Institute for Race Relations in Capetown, Smuts admitted that "the high expectations white people in Africa entertained of that policy has been sadly disappointed," and pleaded instead for a new "spirit of helpful co-operation between white and colored races, on the basis of a full acceptance by the colored of immediate responsibilities of white trusteeship. The South African leader observed that "trusteeship" was a "beautiful word;" but that the right way of translating that word into race relations "in practice" had so far not been found.

The Field Marshal warned the people of South Africa that he was making no official declaration of policy on behalf of the government, and only spoke as a "student trying to explore the great problems."

Significantly, however, the South African Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Denys Reitz, has announced the letting-up on the Pass Laws in certain parts of the Cape Province, especially among the more advanced sections of the urban colored population.

**AFRICANS CARRY TWELVE PASSES**

In South Africa where the colored outnumber the whites by seven to one, all Africans had to carry special passes which restricted the movements from place to place and enabled the police to keep strict surveillance over them.

Before being eligible to travel, a native must provide himself with what is known as a Trek Pass. This pass gives the holder the right to leave his reserve and visit town. Outside the native ghettos in cities like Johannesburg, police control is facilitated by the Identification Pass. This pass is obligatory for all Africans who live in urban areas, and for which they pay 2 shillings monthly. To secure a railway ticket a Travelling Pass must be produced at the railway station before the ticket-seller will give a ticket. Obligatory also for all natives is the Monthly Pass, which is a contract of service with some white employer.

Coming from the country to town to seek work, an African must first obtain what is called a "Special Pass", which is issued by the police of the town entered. It is good for six days. Failure to secure a job within the six days allotted, makes the native liable to arrest and imprisonment for vagrancy.

**CHURCH OPPOSES ARMING NATIVES**

After nine o'clock at night, curfew reigns for Africans. Those who want to go out of their district after that hour must get a pass from the police of location superintendent. This pass is called the "Night Special". Employers are allowed to issue this pass to colored domestic servants.

Colored intellectuals such as teachers and preachers, those natives working in clerical jobs, are granted a special pass called the "Native Exemption". Although it is supposed to exampt the bearer, it must be produced whenever demanded by the police.

General Smuts has also promised to arm the natives, but the Dutch Reformed church leaders have passed a resolution opposing on the ground that it is against the "constitution and principles of the Word of God" to arm natives.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Ethiopian Princess Is Dead

## Haile Selassie's Daughter Dies at Age of 22 Years

AUG 28 1942

LONDON. — (ANP)—Reports received here told of the death of Princess Tsahai, younger daughter of Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia. The princess died at Lekempti, in her native land, last Monday. She was 22 years old

Princess Tsabai recently completed studies in medicine and nursing at London hospitals and had returned to Ethiopia to organize hospital and medical services there.

Less than four months ago the princess married Col. Abiy Abbaba, who with other members of the royal family, survive her.

Princess Tsahai (which means "The Sun" in Amharic) was very close to her father and shared many of his experiences. She was with him when the Italians invaded the country; she escaped with him into exile after the conquests; and lived at his London residence before Italy entered the war.

After the Italians had been turned back and Haile Selassie re-occupied his throne, Princess Tsahai remained in London. She however followed soon afterward in company with their regal mother, the Empress Quizzero Menen.

Princess Tsahai possessed a rare beauty and was offered contracts from film producers when only 17. She refused them all, stating that she did not think it dignified for even exiled royalty to appear in pictures.

"I want to lead the life of a normal girl," she said. "I have no particular pretensions, but I must maintain the dignity which father has impressed upon all his children.

The princess was prominently associated in welfare work in Ethiopia. At the early age of 14, she headed the Ethiopian Red Cross and the Ethiopian Women's Work association. Later, she was a volunteer worker in the first aid ambulance unit of the Ethiopian army.

American radio audiences were familiar with the quiet, cultured voice of the youthful princess, for she spoke many times on international radio broadcasts and appeared in newsreels with the royal family.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# *Why Hasn't Abyssinia Been Asked To Sign United Nations' Pact?*

SEP 12 1942

### *Members of British Parliament Pose This Question To Anthony Eden—Here's His Reply!*

**Our London Correspondent**

LONDON, (Censored), Sept. 10—Objecting to the policy of secret diplomacy, radical members of Parliament raised the question of Abyssinia's status in the United Nations Alliance, in the House of Commons debate on foreign policy.

Opening the discussion, William Brown, M. P. called upon Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to explain by whom invitations to sign the United Nations pact were issued to the exile governments of Holland, Belgium and other European states; by whom a similar invitation was issued to the governments of Mexico, Haiti and other belligerents; on what date an invitation to sign the pact was issued to the Emperor of Ethiopia; and if all the nations whose representatives signed this pact were now members of the United Nations Alliance.

**MR. EDEN TRIES TO EXPLAIN QUESTIONS**

The suave, dapper head of the British Foreign Office, replied that invitations to the original signatories of the United Nations Declaration, including Holland, Belgium and Haiti, were issued by President Roosevelt in consultation with Prime Minister Churchill who was then in Washington, and with the Chinese and Soviet governments.

Mr, Eden then proceeded to explain that provision was made in the Declaration for subsequent adherents, and, following their declaration of war on the Axis powers, the Mexican government adhered. As he, Mr. Eden, had suggested to Mr. Mander, liberal M. P. on February 26, last, the Declaration was, of course, open to adherence by Ethiopia, but he had not yet heard that the Emperor had approached President Roosevelt in this connection.

In regard to the last part of Mr. Brown's searching question, the Foreign Minister said, the United Nations were those who had signed the United Nations' Declaration.

**SOME INVITED, BUT ABYSSINIA MUST APPLY**

When Mr. Eden resumed his seat, left wing Laborite Ben Riey, M. P. asked the Foreign Secretary why there had been no request by Ethiopia to adhere to the Declaration. To which Eden replied: "I think the position is that the Emperor knows that an invitation by him can be made, and he also knows, I feel sure, that we would support it if it were made, but obviously, the initiative must come from him."

Then, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, rebel Socialist M. P., remarked: "Does this mean that Ethiopia is a neutral?"

To which query Eden replied: "No. This is a question of adhering to the Declaration. All the Allies have adhered to it."

"Am I to understand that an invitation was issued to other countries, but that Ethiopia must apply," asked Laborite, Ivor Thomas, M. P.

"Mr. Thomas' statement is not quite right," Eden asserted, and then went on to explain the policy of the British Foreign Office. He said that the governments which adhered originally were invited to do so, but since then Mexico has applied, and Ethiopia, as a result of her treaty with His Majesty's Government, is in a position to apply. Should Haile Selassie apply to join the United Nations, as he did to the League of Nations, Abyssinia's application will be considered.

56a-1942

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# Compulsory Native Labour

## Rhodesian Plan for Government Squads

Southern Rhodesia is to call up Native labour for essential war work on a plan different in fundamentals from that already in force in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

In those territories the scheme is worked by means of a pool, from which approved agricultural and other specified employers requiring such labour for essential war purposes secure it as individuals through the District Commissioners and other authorities.

Under the Southern Rhodesian proposal Natives between the ages of 19 and 45 will be liable to be called up, but they will be in the service of the Government, working in squads under supervisors, and not subject to the orders of private individuals. Those called up will have a right of appeal. The pay of supervisors and Natives, and the cost of feeding and housing the Africans, will be provided by Parliament. They will be paid the current rates for the class of work done.

JUL 25 1942

5-6

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

**Conscription of Native Labour.**

UNDER THE HEADING "From Him That Hath Not" *The New Statesman and Nation* has written in an editorial note: "Kenya politicians, as the Colonial Office well knows, can no more refrain from taking advantage of the Native than a cat can keep out of a cream jug. In any case, a Colonial Government which brings in forced labour instead of raising Native wages as a means of obtaining man-power is doubtfully fit to rule an African country.' As will be obvious to our readers, the first sentence of this quotation is intended as comment upon the recent constitution in Kenya of a Civil Defence and Supply Council, which is described as "in effect a Kenya Cabinet, with apparently, six non-official and five official members," while the second sentence relates to the recent decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take a war-time step in regard to Native labour upon the unanimous advice of a local committee. That body included Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, who in peace and war has steadily, persistently and fearlessly championed the cause of the African. After thorough investigation the committee expressed the view that, in present abnormal circumstances, the time had come when Africans must be subjected to a measure of conscription in respect of labour essential to the prosecution of Kenya's war effort. With that opinion Archdeacon Owen concurred. That fact alone might have been expected to weigh heavily with a publication which has often quoted him in support of its own policies. Not a bit of it! When the archdeacon, recognising that the logic of events left him no alternative, endorsed the unanimous conclusion of his colleagues, the fact that he was a member of the committee is merely ignored.

JUL 25 1942

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The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

# Chinese Riot When Drinks Are Refused

**Infuriated because they were refused drinks at two bars in Capetown, South Africa, 23 Chinese seamen from two ships in the docks wrecked the European bar of the Grand Hotel. Sailors and men in the bar offered to buy them drinks, but the law against treating stood in the way. The Chinese grabbed bottles and smashed mirrors and fittings, and finally a big plate glass window was shattered and splintered on the floor. Sailors, yelling, "they're our allies," joined in the demolition. Much of the stock was destroyed and the cash register was battered. Police rounded up the Chinese only one of whom could speak English; to him the law was explained. Later all were released. The masters of the ships paid $400 damages to the hotel.**

MAR 7 1942
JUL 25 1942
JAN 16 1942

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Arming Of Africans

Sir,

We read in the Press and hear in Parliament comments about the pro and cons of arming Africans in this present conflict. Being an African myself and hearing how matters are hoisted, misrepresented and distorted I wish to aim my views on the matter.

I for one have an old grandfather who took part in the Anglo-Boer war and all the other skirmishes that took place to subjugate the Vendas of the Zoutpansberg, the Pedis of Modjadj and the Bagananse of Blauwberg. He is eighty four today but still recollects all the wars he took a part in, not as a non-combatant as the Herenigde Pirow and Afrikander Parties would have believe us today, but as a full blooded combatant.

These three groups profess to be following the foot steps of the great voortrekkers but there is a case in view of my grandfather who substantiates my views. He was under Veldkornet Tom Kelly of the Zoutpansberg, who in turn was under the great Boer Leader General Piet Joubert. He still remembers when he brought booty in the form of fat sheep from Modiadji to Ou Noi Joubert from Veldkornet Tom Kelly, better known in the Zoutpansberg as Muvamba.

This goes to show the hollowness of the Herenigde, Pirow and Afrikander Parties that the Voortrekker never armed Africans.

Having repudiated those allegations I come now to the views expressed time and again by the Head of this State The Right Honourable Field Marshal J. C. Smuts, P.C.K.C. on this matter. While partly agreeing with him, that the time has not yet come to arm Africans: I should humbly like to point out these facts: (1) prevention is better than cure; (2) An empty stomach knows no law; (3) Forewarned is forearmed; (4) "A State cannot remain half slave and half free;' (5) Puff Adder is the gentiest of snakes as long as nobody provokes it, but the most vile viper when once one throws earth on it; (6) In the words of the Prime Minister himself; "This is an all-in conflict" I take it not for the two and half millions whites as the population of the Union is always mis represented, but, an all in war for the all the eleven million souls in South Africa.

The opposition Parties to the Government say it is not good to arm Africans because they would rebel. Let me say to these misguided people that the Africans have none of that spirit of Rebellion. They extolled and exhalted their chiefs who were more or less tyrants to them. What I say is that the opposition Parties know their wrongs towards Africans. Without a guilty concience they would never think of rebellion among Africans They know how they repressed and manhandled the Africans. They think the Africans will do what they always threaten the other members of Parliament with: what measures they are going to treat these when once they are in power. Let me assure them that the African wants nothing of those bogeys of Social Equality etc. What they want is equal opportunities for equal talents irrespective of colour, creed, class or belief.

In answer to the Prime minister's views I would humbly say this. arming Africans on the Eleventh hour would nearly be more or less murder to the poor Africans who would be half-baked, half-heated fighting with the thought that the White man only calls them to clear the mess he has made. In other words to pull his chestnuts out of the fire for him, and as a result their morale would the worst imaginable and a good incubator for quislings and fifth columnists of whom we hear so much: It must be borne in mind that what wins wars is the morale of the population once the morale is shaky, unsettled suspicious, then, it becomes utterly plum pudding for fifth Columnists.

In conclusion. I would say: Let us go into this conflict instilled with one thought to preserve our fatherland and our rights all eleven millions equal opportunities for equal talents, and march forward together having in mind the Great Atlantic Charter framed by those two great heads and also this maxim: United we stand divided we fall and what a fall it can be to all of us.

R. Alfred F. J. Baloyi,
P.O. Box 49,
Bergvlei
Johannesburg.

MAY 30 1942

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West Africa
London, England

## WEST AFRICAN MARKET NOTES

# Conscription of African Workers

By the Commercial Editor

JUN 27 1942

INTEREST in West African produce has been shown recently by several moves. In the case of cocoa, it was stated in these columns, a short time ago, that the Government marketing plan for cocoa was to be the subject of energetic protests by the trade. On behalf of the Government, it was said that a swifter movement of supplies from quayside was needed, but the trade contend that in the first place the present delay is due to Government interference and that further Government control, far from removing current delays, will increase them. To ease the situation, the trade claims that less Government "dead hand" is wanted for the trade was able to cope with the needs of the whole of Europe before the war and built up an immense and efficient organization, in order to do so.

With this in mind, there was held at the House of Commons a meeting of Liverpool and London M.P.'s who received a deputation from the Liverpool and London Chambers of Commerce. Sir John Shute called the meeting and Sir George Broadbridge presided. As a result, the meeting decided to ask the Minister of Food to receive a deputation from both chambers. The Minister had previously refused to meet any deputation, so the outcome of the present step will be watched with interest.

Diamond supplies, meaning thereby industrial stones, have been much in the news recently; and control was introduced because of an alleged holding up of supplies of industrial stones through the more attractive price and better paid craftsmanship, in the case of gem stones.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has flatly denied that any shortage was ever experienced. It will be recalled that when control was established, he welcomed it for he assured the trade that cooperation with the authorities was in the best interests of both parties and that there were industrial stones in abundance. He has re-emphasized this point and insisted that there were adequate stocks in the Congo for all industrial purposes and that the supply could be expanded in a short time to meet any known demands.

It seems that the consumption of industrial stones in the U.S.A. is now nearly five million carats or one ton per annum. Reports had been circulating there that prices had gone up by 30 per cent. This, however, is false, as diamonds for industrial purposes are at their pre-war level. The syndicate decided long ago that war industries costs should not be advanced through any rise in the price of industrial stones and it has kept to its decision. The fault must be looked for elsewhere.

We can therefore now turn our attention to tin. There seems to have been a little bother over the conscription of labour for the tin mines of Nigeria. The matter was raised in the Commons and it seems to have been surmised that that part of the Empire was being unfairly treated by the authorities.

Members seem to have forgotten that there is a war on and that tin mining companies are under Government control. Tin is essential to the prosecution of the war, and workers are being conscripted all over the Empire, not excepting Britain, so why all this fuss? The care of the African workers has always been a major point of the Nigerian tin mining companies—a point some M.P.'s seem to overlook. The companies are taxed unreasonably but these same M.P.'s do not think of raising any protest on that account.

Rather, they appear to think that there is some sort of devil's bargain between the companies and the Government, in which the interests of the workers are alleged to be ruthlessly brushed aside. They are not, as an inquiry into the facts will demonstrate. One Member alleged that the Labour Convention was violated only to be told that he had apparently not read the terms of that Convention. Mr. Macmillan's rejoinders are at least eloquent of his determination not to have the companies blamed by inference in these ill-timed questions. Such questions are a disservice to the State.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Hitler Even Worse Than The Black Napoleon Of Scuth Africa

(By Capt. Mrs. E. G. Malherbe)

JUN 27 1942

There are people who think that Dictator Hitler, with his wish to rule supreme over his own people and his desire to dominate the world, is something new in the history of the world.

This i[illegible] so. Ever since the world began such men have risen from time to time to bring war and destrution whereever they went.

The Bantu people of South Africa also had such a ruthless dictator. He was Chaka the Zulu King whose reign of terror held the Bantu of South Africa in its grip during the early part of the 19th century.

Like Hitler, Chaka believed his own special tribe to be superior to all other Bantu tribes, and therefore destined to rule supreme.

With this purpose in mind he set about bringing all the neighbouring tribes under his rule. Those who resisted were mercilessly exterminated.

But his territorial aims did not end here and scoured the whole countryside from the Eastern Province in the South to the Transvaal in the North.

We have heard how Hitler, in his mad lust to avenge the death of his Gestapo leader Heydrich, killed all the men in a certain Czech village and took the women and children captive.

This was just the sort of thing that Chaka liked to do too.

Hitler's plan with Poland might also have been copied from Chaka. He considers the Poles an inferior race, fit only to be the slaves of the superior German people.

He has accordingly adopted the plan of killing off as many of the educated and better class Poles as possible. In this way the people are robbed of possible leaders and can more readily be trained as German slaves.

Chaka also used to kill off the fighting men of a conquered tribe and keep the others alive as hewers of wood and carriers of water.

Another plan that Chaka had to make the Zulu race strong was to kill off all weaklings and mental defectives as soon as they were born. Hitler is trying to carry out the same policy in Germany today, and has even ordered grown-up mental defectives to be killed.

A hundred years ago the white people helped the black people of South Africa to put a stop to the reign of terror by defeating Chaka's imitators Dingaan and Umsilikaas. After that the Bantu tribes could live in peace.

Today the Bantu people of South Africa are helping the white men to defeat the biggest tyrant the world has ever known—Hitler the tyrant who is even worse than Chaka as he is out to conquer and subject to slavery not only those peoples surrounding Germany and living in Europe, but also the nations abroad. The Bantu people, remembering also how cruelly the Germans treated the Hereros in South West Africa, support the South African Government to safeguard themselves and in order that the generations to come, white and black, may live in peace.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# Free India

JUN 27 1942

At a critical time for India and the British Empire, both India and Great Britain failed to come to a solution of their three-hundred-year old problem.

This is most unfortunate for the allied nations. A free and willing India would have been a good check to Japanese hordes from Burma, whilst providing much-needed economic help deprived us by what allied nations have lost in the Pacific.

India has been accused of an uncompromising attitude. We do not think such a patronising approach, even from the best of friends, helps to make India see better reason. At this critical moment, it would be idle to say India is less appreciative of the dangers threatening her than some of her friends. She, even more than Great Britain, is well aware of what Japanese domination would mean for her. It would mean, among other things, that she would start again from the bottom and carry on another ceaseless struggle against a new enemy of her independence. Oppressed races do not relish such a game, even though they enter it with the zeal and determination that all freedom-loving people have. We shall, therefore, do our cause little good if we take events in the East as the only background which to understand India's attitude.

Further, India has been blamed for failing to unite in the face of grave danger. This is a criticism not without some foundation, but it is not fair in every re-spect. Complete unanimity could not have been expected. Our own South Africa has played an important role in the war in spite of the very deep rifts in her political and communal life.

On the other hand, the unanimous rejection of Britain's proposals and India's dislike for Japanese *Bushido*, vouched for by Sir Stafford Cripps himself, indicate India's ability to unite in the hour of crisis.

Britain made a reasonable attempt at meeting India halfway and if past experience makes India cautious, Britain surely has not exhausted her brainpower to be unable to devise a new formula acceptable to India. We need India's wholehearted cooperation in this war and her loss would be a grievous blow to the allied nations. A free India will be a tower of strength against the desecrators of humanity from Nippon whilst standing as a glowing justification to all freedom-loving people of our fight for the liberation of oppressed communities and enabling nations to determine their own destiny.

56a-1942
West Africa
London, England

# COAST PROGRESSIVES' OPPORTUNITY

## The Trenchard Reforms Mean Change, Not Violent or Costly

**By Ernest Lansdowne**

LAST week, in first comments on Lord Trenchard's proposals, the suggestion was made that far-reaching changes, within the compass of this famous Englishman's advice to the Governments, can be made without violent upset, heavy expenditure, or additional calls upon men of war-serving age—indispensable accompaniments of changes brought about now. If it be asked: "Now, while war is on?", turn to Lord Trenchard's speech. He urges action now; and one would not, on his record, call him a man who says less or more than he means.

Perhaps most of us British people who know something of British West Africa, and wish to see it in time one of the equal States of the Commonwealth, have our pet projects of reform. Of two of my own, one, the re-organization of the Local African Administrations, is really part of the other, the replacement of the Government-controlled municipal bodies by genuine town councils; and it might be difficult to say which would appeal more strongly to the feelings of the African communities.

The welcome news that Sir George Gater is now free to tackle the Colonial Office work which he agreed to take up after his distinguished work for the London County Council, will arouse the hope that the municipal question will before long have practical attention. On the technical side, it will be masterly. One ventures to hope that the other side, the more human—the spectacular, if you will—may have consideration.

### Human Factor Ignored

It has always been a mystery to me that it has been ignored. Life in almost all West Africa, during almost all the time, is a drab business for about 99 per cent. of the people, whatever their position or race. At one point, it used to be a little less drab, for Freetown, the Sierra Leone capital, had its mayor and corporation on the English model, and when some distinguished visitor came or some other great occasion arose, it was impressive to see the mayor and his councillors turn out in official attire and do the civic honours.

A few months ago, the British official who acts as Information Officer, expressed a little mild censure, or regret, at the apparent slightness of interest of the Freetown citizens in the Forces now there, to judge by public manifestations. It did not seem to have dawned on him that the people lacked a civic organization enabling them to express the communal enthusiasm and admiration which are undoubtedly there. Years ago the city had such a popular body, and how it would have been to the fore to-day! Its head, the then mayor, was accused of misappropriation of municipal property to the value of a £10 note or so, and was sent to prison. Long since dead, he is beyond defence or accusation now. The case was made, by the local Government, the subject of an inquiry and the municipal institution was ended, in favour of a system in which one of the European officials rules the body which usurps the title of town council.

It is to be hoped that Sir George Gater will study the report on that inquiry, with special reference (as they have a way of saying in West Africa) to how far it affects not only the Freetown community to-day, but also all the other towns in British West Africa of sufficient importance to require a town council. All are under the system of Government control. Sir George Gater may think it worth while to call for the records of the officials, to show what *municipal* qualifications and experience they possess.

Consider this position: A well-known African lawyer is a Judge at the Gold Coast. He has presided over the West African Court of Appeal. He is presiding over a committee concerned with defence questions. If (a hypothetical case, of course) an administrative official from Britain were charged with murder, this Judge could try him for his life. If he were party to a will suit affecting his entire fortune, the Judge could decide it. But if on leaving the Bench the Judge returned to his home-town and wished to enter municipal life, he could not become mayor. Another European administrative official, nominated, not elected, would fill such equivalent to the post as there is. One does not know what Lord Trenchard would think of this. To me, it is a farcical position!

### Find Out The Number!

But, it may be said: "Hard cases make bad laws. Should an entire system be changed to suit one competent man?" Of course not. The thing is to find out how many more such cases there are. To judge from the number of Africans appointed to stipendiary magisterial rank lately from the numerous successful advocates, solicitors, accountants, doctors, teachers and business-men, the total is not inconsiderable. None can be mayoral head of the local town council, because there is no mayoralty and no town council. Such men often decline to serve under an official from overseas who knows less about the circumstances than they know.

"But is there not," it may be asked, "a great deal to be said for sending to West Africa to serve the municipalities men and women with expert municipal training." Yes, decidedly, but to serve, not to master, and to have in every case as assistant and destined successor one of the fitly-trained African young men or women. In any case, the public, more decorative side, the mayoralty and so forth, should be for the non-official community—European included, of course, which is what Africans mean when they ask that the municipalities should be in "African" hands.

(*To be continued*)

JUN 6 1942

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# Emperor Haile Selassie's Daughter Marries Colonel

LONDON, July 9. (Censored)—Haile Selassie made a first class democratic move to strenghten the ties between the Royal Family of Ethiopia and the common people by giving his daughter, Princess Tsahai, in marriage to a young Abyssinian officer, Colonel Abiy Ababa. The celebration took place at Addis Ababa.

Col. Abiy Ababa is a member of a distinguished family of Shoa Province. Before Mussolini invaded Abyssinia, he was one of the young officers trained by the Swedish Military Mission for the Emperor's Imperial Guard.

After Haile Selassie left Addis Ababa to invoke aid from the so-called democratic statesmen at Geneva, who at that time were secretly in league with the Italian dictator, Abiy Ababa fought under Dedjazmatch Aberra Kassa until 1938, when Aberra Kassa and his brothers were murdered by the Italian Fascists. Abiy Ababa then escaped from Abyssinia and joined the Emperor in England.

He fell in love with the Princess Tsahai, who was an exile in Britain along with her parents. During her stay here she studied nursing at the famous Great Ormond Street Children's hospital.

When Mussolini declared war on England and the British government allowed Haile Selassie to return to Africa, young Abiy Ababa accompanied the Emperor and helped to organize the Abyssinian patriot army. He fought with this army into Addis Ababa.

In appreciation of his services, the Emperor has appointed his son-in-law governor of the province of Lekemti and Kellem.

Princess Tsahai plans to organibe a hospital in this part of Abyssinia and introduce many Western reforms, educational and cultural

for the benefit of the natives

JUL 11 1942

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# Mr I. T. A. Wallace-Johnson Has Been Exiled To Sherbro Island

"West African Pilot" Lagos, West Africa

LONDON (BM).—Replying to a question concerning the well-known West African labour and socialist leader, Mr I. T. A. Wallace-Johnson who had been in an internment camp in Sierra Leone since the beginning of the war, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr Harold Macmillan, told Parliament that Mr Johnson has been sent into exile.

Mr Wallace Johnson was the first Negro to organise trade unions among the Native miners and dock workers in

Continued on page 5

West Africa.

He was formerly the General Secretary of the International African Service Bureau, an African political organisation with headquarters in this city.

As soon as war was declared in 1939, the then Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Douglas Jardine, to which colony the labour leader had returned in 1938, ordered the arrest and imprisonment of the labour leader under the Defence Regulations which give every British Colonial Governor power to hold any Native in prison without trial if he believes him dangerous to the security of the Empire.

Mr Johnson was suffering from malaria in prison and his friends in Parliament alarmed about his health, appealed to the Colonial Office to allow him free medical treatment outside the prison.

After reviewing the case, the new Governor of Sierra Leone, has sent a report to Downing Street informing the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Mr Johnson has been removed from the internment camp in Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, and exiled to the island of Sherbro, off the mainland.

There he will be allowed medical treatment in the hospital and freedom to move about within certain prescribed areas.

"West African Pilot", Lagos
West Africa

EDITOR'S NOTE [illegible] by the Ministry of Information,' London.

JUN 1 1942
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56a-1942

West Africa
London, England

# COAST PROGRESSIVES' OPPORTUNITY

## The Trenchard Reforms Mean Change, Not Violent or Costly

**By Ernest Lansdowne**

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### Find Out The Number !

But, it may be said : " Hard cases make bad laws. Should an entire system be changed to suit one competent man ? " Of course not. The thing is to find out how many more such cases there are. To judge from the number of Africans appointed to stipendiary magisterial rank lately from the numerous successful advocates, solicitors, accountants, doctors, teachers and business-men, the total is not inconsiderable. None can be mayoral head of the local town council, because there is no mayoralty and no town council. Such men often decline to serve under an official from overseas who knows less about the circumstances than they know.

" But is there not," it may be asked, " a great deal to be said for sending to West Africa to serve the municipalities men and women with expert municipal training." Yes, decidedly, but to serve, not to master, and to have in every case as assistant and destined successor one of the fitly-trained African young men or women. In any case, the public, more decorative side, the mayoralty and so forth, should be for the non-official community—European included, of course, which is what Africans mean when they ask that the municipalities should be in " African " hands.

(*To be continued*)

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# Emperor Haile Selassie's Daughter Marries Colonel

LONDON, July 9. (Censored)—Haile Selassie made a first class democratic move to strenghten the ties between the Royal Family of Ethiopia and the common people by giving his daughter, Princess Tsahai, in marriage to a young Abyssinian officer, Colonel Abiy Ababa. The celebration took place at Addis Ababa.

Col. Abiy Ababa is a member of a distinguished family of Shoa Province. Before Mussolini invaded Abyssinia, he was one of the young officers trained by the Swedish Military Mission for the Emperor's Imperial Guard.

After Haile Selassie left Addis Ababa to invoke aid from the so-called democratic statesmen at Geneva, who at that time were secretly in league with the Italian dictator, Abiy Ababa fought under Dedjazmatch Aberra Kassa until 1938, when Aberra Kassa and his brothers were murdered by the Italian Fascists. Abiy Ababa then escaped from Abyssinia and joined the Emperor in England.

He fell in love with the Princess Tsahai, who was an exile in Britain along with her parents. During her stay here she studied nursing at the famous Great Ormond Street Children's hospital.

When Mussolini declared war on England and the British government allowed Haile Selassie to return to Africa, young Abiy Ababa accompanied the Emperor and helped to organize the Abyssinian patriot army. He fought with this army into Addis Ababa.

In appreciation of his services, the Emperor has appointed his son-in-law governor of the province of Lekemti and Kellem.

Princess Tsahai plans to organibe a hospital in this part of Abyssinia and introduce many Western reforms, educational and cultural

for the benefit of the natives

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# Mr I. T. A. Wallace-Johnson Has Been Exiled To Sherbro Island

"West African Pilot" Lagos, West Africa

LONDON (BM).—Replying to a question concerning the well-known West African labour and socialist leader, Mr I. T. A. Wallace-Johnson, who had been in an internment camp in Sierra Leone since the beginning of the war, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr Harold Macmillan, told Parliament that Mr Johnson has been sent into exile.

Mr Wallace Johnson was the first Negro to organise trade unions among the Native miners and dock workers in

Continued on page 5

West Africa.

He was formerly the General Secretary of the International African Service Bureau, an African political organisation with headquarters in this city.

As soon as war was declared in 1939, the then Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Douglas Jardine, to which colony the labour leader had returned in 1938, ordered the arrest and imprisonment of the labour leader under the Defence Regulations which give every British Colonial Governor power to hold any Native in prison without trial, if he believes him dangerous to the security of the Empire.

Mr Johnson was suffering from malaria in prison and his friends in Parliament, alarmed about his health, appealed to the Colonial Office to allow him free medical treatment outside the prison.

After reviewing the case, the new Governor of Sierra Leone has sent a report to Downing Street informing the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Mr Johnson has been removed from the internment camp in Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, and exiled to the island of Sherbro, off the mainland.

There he will be allowed medical treatment in the hospital and freedom to move about within certain prescribed areas.

EDITOR'S NOTE: [illegible] by the Ministry of Information,' London.

"West African Pilot," Lagos West Africa

JUN 6 1942
JUN 8 1942
JUN 6 1942
JUL 11 1942
JUN 11 1942
JUN 11 1942
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JUN 11 1942

# Equality For The Africans

JUN 11 1942

5-6

BY PASSING two Resolutions at its recent meeting in New York, as published in this Newspaper, yesterday and today, 4,000 Americans, comprising of Negroes and whitemen of various nationalities, demanded that the United Nations should practise the equality they preach by integrating Negroes into their various war efforts, a total elimination of discrimination, and the arming of Africans and all Colonial peoples everywhere, against Fascist aggression.

Speaking at the meeting, the Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, Mr Paul Robeson, B.A., LL.B., well-known Negro Artist, said that the Africans have suffered enough and must be on the side of all peoples struggling for their freedom. He emphasised that he was proud to be a Negro, and also affirmed with much emphasis that the Africans were not a backward people, as their maligners would have the world believe.

"West African Pilot"

We endorse the views of the Council on African Affairs and hope that the rulers of the Colonial peoples will see the wisdom of its recommendations. Freedom and equality cannot be obtained half and half that is, for one section of the world, while the other sections remain in servitude, political, economic, etc.

JUN 11 1942

Lagos, West Africa

Liberty, equality and fraternity must be extended to the Africans. A restriction of them to one section of the world has always been the cause of wars and international unrest and anarchy.

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# Drunken Man Steals Money & Tears The Notes

5-62

APR 16 1942

Alhaji Abudu, a head labourer of the PWD, Apapa, was arraigned before the Police Court, Ebute Metta, on April 14, on a charge of stealing the sum of £8. 10s, the property of Festus Ade Olaoshebikan.

West African Pilot Lagos

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and claimed that he was drunk at the time and was then unconscious and irresponsible.

The prosecution revealed that the accused, on April 12, at 9.30 p.m., entered the residence of Olaoshebikan, who was making merry with his friend, uninvited

APR 16 1942

After the entertainment, all the invited guests left the accused.

On the return of the host, he found that the sum of £8 10s was missing and that the accused had disappeared

APR 16 1942

Corporal John Ezor, who was investigating another theft case, saw the accused tearing and squeezing currency notes.

West African Pilot Lagos

He was suspected and arrested.

On arriving at the Police Station, the complainant, Olaoshebikan, was met narrating his experiences to the Police

The accused was immediately identified by him and only £3. 10/- was seen in his possession.

APR 16 1942

On further investigation, £2. 10/- was recovered from the wife of the accused

The remaining £2 10/- was gone.

The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of £1, or eight days, and £2. 10/ compensation to the complainant.

APR 16 1942

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# Share in Victory Sought by Africa

A report issued by the Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims urges application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter to Africa as "an acid test of democratic ideals in any new World Order."

JUL 2 1942

The report assumes that victory by the United Nations is highly important from the standpoint of the future of civilization, and is to be ultimately expected. If such victory does not take place, no part of the world will suffer more than Africa.

5-6a

Made public by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman of the Committee, and signed by 40 U. S. missionaries, educators and sociologists, the report proposes that America take the lead in obtaining just treatment of Africa during the war and at peace tables.

Ascribing recent military defeats in Singapore and Burma to a "lack of more general co-operation between the native population and the Europeans in control," the report recommends "prompt steps to give colonial peoples a larger and more responsible share in the government of their country."

The report continues:

"PM Daily"

"Few things will do more to convince the Negro population of this country, and those interested in their welfare, that the United Nations are true to their principle of overcoming the extremes of Nazi racialism, than the way in which they approach the whole problem of Africa and its people."

New York, N.Y.

It is suggested further that the people of the U. S. A. support the International Labor Organization in its efforts to obtain fair labor conditions and wages in Africa; see that African mining and other industries in which Americans are interested financially are conducted with due regard to the welfare of African workmen; show a sympathetic attitude toward African students studying in this country; continue to aid visits here of African leaders, white and Negro, and take special interest in the Republic of Liberia as a home for freed U. S. Negroes.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# BOISTEROUSNESS

JUL 18 1942

ONE OF THE THINGS most embarrassing to the educated Negro is the tendency toward boisterousness in public places by the masses of our people. This tendency is one of the excuses made by white southerners for jim crowism. They say the average Negro does not know how to act, that he has little control over his emotions and for that reason should be segregated to himself and his kind.

We regret to say that the action of certain Negroes in public places has tended to give some credence to these conclusions and that the boisterousness of Negroes and their beligerancy is proving embarrassing to the more cultured of their own race.

Take the behavior of the Negro fan at a baseball game, where generally speaking one may "let himself go." In Baltimore, for instance, the Negro fans at Oriole Park where the Negro National League teams played early this season, became so noisy and created so much disturbance with petty fights and bickerings that white residents of the neighborhood complained and the colored ball players lost their right to use this park.

JUL 18 1942

A similar situation occurred in Detroit, Mich., and the colored baseball teams can no longer use Briggs Stadium because a few noisy and thoughtless members of the race created disturbances at recent games played at that park.

Those of us who have been witnessing the colored games at the Yankee Stadium here in New York fear that this tendency toward creating disturbances on the part of colored fans will cause the Negro teams to lose the use of this park. For some unexplained reason, the noise has been getting worse this season and hardly a Sunday passes without three or four fights at these games. Drunks are said to be one of the causes and another is arguments over petty bets.

JUL 18 1942

Until we realize that we are on public exhibition whenever we appear in public and gauge our conduct accordingly, we will be doing our group in New York and our race generally immeasurable harm by our boisterousness.

56a-1942

# Discrimination In Shops

WE INVITE the attention of Government to the interpellation of Mr David Adams, M. P., in the House of Commons, regarding alleged discrimination in the shops in Gambia Colony, where it is said that Africans complain of experiencing difficulty in buying goods from European shops, whilst non-Africans purchase same "immediately on demand."

We will not say that this is practised here identically, but we submit that there had been complaints on the part of some Africans who find it difficult to obtain goods, displayed in the shops, not necessarily on account of their race, but because they are not regarded as "regular" customers. This practice is still in vogue and it is difficult for any African who is not in possession of a "Pass Book" to purchase goods from European shops particularly.

MAY 15 1942

56a

Naturally, such refusal tends to give an impression that certain essential goods are being reserved for a particular class of the community since most African purchasers are not necessarily credit customers, not due to their fault, but due to the fact that it is not an easy process for the average African to obtain credit from the firms, especially in war time with their cash-and-carry policy.

West African Pilot Lagos

If and when Government decides to enforce rigid control over ALL commodities sold in this country, we hope that it will be made an offence for any firm or person, African or non-African, to sell essential goods privately or to refuse to sell goods to any retailer, publicly, for any reason whatsoever. If we must win this war, then we are serious in the belief that we must exterminate the wreckers of our war efforts, who are more dangerous than the fifth columnists of Himmler and Co., since they demoralize loyal subjects of His Majesty by their confusionist and questionable tactics.

MAY 15 1942

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# Inter-Racial Understanding

CONSERVATISM dies hard, especially among those who have little or no opportunity to come into close contact with the changing tide of human progress, and as such it is not a wonder that even with the present war which knows no distinction of race or colour or creed, there shoud exist some folks who still think in terms of the mythical superiority of one race over another.

APR 13 1942

56a

The news regarding the prosecution of a European seaman who was recently sent to gaol for assaulting an African Police Constable, after telling him to obey the order of a whiteman because he is black, makes very painful reading, and we think that the stand of the Police Authorities, the judgment of the learned Magistrate and the preceding remarks by him will serve to teach the man concerned and others of his ilk a useful lesson.

West African Pilot Lagos

White, black or yellow, all men are expected to be law-abiding, and whenever any man breaks the law, or connives at breaking it, he must be prepared to face the consequences. To believe that the colour of the skin, or the accident of birth, or the race of the law breaker, can save him is sheer folly.

APR 13 1942

This war has brought the Africans and other races, fighting in defence of Democracy and freedom, closer together than before, and we deprecate any attempt by anyone to tell the African that because of his colour he is inferior or otherwise unequal to any of the races of mankind.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# 7-Day Conference Held on Africa's Post War Problems

WESTERVILLE, Ohio — Africa, one of the major "prizes" at stake in the present global war for power and resources, was the topic of a seven-day Church Conference on African Affairs held at Otterbein College, June 19 to 25.

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Two hundred missionaries, mission officers, authorities on Africa, and candidates for Christian service in Africa attended the sessions, representing every major American protestant denomination serving in Africa and every political division of the continent.

JUL 4 1942

The conference was sponsored by the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and was organized by Dr. Emory Ross, Dr. Newell S. Booth, and Dr. Vernon A. Anderson, all of whom have served in Africa. Miss Mabel E. Emerson of Boston was chairman of the conference.

### Major Topics

The present war and what the peace which follows it will mean for the peoples of Africa; a "taking stock" of mission work in Africa today, and plans for greater unity and Christian planning in giving the gospel to the people through many channels were the two major considerations of the conference.

JUL 4 1942

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# AFRICANS WIN UNION RIGHTS FROM BRITISH

## Native 'Pass Laws' To Be Abolished In Many Urban Areas

NEW YORK — Two victories for the native population of South Africa, one having to do with the rights of collective bargaining and the other affecting the free movement of Africans in urban centers were reported here this week.

JUL 4 1942

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According to the bureau of the British press service, London has received an official report from Johannesburg, South Africa, stating that the ministry of labor of the Union of South Africa, will grant recognition to the trade unions of African workers.

The second victory, having to do with the extension of further civil rights to the African people, was announced by the Council on African Affairs, which reported this week that Colonel Denya Reitz, minister of native affairs in the Union of South Africa, announced recently that the government will abolish the native pass laws

JUL 4 1942

This means that numerous documents, such as tax receipts, night passes, traveling passes, etc., which all African males were required to carry in order to move about from one section of the country to another, will no longer be required.

JUL 4 1942

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# SELF-RULE URGED AS AFRICAN GOAL

## Committee Says People Must Learn How To Govern Selves

BY JOHN FERRIS

NEW YORK, June 22 — (Wide World)—The importance of giving Africans an increasing share in their own government was stressed here by the Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims in a lengthy report on the application of the Atlantic Charter to the problems of Africa.

JUN 25 1942

The report, signed by 40 American citizens most of whom have lived in Africa or visited Africa for purposes of study, and made public by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman of the committee, noted that "the emergence into political consciousness of the non-white peoples of the world is a recent phenomenon of great significance."

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There is grave danger of Africa in the event of an Axis victory, the report said, adding that "the lessons of the recent military defeats in Malaya, Singapore, Java and Burma—resulting largely, in the opinion of many European authorities, from a lack of more general cooperation between the native population and the European in control—emphasizes the vital importance of prompt steps to give colonial peoples a larger and more responsible share in the government of their country, in order that it may not be said that measures adopted to meet legitimate native aspirations have been 'too little and too late.'"

### Acceptance Of Goal Asked

The goal of ultimate self-government "should be definitely accepted in every colony," the report continued, with a suggestion that "the controlling governments should show themselves both willing and eager to fit the African people for larger and larger participation in their own affairs both through 'indirect rule' and through direct representation in government councils."

The mandate system — extended so as to include international inspection and report—was strongly recommended. The committee also stated its belief that trusteeship or guardianship with the purpose of fitting Africans for an increasingly large measure of self-government should be adopted even when colonies are not placed under international administration.

The committee also recommended establishment of a separate division in the State Department to deal with African-American affairs.

The eight points of the Atlantic Charter, it said, "should all be applied to Africa in keeping with the broad humanitarian and democratic principles enunciated."

### U. S. Interests Cited

The United States, it pointed out, has numerous reasons for special interest in the continent: It has large educational, philanthropic, religious and commercial interests there; Negro Americans not only constitute one-tenth of the population of the United States but are about one-tenth of all persons of African descent in the world; Africa has large undeveloped land resources requiring the application of scientific agriculture and conservation, while its mineral resources are among the richest in the world, and the United States is a party to many treaties and conventions with European powers which give it certain rights and responsibilities in Africa.

JUN 25 1942

American activity in Africa has increased enormously in the past year, the report said:

"This activity has been commercial, diplomatic and semi-military, if not military. New consulates are being opened, such as the recent one established at Brazzaville. Pan-American Airways has developed an extensive service covering West and Central Africa. American bases are being built, and a significant number of American survey expeditions have been sent out.

"The number of Americans in Africa today is many times greater than the number of Americans present on that continent at any time during the past, and this number is rapidly increasing. West and Central Africa have become a beehive of American activity."

American financial and business interests with investments in Africa, the report stated, "should be specially careful to see that African labor is treated fairly as to methods of employment, wages, living conditions, etc."

### Problems Are Complicated

In recommending that the government consider establishing an African-American affairs division in the State Department, the report recognized that the problems of Africa are complicated and paid tribute to the recent progress in their solution, especially in most of the mandated areas and in the British crown colonies and protectorates. French West Africa, Equatorial Africa (Free French), the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa have also shown improvement, the committee found.

"It is full of promise and full of possibility of danger—promise, if the nations now in authority in Africa are wise in helping to fit its people in the different colonies for self-government in a modern state, and if the latter respond adequately; dangerous, either if the objective is withheld, or if complete self-government is provided before the people are qualified through education and experience to make use of it wisely and effectively."

JUN 25 1942

Among those signing the report were Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, former president of the Foreign Policy Association; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, professor of political science, Howard University; Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, former president of the Carnegie Corporation; Dr. Homer Leroy Shantz, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Dr. W. E. DuBois, professor of sociology, ~~Atlanta University~~.

~~Dr.~~ Stokes is president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, an organization which has been interested in African problems for more than a quarter of a century.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y

## MUST QUIT ETHIOPIA

### Italians Told by British They Would Have to Be Protected

The announced safe arrival in Italy from the British Somaliland port of Berbera of 5,000 Italian women, children and males under, or over, military age who had been colonized in Ethiopia, is the beginning of an exodus of over 20,000 conveyed by four internationally protected liners, Vulcania, Saturnia, Giulio Cesare and Duilio, each scheduled for two round trips.

In the camps of the evacuees, where they have lived for a year, schools, medicinal clinics, dispensaries and refectories are operated by volunteer British women from Kenya, says the Nairobi correspondent of The Times of London, who adds that in reply to numerous petitions that the colonists be permitted to remain in Ethiopia the British authorities said that their protection would be "an unfair burden on the Emperor's government."

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New York Age
New York, N. Y

## AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS RECOGNIZED BY SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

The right of collective bargaining has been extended, through the recognition of African trade union, to several million native Africans who comprise 80 to 90 per cent of the unskilled labor supply in the Union of South Africa, it was revealed here this week by the British Press Service.

According to the press service, an official report received in London from the Ministry of Labor of the Union of South Africa states that the government will now recognize the trade unions of colored workers, a right formerly restricted to white workers.

The news service report also indicated that this important labor victory for African people will be further strengthened by the South African trade union expansion program which is moving along industrial lines similar to the Congress of Industrial Organizations in this country.

JUL 4 - 1942

In terms of increased wages, security and greatly improved health conditions for African workers, South African trade union leaders pointed out that Africans now had an opportunity to improve the terribly inadequate wages, ranging from $12.50 to $20 a month, which they now receive.

The efforts of African organizations, led by the African National Congress, comprising labor, women's church and athletic groups, helped to achieve this victory.

In a recent delegation to the Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, Dr. A. B. Xuma, who studied medicine in America and is now President-General of the African National Congress, demanded that African trade unions be recognized and that present discriminations in industrial legislation be removed. The delegation also urged the appointment of African Inspectors of Labor.

Commenting on the international implications of this new development in South Africa, Dr. Max Yergen, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, declared today that the emergence of Africa as an important theatre of the war has brought about tremendous industrial changes which fundamentally affect the life of African people.

JUL 4 - 1942

"South Africa's industrial growth, assisted by American technicians, engineers and aircraft experts, affects every African worker.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

## Plantation Labor Forced on Natives

LONDON—(Censored)—Because of the need for new supplies of tin, caused by territorial losses in Malaya, British colonial officials in Nigeria, West Africa, are considering conscription of labor under the recently enacted Nigeria Defence Compulsory National Service Regulations.

These regulations, published recently in the *Nigeria Gazette*, provide that any native chief, when directed by the commissioner, may order any number of persons of African descent, between the ages of 18 and 55, to work in any mine or on any farm nominated by the commissioner.

A similar law, already in effect in Kenya, East Africa, and bitterly attacked recently by Lord Winster, is forcing Africans to work on European farms for from three and a half to seven pence a day.

In an upper house debate, Lord Winster, one of the most liberal members, excoriated officials for the law, saying that parliament had been informed that it applied also to Europeans but that only natives were forced to work on the highland plantations of white landlords.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

### WE DID CAPTURE ETHIOPIA!

In emphasizing the foolish optimism of such predictors as Representative May, who thinks the war may be over by New Year's Day, The Advertiser has made the statement that so far we have not captured one square yard of Axis territory.

As frequently is the case with blanket statements, this one is an error—our side has taken Ethiopia and Italian Eritrea from Mussolini!

JUL 20 1942

So much for a correction called to our attention by an anonymous correspondent from Tuscaloosa.

5-6a

There may be some debate over whether it is more depressing to say that we have captured no enemy territory, or to say that so far we have captured a wild strip of Africa.

Certainly if compared to the list of some 36 nations and colonial territories captured by the Axis to date, our haul is not impressive. At least not sufficiently impressive to warrant a prediction that we are about to win the war.

56a-1942

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

# Mohandas Gandhi Plans New Move Against British In India

**By PRESTON GROVER**

WARDHA, INDIA, June 15.—(Wide World) — Mohandas K. Gandhi, again the little priest-politician, declared today he soon would launch a movement against British rule in India that "will be felt by the whole world."

He made the statement in an interview in a little whitewashed room in his baking southern India town near which Gandhi lives much of the time on a [illegible] of ranch surrounded by a colony of followers.

Gandhi declined to outline the nature of the proposed movement although I raised the question several times.

As the interview progressed for upward of an hour, the impression was forced upon me that he himself was undetermined on the nature of the movement-to-be.

Still further, it was evident he was troubled about the extent to which he would be supported by the important All-India Congress, which has been one of the principal aids in his long fight for India's independence.

While he was both mysterious and mystical in discussing the new movement, however, Gandhi reiterated he was not waiting until the war ended but wanted results now.

He said that if freedom for India were granted by the British, he would be willing to have British and American forces remain in India to fight the Japanese.

Asked what would be the next move in event that a freedom demand were rejected—something he agreed was by far the greatest likelihood—he replied:

"It will be a move which will be felt by the whole world.

"It may not interfere with the movement of British troops but it is sure to engage British attention. . .

"India free and independent will play a prominent part in defending China. Today I do not think she is rendering any real help to China. We have followed a non-embarrassment policy so far. We will follow it even now but we cannot allow the British government to exploit it."

Referring to reports that the United States was pressing Britain to make drastic concessions to India to bring her wholeheartedly into the war, I asked if he expected any results from any such action. He replied that he didn't expect results—but held some hope.

Replying to questions what India could do to aid in the war against Japan in event she were granted freedom, Gandhi said:

"Great things, I can say that at once although I may not be able to specify them today."

Gandhi charged that the United States must share some blame for India's position because she was fighting actively beside Britain, who, he said, was holding India in subjection.

"The Allies have no moral cause for which they are fighting," Gandhi asserted, "so long as they are carrying this double-sin on their shoulders—the sin of India's subjection and the subjection of negroes and other African races."

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Non-European Effort To Help Military Calvacade

The Non-European section of the Reef population is entering whole-heartedly into the sports events which are being staged in conjunction with the big Military Cavalcade today and tomorrow (Saturday and Sunday).

A big sports programme has been arranged for both Saturday and Sunday, and Bantu, Indians, Malays and Cape Coloured are co-operating to make the Cavalcade a big success. At the Bantu Sport Club there will be a physical culture display, drill display and an athletic meeting on Saturlay from 2 p.m. till 5:30 p.m.

The athletic meeting will include flat races 100 yds, 220 yds, 440 yds, 880 yds and one mile and [illegible] relay races—the grounds have been marked by specialists in physical direction through the kind courtesy of th Technical College of the Witwatersrand (Physical Culture Dept).

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# America Must Set Example Of Real Workable Democracy

Raymond Clapper, columnist, writing in the pictorial weekly LOOK, says:

"Recently I returned from Asia deeply troubled by one thing. Wherever Japanese armies have gone, except in China, the Philippines and some Indies islands, they have had either passive or active help from the native populations . . . In India worried officials anticipate that a portion of the population would welcome Japanese invasion.

"It is not only our allies who are victims of this sullen attitude. Even now as the United States is preparing for defense, we hear murmurs of apprehension. We hear Ghandi declaring he does not like a stream of soldiers from America pouring into India.' He says (capitals are the editor's) HE FEARS IT WILL LEAD TO AMERICAN INFLUENCE IF NOT AMERICAN RULE IN INDIA.

"Something is wrong. Something is gravely wrong when Japan, with the blood of decades on its hands—with the cruel conquest of Korea serving only as the prelude to its rape of China—is welcomed by its next victims, and when in the face of this threat, even the intentions of the United States are viewed with suspicion."

With the British, race prejudice was a means to an end, the stepping stone to empire. Here in America where imperialism was not popular, it was a weak copy, the tribute which egotism exacted, a handy aid to white workers. With the world at war and security and supremacy at hazard, the whites here can swap them for safety. Let them do just that. America will do the Unit- Incidents like Pearl Harbor can be over- ed Nations an infinite service by setting an example of pure democracy. It has the colored citizen on whom to demonstrate its sincerity. It has its own experience to prove the idea advantageous.

America has the need to be really democratic, for its own sake as principle and for the Allies' sake as policy. come. Campaigns like Burma must not be repeated.

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# Soldier Fails In Love And Sues Intermediary

For disappointment in his love enterprise, a soldier, Belo Lokoja, instituted a civil action against Mohamed Male Belo at the Ebute Metta Police Court, demanding the return of his prospective wife or a refund of £2 4. 2½d as part and parcel of engagement ceremonies performed by him, and he won the case.

When asked by the Court why he never sued the woman who personally received the greater fraction of the above sum, the plaintiff said that the woman was still interested in him but was only prevented from returning to his house by the defendant, Belo, and, in support of his statement, the plaintiff produced a love letter from the woman pledging her sincerity and love.

West African Pilot
Lagos

The defendant denied all allegations by the plaintiff and stated that he was only an inmate of the woman.

The prospective wife, Ibidunni, told the Court that it was true the plaintiff approached her for marriage and she explained to him that there was a quarrel between her and a previous husband which would likely be settled before long

She admitted receiving the sum of 10/- from the plaintiff "for salute," yet she expressed the opinion that she did not love him.

At this juncture the plaintiff interrupted and shouted:

"If you no like me, look your letter."

Here the love letter written by the woman and dated March 23, 1942, was read to the Court and it contained such extracts as "Do not fear, there is no foe.

"If you still [illegible], I am with you.

"I am still suffering for your love."

The woman interrupted and said that the writer misinterpreted her sentiments.

She further revealed that as a result of a successful negotiation concluded last month, she had returned to her former husband.

The Magistrate, after consideration of the issue involved, said that the plaintiff had been fooled by [illegible] defendant and the wom[illegible] stressed the paragraph in the lov[illegible] letter which stated:

"Do not fear, there is no foe."

He then delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the refund of his £2. 4. 2½d with seven shillings costs.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Millions of South African Negroes Get Union Recognition from Gov't

The right of collective bargaining has been extended, through the recognition of African trade unions, to several million native Africans who comprise 80 to 90 per cent of the unskilled labor supply in the Union of South Africa, it was revealed here yesterday by the British Press Service.

According to the press service, an official report received in London from the Ministry of Labor of the Union of South Africa says that the government will now recognize the trade unions of colored workers, a right formerly restricted to white workers.

The news service report also indicated that this important labor victory for African people will be further strengthened by the South African trade union expansion program which is moving along industrial lines similar to the Congress of Industrial Organizations in this country.

In terms of increased wages, security and greatly improved health conditions for African workers, South African trade union leaders pointed out that Africans now had an opportunity to improve the terribly inadequate wages, ranging from $12.50 to $20 a month, which they now receive.

The efforts of African organizations, led by the African National Congress, comprising labor, women's church and athletic groups, helped to achieve this victory.

In a recent delegation to the Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, Dr. A. B. Xuma, who studied medicine in America and is now President-General of the African National Congress, demanded that African trade unions be recognized and that present discriminations in industrial legislation be removed. The delegation also urged the appointment of African Inspectors of Labor.

Commenting on the international implications of this new development in South Africa, Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on Frican Affairs, said yesterday that the emergence of Africa as an important theatre of the war has brought about tremendous industrial changes which fundamentally affect the life of African people.

"South Africa's industrial growth, assisted by American technicians, engineers and aircraft experts, affects every African worker. Trade union recognition means that African people will have increased opportunities to fight for a much higher standard of living and for full political and economic rights," said Dr. Yergan.

JUN 27 1942

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## Mr Barnett's Broadcast

IN TWO instalments, we have reproduced in our columns a broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System entitled "The Negro Press in America's War Effort" made by Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press, of Chicago. The Associated Negro Press is a syndicate which serves over 110 Newspapers published by people of African descent in North, Central, and South America.

Perhaps the most significant statements in Mr Barnett's broadcast are the following thought-provoking statements:

> The Negro Newspaper contends for the right of all Americans to earn a living; to be employed in our industries; to contribute of their brawn and skill in this our all-out fight to increase production and provide the tools to win the war.
>
> It knows that industry in general, throughout the years, has adopted a policy of excision of Negroes from jobs. Barred from decent employment for the most part the Negro has been kept in the bottom brackets economically. Poverty develops a low standard of living begets bad housing, poor health, bad environment and encourages crime. Decent employment ...... would help the Negro masses to become better citizens
>
> But even when it is apparent that the work of every able bodied man is needed to produce the tools of war we need the President of the United States has been compelled to issue an edict demanding that minority groups of this country, including the Negro, be given a chance to do their share of the labour, and the Newspaper Editor points out that if a man is good enough to fight for his country, he ought to be good enough to work for it

Very pertinent sentiments and appropriately expressed! How people who profess to fight for Democracy can condone undemocratic practices and expect the world to believe in their sincerity of purpose is the anomaly which some underprivileged peoples have had to contend with. We agree that if a man is good enough to fight for his country, he ought to be good enough to work for it. But we will also add a rider: If a man is good enough to die for his country, he should be good enough to live for it. That is Democracy, as we see it.

West African Pilot
Lagos

564

MAY 1942

MAR 1942

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## Man Who Paid "Dowry" is Given His Wife's Child

KANO (BM).—Judgment has been given by the Chief Alkali here, in the appeal of the long drawn out paternity case between Mr D. M. Ochonogor and Mrs Elizabeth Okafor.

The history of the case was that Mr Ochonogor, a Native of Kwale, fell in love with Elizabeth, a Native of Igbuzo, who reciprocated his love.

Elizabeth was with child for her suitor, who then paid a sum of six pounds to her parents as dowry.

But about five months later, it was alleged that Elizabeth's parents refused to allow their daughter to continue in love with Ochonogor, because Elizabeth, being their first daughter, would not be allowed to marry a non-Native of Igbuzo.

For this reason it was alleged that another dowry was received from another suitor, Mr Lawrence Okafor, to whom Elizabeth was given in marriage by her parents. West African Pilot — Lagos

When she was delivered of a child, Ochonogor took action against her, claiming the child, and judgment was given him in the Mixed Court here.

Not satisfied with this judgment, Elizabeth appealed to the Chief Alkali of Kano who, after a long time, allowed the appeal on the following grounds:

1. That he could give no regard to either of the statements of Mr Ochonogor as regards the payment of dowry or the conception of the child.
2. That although the District Officers of Ogwashi Uku and Kwale had been asked to enlighten him on the customs of the two areas, only one replied and he could wait no longer for the other's reply.
3. That according to the information received from Igbuzo, the latter husband who paid dowry on the girl was entitled to claim the child.

The Alkali, therefore, held that the child belonged to Mr Okafor.

APR 1942

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# TO RECOGNIZE TRADE UNIONS

### South African Government Makes Important Decision.

LONDON, July 2. (ANP)—The ministry of labor of the Union of South Africa will now recognize the trade unions of colored workers, according to an official report received here from Johannesburg. The importance of the decision which Mr. Madeley, the minister of labor, has handed to the South African Trades and Labor council may be judged from the fact that between 80 and 90 percent of South Africa's unskilled labor is among the colored population. Previously the right to collective bargaining had been restricted to white workers, but under the new rule it will be available to all.

It is believed that the decision will result in the expansion of unions along the lines of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations, rather than development along craft union lines.

JUL 4 1942

56a-1942

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

# NEW BILL PROMISES GREATLY IMPROVED PENSIONS FOR AFRICAN VOLUNTEERS

## General Smuts Receives Africans' Representatives

56

APR 18 1942

(BY MARGARET BALLINGER M.P.)

**THE Minister of Finance has at last produced his new War Pensions Bill. This is probably the most important measure of the session. It is certainly the one which has been most anxiously awaited.**

Every section of the community has been dissatisfied with the provisions under the existing War Pensions Act for those who sacrifice their health and earning capacity in the service of their country or for the dependants of those who give their lives in this service. In this regard, the representatives of the Africans have been particularly dissatisfied. The position as it has pertained in respect of African volunteers has indeed been conspicuously unsatisfactory, providing as it has done, a maximum pension of some £39 per year for a man who suffers 100 per cent disablement.

### WAR PENSIONS GREATLY IMPROVED

APR 18 1942

The new Bill is certain not to satisfy all hopes, but it certainly proposes very marked improvements in the allowances for all groups of volunteers. For Africans, indeed, it shows a striking advance.

An African volunteer who suffers 100 per cent disablement will, under the terms of the Bill, be eligible for a pension of £50 per year plus £9 per year for his wife (or for each wife in the event of his having more than one) and £6 per year for each of his children.

Men suffering lesser degrees of disablement will receive a proportion of these allowances until the lowest rung of the pension ladder is reached with the man suffering 20 per cent permanent disability. Such a man will be eligible to receive £10 per year plus £1. 10s., per year for his wife and £1. 4s. 0d. per year for each of his children. Men sustaining less than 20 per cent disablement will receive gratuities up to £55.

The widow (or widows) of a man killed on service will receive £25 per year and £6 per year for each child, all children's allowances to be paid for boys up to fourteen years of age and for girls up to sixteen. Provision is also made in the Bill for gratuities up to £55 for the parents of men killed on service.

### WAR PENSIONS REFLECT MOVE TOWARDS LIVING WAGE

APR 18 1942

When it is remembered that these scales of compensation are to operate in respect of men recruited from the country areas as well as from the towns, the extent of the gain which they represent will be clear. They are scales which, for the family man at least, approximate to the best wage level laid down by the Wage Board for commerce and industries in our larger urban centres and are consequently considerably ahead of any wage levels yet established in smaller centres and rural areas generally.

The terms of this War Pensions Bill are to be welcomed not only for themselves and for the families of African volunteers, but as the first real attempt by the Government to give practical effect to the belief, more and more frequently stated in public speeches by the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, that Africans must be given more money for their work so that they may begin to be able to maintain their families in health and decency. And there is a reasonable hope that it will be followed by other efforts in the same direction.

### PRIME MINISTER SEES AFRICANS' REPRESENTATIVES

In order to urge again that Government should set an example in the matter of wage levels for unskilled workers by bringing the levels now being paid in its Departments nearer a living wage, the representatives of the Africans sought and obtained an interview with the Prime Minister in the course of the week.

In the interview, the distressingly low level of wages paid to unskilled workers in Government service was again stressed and an appeal made to the Prime Minister that wherever and whenever the Wage Board makes a determination, Government departments operating in the areas affected should review their own conditions of employment and at least bring them into line with the conditions imposed by the Board on private employers.

### TRADE UNIONS TO COME, PASS LAWS TO GO?

APR 18 1942

At the same time, the urgent need for the full recognition of African Trade Unions was pressed, and support given to Colonel Reitz's statement on the desirability of abolishing the Pass Laws.

On all these matters, the Prime Minister gave the representatives a careful and sympathetic hearing and there is good reason to believe that, in all the matters raised, practical decisions of a satisfactory nature will be taken. Already, I am told, the right of railway booking clerks to demand travelling passes from Africans asking for tickets that will carry them from one province to another is to be cancelled.

### GOVERNMENT MEMBERS SUPPORT APPEAL FOR BETTER WAGES FOR AFRICANS

It is a matter of both interest and importance to the African cause that the representations made by the Africans' representatives that the Government should put its own house in order in respect of wage rates for unskilled workers is to be strengthened by a supporting resolution from a considerable section of the Government in the House of Assembly. This is the natural corollary to the increasing number of speeches from Government benches urging this move, a development in the House of Assembly which has been very encouraging to those representing the African cause and increases their hopes of speedy improvement.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

# AFRICAN WOUNDED TROOPS ARRIVE FROM EGYPT

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APR 25 1942

**A remarkable sense of patriotism was revealed, and interesting stories were told by a number of Non-Europeans who arrived in Pretoria this morning for medical treatment from the front. There were 100 walking cases. Despite the fact that all these men actually came down for treatment in military hospitals at Zonderwater, they were exceptionally cheerful and anxious to recover, in order to go back "up north."**

**Mr. H. Rogers, Under-Secretary for Native Affairs welcomed the men back, and while the Goodwill Club served them with tea and cigarettes, a military coloured band played.**

APR 25 1942

**Most of the Bantu men came originally from the Transvaal, and are speaking Sesuto. A representative of the Bantu Press interviewed them in the vernacular, and they all, to a man, said that they were grateful to be able, one day after the war, to return to their respecive Chiefs in the reserves, and tell them of the good work they rendered their country.**

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## South African Trouble

Newsweek 1942 [illegible] Ohio

APR 27 1942

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Little is leaking through the censorship, but internal conditions in South Africa are causing London serious concern. The original war declaration was obtained by only a small margin, and the Afrikanders, bitterly anti-British and isolationist, have gained many recruits in recent months. They are now openly beginning to urge withdrawal from the war. There have been several cases of sabotage and the Smuts government fears there will be more. Nazi agents are believed to be actively trying to stir up a revolt.

News Week [illegible]

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

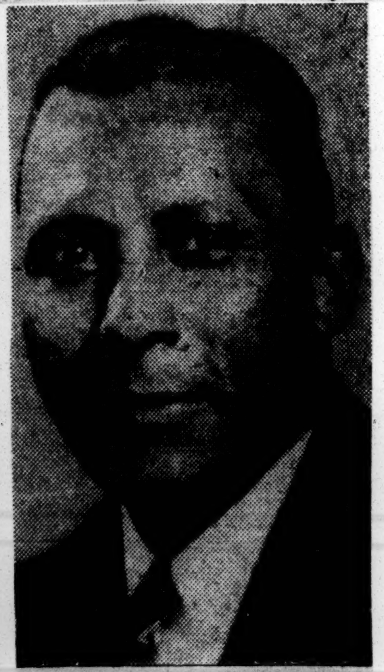
# Yergan Hails Mission to Africa, Asks Negro Named

MAY 26 1942

"The Council on African Affairs hails the decision of the United States Government to send a special Economic Mission to the Union of South Africa which will seek means to develop the vast material resources of that country to aid the war effort of the United Nations," said Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs in a letter to the President released here yesterday.

"The Council urges the appointment of Negroes to this mission which is headed by Colin Wickersham of the War Production Board and Hickman Price of the Board of Economic Warfare."

Dr. Yergan said sending of such a mission to South Africa would stimulate the whole war effort by bringing the resoruces of that country behind the United Nations. Inclusion of Negroes on the Mission would strengthen the unity and morale of the Negro people of America and would be welcomed by African people, he added.



DR. MAX YERGAN

The Council pointed out the need to arm Africans and to improve their standards of living through the payment of higher wages and extension of civil liberties, to enable them to participate fully in the war effort. It is clear that only by taking their stand with the United Nations against the common enemy can the freedom of the African and other colonial peoples be achieved, the letter declared.

Finally, the Council emphasized that the appointment of Negroes from the United States as members of this Mission befits the dignity and responsibility of the Negro people in America, and would have the effect of strengthening the understanding of the Negro and Colonial peoples that this is their war

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# South Africans—White and Black—Seeking Square Deal for Natives

JUN 6 1942

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)—A remarkable insight into the spirit of understanding and tolerance being granted the darker races as result of the present World War, came to light recently with submission of the annual report of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans.

Of great interest to blacks throughout the world, the reports indicated that the past year has seen more advancement in African affairs than was noted in the past two decades. Says the Joint Council's report:

### "New Climate of Opinion"

"These changes can best be described as a new climate of opinion in which African affairs are discussed. The Prime Minister's declaration that segregation has fallen on evil days put the matter in a nutshell. For the first time it is now admitted on all sides that the condition of the African people in urban areas calls for immediate and drastic amelioration. Now at last the new economic circumstances created by the war have opened the eyes of those in high office, and they are lending us their ears as never before.

"We await with confidence the coming report of the Commission of Inquiry on Urban Areas. Our evidence was welcomed, and we know that our proposals will be well considered. We hope especially to secure reforms in the municipal native revenue account, either through pressure from the central government or through persuasion of the city council itself. Thanks to the careful research of some of our members, and to the vigorous support of one of the honorary presidents, the Bishop of Johannesburg, everyone knows what is wrong with the account in its present form. Income is dependent on rents paid and beer drunk by Africans, and expenditure on African welfare is limited by this income.

### "Main Obstacle Revenue"

"The failure of the Johannesburg City Council to continue to make grants to the native revenue account from general revenue is today one of the main obstacles in the path of African advancement in our city. Happily, there are already signs that this position will not remain as it is.

"The city council has begun to display a more purposeful interest in its Africans than some of us can remember to have seen in its recent record. Unlike other reef municipalities, it no longer appears before the wage board to argue against the raising of wages. Indeed, it is about to raise the wages it pays.

"Although local government remains our chief concern, we do not forget that we are part of a larger whole. In these grom days, no one dare forget that. Accordingly, we believe that the time has come for all who are unafraid of the future to say in unmistakeable terms that Africans must be trained and armed for the total defense of our common country. And the time to do this is now. To wait until the enemy is at the coast or on our shores is to risk disaster.

"For modern warfare, soldiers cannot be armed and trained in a week. We believe that nothing would so speedily transform the whole atmosphere in which the union wages war as the making of comrades in arms of our African fellow countrymen."

56a-1942

# To The Aggreys That Shall Be

56a

Of the Greatest African educationists, christian educators, patriots and modern apostles, has been Aggrey. Of all Africans, Aggrey comes second to no man, his name strikes to our memories. There are men today more educated than he was, but he was second to no man in that he passed into new life being a humble product of Africa A man almost a saint, a man full of love for his race, a man indeed fit for the title the "MODERN APOSTLE" of the African race.

I do not for a moment profess to know more about him than any other young man to whom this message is directed in particular; nor do I profess to know better than any other man who will read this message." Mochochonono Maseru"

I am not commenting on the life of Aggrey as found in his biography, the biggest volume titled "AGGREY OF AFRICA" "A Study in White and Black" by Edwin W. Smith, but pointing out the reason for my theme "To the Aggreys that shall be." The message is not directed from this book to his own sons and daughters, but to all sons and daughters of Africa, who, in their life, putting this most practicable and unselfish example in practice, will take over this apostleship, and will be called after him the "AGGREYS OF AFRICA."

Young men today, after the pursuit of their studies, after their parents have spent hundreds and hundreds of shillings, if not thousands and thousands of shillings, have come back home idling, drinking, gambling, and as a result of these indulgences, have found themselves committing crimes and sins which mean the death and the extermination of their good ways, for which they were purposed. Oct. 24, 1942

My dear Christian brothers and my dear social working brothers, I am sure you will agree with me when I say: nothing can come to us as the highest good for our race; nothing can establish fame

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# Bantu Presbyterian Church Of South Africa Loyal To Gen. Smuts

"Mochochonono, Maseru

The following letter was sent by the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa to the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal J. C. Smuts :-

We, the Ministers and Elders of the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa, convened in General Assembly at Umtata Cape Province, reaffirm our loyalty to you as Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Oct. 24, 1942

We give thanks to God that He has continued to you the necessary health and strength and faith for the discharge of your wonderous tasks as Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. Ministers and Elders of the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa for your kind message. He appreciates deeply the spirit of your message and good wishes for his work which he sincerely reciprocates. It is his earnest wish and will be his constant endeavour to see a happy and prosperous South Africa where its peoples dwell together in their homeland in harmony, understanding, and co-operation, and where the ideals which derive from our Christian civilisation will prevail more and more Through you he desires to send his sympathy and good wishes to the Bantu folk of South Africa.

We pray that increasing harmony and good will may prevail among the diverse races of South Africa; and that the Union's war effort may continue to grow in strength till victory is won and a righteous peace established; and that our efforts to establish a New Order founded on God's Eternal Order be crowned with success.

We are Sir, the Ministers and Elders of the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

Signed in the name of the General Assembly,

(Sgd.) ROBERT GODFREY.
Moderator.

The Prime Minister's reply to the above letter is as follows:

I am directed by the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Smuts to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th. September and to thank you and the other and we express our admiration for the magnificent lead that you and your great-hearted wife have given to the country in every manner of selfless devotion to the common will. We give thanks also that in days of adversity you have been such a pillar of strength to the whole nation and that your faith in the ultimate victory of the forces of righteousness has never wavered, and we pledge ourselves to continue to give you wholehearted support as you tread so steadfastly the stern path of duty.

We recall with deep gratitude your public declaration concerning the place of the Bantu people in the economy of the realm, and we are encouraged to hope therefrom that in the post war reconstruction measures that will be adopted a policy will be framed that will open up for us a wider field of opportunity than has been accorded us hitherto.

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# Health Challenge

Ilanga Lase Natal

56a

The Government recently appointed a commission to go thoroughly into the Health problems of the Union. Apart from being another welcome indication of the Government's earnest to set South Africa on a healthier basis, this appointment is a challenge to informed African opinion to present before the Government the African's ideal of what an efficient health service should be for him and how that may be done to ensure the maximum benefits to the greatest number of citizens. September 12, 1942

When the Smit Committee of Enquiry and the Beer Commission toured Natal, most, if not all, influential Bantu organisations chose to refrain from tendering evidence on behalf of those for whom they claim to speak. It was left mostly to organisations under European patronage to confront the Commissions.

On such a vital matter as the health of the community all organisations should start now busying themselves with preparations for the coming Commission so that when it comes to Natal, at least, it shall get a very clear picture of how our people's health may be set on a better footing in the reserves, on farms and in urban locations. The Commission will wish to know, for instance, how far a State medical service will benefit all sections of the community and the Bantu in particular.

Just now there is a wrangle over Medical Aids on whom thousands of pounds of State money have been spent and who do not seem to be doing as much valuable work as it was hoped they would do—save in a few instances, like Bulwer, where the Medical Aids have settled down to work they should really do. There is also the question of the provision of Nurses for the forty-six Magisterial districts in Natal, the training of Health Visitors, Higher Wages, Better Housing and widespread instruction in the prevention of Disease. On all these things and also on the establishment of hospitals and clinics in Bantu areas the Commission will seek to be informed.

Leaders of Bantu thought and representative organisations cannot let the coming opportunity slip out of their hands again and trust that the Transvaal, Cape and Free State will do the work whilst Natal waits to reap the benefits. If we seek to be citizens we must be enterprising and cultivate an active interest in major problems of our country. The health of all sections of the community is most vital as it affects the whole economic future of all sections and if South Africans, of whatever colour, have not agreed on other matters, in health they can at least present a united front.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

# White Woman Representative Of Africa Says Democracy Doesn't Exist

Dec. 4, 1942

Johannesburg, South Africa, Dec. 4 (ANP)—Democracy does not exist in South Africa, according to Mrs. V. M. Ballinger, white, who is a member of the South African parliament, elected to represent the Africans in the eastern province. She pointed out that the two-thirds of the population which the Africans represented is not governed by laws to which it has subscribed and are not privileged to have either freedom of speech nor of worship.

"The state must not only be a policeman to the African," said Mrs. Ballinger in an article written recently. "It must rather be a protector who creates circumstances in which Africans can develop.

Dec. 4, 1942

"It is time the issue is faced. The 20th century has not learned that democracy does not mean equal rights for all in the sense that the 19th century liberals tried to talk about rights. It did not mean legal equality.

"Notwithstanding all the talk about trusteesship on the part of white South Africans, the segregation policy as it is known in South Africa, is purely and simply a policy of cheap labor. Half of the population might live on land called native land and maintain themselves by periodically going to seek work from the Europeans. Property rights are not open to the majority of the African population and society in this country is bases on property rights.

"Further, Africans have none of those assistances, 'to create security for wage earners that democratic society realizes when it is at its best. They are prevented by a color bar from making the best of the work of their own hands.'"

Dec. 4, 1942

Mrs. Ballinger said that it is essential to give Africans rights of development and she advocated education as a great factor in bringing about a better state of affairs. She emphasized the necessity of South Africa facing the question fairly and squarely.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

# War And Race Ralations

SEP 19 1942

The war has brought about a remarkable change of outlook in those men who have faced the dangers of war. On the Home Front, where people can still move about freely without coming into close contact with the evils and dangers of war, this change is conspicuous by its absence.

These people still regard the African as a menace to their security. Thus one of these writing to the local evening newspaper on "Natives and crimes" arrives at this sweeping conclusion: "Clear Johannesburg of all surplus Natives, declare this a closed area, and the crime problem is solved."

SEP 19 1942

To this "South African"—as he signed himself, the solution of the crime problem is to clear Johannesburg of all surplus Natives, who are, evidently, the only people with criminal propensities. When this is done there will be no more crime in the city. This outlook is responsible for so much misunderstanding between Europeans and Africans in this country. There is a tendency on the people who hold such views to ignore the root causes of crime among Africans and the remedy to be applied in removing such causes. As a result they hold the opinion that all the evils in this country are due to the presence of Africans in their midst; and that the surest solution to this problem is just to bundle out Africans from European towns and dump them somewhere. After this has been done they do not worry themselves as to what should be done to the Africans in those "dumps" in order to secure for them the necessaries of life.

As long as these Africans can leave these "dumps" to work for them and then return to the "dumps" in the evenings, that is all right. How the Africans live and suffer in those "dumps" and whether or not these sufferings are bound to affect the Europeans themselves in the long run, does not worry them at all.

SEP 19 1942

It is re-assuring, therefore, to comment on the changed outlook of those men and women who have faced the dangers of war side by side with these Africans. The Race Relations News of September publishes a few letters from European soldiers in Egypt who are now seeing the light on the battlefields. One senior officer says:..."We have treated them (Africans) as raw labour, exploited them in our own interest, allowed them to be underfed, not educated, and so on... After this war we must have done away with racial prejudice..."

The writer, as we said, is an officer in the army. He is not a politician or statesman denouncing the racial prejudices in this country. The officer speaks with sincerity. Before the war, he perhaps was one of those who just regarded an African as a "menace to white South Africa." But after his experiences on the battlefields side by side with this despised African, his whole outlook was changed. He saw the despised African, denied all opportunities, doing his bit for his country on the barren sands of Egypt. No man worth his salt, seeing such selfless sacrifice on the part of Africans could help changing his racial outlook. It is only to be hoped that after the war, these sentiments will gain unanimous support from white South Africa. Only in this way will the sacrifices of our people not be in vain.

Only in this way will those who still think the best way to solve the so-called "Native problem" is by tightening pass laws and depriving Africans of free movements in the city, be made to realise the error of their reason.

SEP 19 1942

Only in this way will those who are sacrificing their lives in this brutal war, know they did not shed their blood in vain.

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West Africa
London, England

# Five Points For Africa

West African Pilot

MISS Margaret Wrong has just published a book, in England, by the above name that will go down in contemporary literature on Africa as a sincere effort to tackle the race problem more realistically and constructively.

SEP 29 1942

Her five points for the "settlement" of all outstanding issues during and after the war, in Africa, are: (1) abolishment of extreme inequality of wealth, (2) equal opportunity for every child, (3) safeguarding of the family, (4) restoration of sense of divine vocation to daily work, (5) God's gift of natural resources to be used with consideration for all men.

It will be seen that the message of her book is applicable to all sections of African society—black and white and otherwise, official and unofficial, capitalist and wage-earner, Christian and otherwise, male and female.

SEP 29 1942

We agree with her that had those who assumed trusteeship over Africa cultivated the "Missionary" or Christian spirit more energetically, it might have been unnecessary for her to write this book. Howbeit, "Five Points For Africa" is opportune, now that the idea of Trusteeship is being superseded by Partnership A partner is an equal. So be it in word and in deed

56a-1942

West Africa
London, England

# "Dead Man's" Coffin Is Found By Police To Contain Bags Of Salt

FEB 28 1942

ONITSHA (BM).—An alleged novel way of smuggling salt into the district in order to sell it at a higher price was discovered here recently, when it was found out by a Policeman that a "dead man's" coffin contained bags of salt.

A party of men and women were alleged to have given out the news that a relative was dead, and that the corpse would be taken to their home, across the Niger River, for funeral ceremonies and subsequent interment.

A big crowd of sympathisers gathered to join in the "lamentation," and at the appointed time, the beautifully decorated coffin was taken out, followed by the crowd on its mournful journey to the waterside.

But a Policeman, on point duty, had his suspicion as the procession drew nearer to him.

As a result of the suspicion, he ordered the "cortege" to halt and asked that the coffin be opened.

Reluctance to comply with the order met with a stern insistence on the part of the Constable, and protestatious of sacrilege were equally ignored.

When at last the coffin was opened, it contained no "corpse" but bags of salt, and the crowd of "sympathisers" skulked away quietly, blaming themselves for being so gullible.

**EDITOR'S NOTE: We praise the vigilance of the Police concerned.**

**According to allegations, such practice as reported above was alleged to have been successfully carried out in Lagos, during the period when salt was difficult to obtain both here and in the district around, but it was not detected.**

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Food Position In Native Areas And Steps Taken To Deal With A Possible Shortage

MAR 21 1942

Senator Rheinallt Jones has been very much concerned over the effects of the drought in the Native Areas and questions put by him in the Senate have resulted in the following statement by the Minister of Native Affairs. Only that part of the statement dealing with the position in the Transvaal and Orange Free State is given here.

The abnormal drought which has been experienced in so many parts of South Africa has given cause for anxiety as regards its effect upon the food position in Native areas where the population are for the most part almost entirely dependent upon maize and its products for their subsistence.

About the beginning of the year it became apparent, from complaints emanating from various centres, that traders were experiencing difficulty in obtaining maize and mealie meal for supply to their Native customers. In the opinion of the Mealie Industry Control Board these difficulties were attributable to three main factors:

(a) The shortage of white mealies;

(b) The subdivision of orders for maize into consignments of smaller quantities with a view to obtaining the higher prices laid down under the price control scheme set forth in Government Notice No. 1670 of 1941, as amended from time to time;

(c) The shortage of rolling stock on the railways.

These difficulties were met as follows:

MAR 21 1942

(a) By the promulgation under Proclamation No. 23 of 1942 (War Measure No. 10 of 1942) of regulations for the compulsory blending of white and yellow mealie meal;

(b) By the issue, on the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, of a circular to all traders, millers, co-operatives and brokers threatening drastic action if the objectionable practice continued;

(c) By arranging with the Railway Administration for preference being given as regards the transportation of maize consignments cetificated as being for human consumption.

The situation has undoubtedly improved: Partly as a result of the action set forth above and partly owing to the release by certain companies of quantities of mealie meal for sale to traders for Native consumption.

It may be mentioned here that facilities also exist whereby Natives may obtain mealies direct from the Mealie Industry Control Board. The details of the scheme are set forth in the Native Affairs Department's Circular No. 47 of 1941. Briefly, the position is that Natives may, with the assistance of the Native Commissioners, obtain maize free on rail at elevator stations in minimum lots of ten bags at 12/9d per bag.

It has been ascertained from the Mealie Industry Control Board that recently the demand for mealies and mealie meal has eased off considerably. This is probably due to the availability of green mealies in the coastal belts.

At the middle of last month there were 2½ million bags of mealies available. In the opinion of the Mealie Industry Control Board the supply will be sufficient to meet the country's requirements until the new season's crops become available about the middle of May.

Drastic powers of control over the disposal o mealies and mealie meal products have been conferred upon the Mealie Industry Control Board by Proclamation No. 47 of 1942 (War Measure No. 20 of 1942). As from 1st April, the Board is taking over all existing mealie contracts and surplus maize.

MAR 21 1942

Careful inquiries were instituted throughout the Native areas with a view to ascertaining what the position was in various parts of the country and determining what measures would be necessary to guard against the possibility of actual food shortage. The breaking of the drought in certain areas has improved conditions considerably and the Department's representatives in these localities are now more optimistic than they were about a month or six weeks ago.

NORTHERN AREAS: The severe drought still continues and crops planted early in the season have failed. In addition the army worm has appeared in many districts and has adversely affected the later crops. There will thus be an abnormal shortage of food production in these areas and less than 25 per cent of normal crops is anticipated. Up to the present there has been no actual starvation in the Native areas. Speaking generally the Natives are not short of money to purchase food and there is no lack of employment.

While the threatened shortage has been averted for the time being it seems clear that the ill effects of the drought will be felt later on in the year. With a view to minimising such ill effects the Department has taken all possible steps to insure increased crop production during the next twelve months. Seed of quick growing varieties of maize, beans, peas, wheat and potatoes have been supplied to Native Commissioners for issue to Natives on repayment and latter have been urged to plant as much land as possible. Fertiliser is being supplied to them on a subsidy basis at 50 per cent of cost.

The South African Native Trust is also undertaking crop production—particularly in localities where there is land under irrigation.

MAR 21 1942

Wherever practicable, arrangements were made for the ploughing of Natives' lands by Departmental tractors at a reduced charge of 2s. per morgen.

The success of all these efforts towards increased crop production will, of course, depend very largely upon weather conditions.

The possibility of providing ploughing units for preparing Natives' land for next season is at present under consideration.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Eboue In Highest Position

## Black Leader Named Governor Of African Colony

MAY 14 1942

By CHATWOOD HALL

KUISBYSHEV, USSR —(ANP)—"When Gen. DeGaulle appointed a pure black man, Eboue, to the most important office of Free France, this appointment only implied the vital interests of the allied nations in the war but also gave expression to the ideals of Free France which remain fully faithful to the principles of the great French revolution," declared Roger Garreau, diplomatic representative of Free France in Russia, in an exclusive interview Saturday for the Associated Negro Press.

MAY 14 1942

"The territory of Free France in Africa which comprises an area three times the size of France and a population of 12,000,000 came over to General DeGaulle on the very first day of his appeal to the French nation to resume to right after the armistice had been signed, stated Mr. Garreau.

"This was because of the audacious and courageous initiative of the governor of Chad colony, Monsieur Eboue, who is now governor general of the whole of Free French Africa with his capital at Brazzaville."

**GUARDS COMMUNICATION LINES**

MAY 14 1942

As an example of the vital strategic importance to the allied nations of this Free French territory administered by Eboue, Mr. Garreau pointed out that this area commands the main communication lines within the whole continent of Africa and in particular between the Atlantic and Indian oceans. These facts were fully recognized lately by the American government when it decided to re-establish its consulate in Brazzaville near Free French authorities.

Communication from Atlantic ports through Free French Africa which enables the transport of munitions and other supplies to the allied armies in Egypt, Libya, and other areas precludes a long and risky sea haul around Cape Good Hope as well as a long trip through the Indian ocean in which, Mr. Garreau states, the Japanese fleet is operating.

MAY 14 1942

**IMPORTANCE IS CLEAR**

This vital importance of Free French Africa, which is the main stronghold of the DeGaulle forces and which extends from the Cong river to the frontiers of the lower Egyptian Sudan and former Italian Libya and which is administered by a Negro, thus becomes crystal clear.

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# GOVERNOR APPEALS FOR KINDNESS TO AFRICAN NATIVES

Pittsburgh, PA.

Pittsburgh, Courier

By Our Foreign Correspondent

MAY 16 1942

LONDON, May 14. (Censored)—Appealing for a better interracial understanding in view of the grave danger confronting the Empire, Governor Sir Herbert Stanley of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the Rotary club of Capetown, discussed the duty of the European as an individual towards individual members of the colored races.

One thing which had struck him in Rhodesia, and particularly during his period of office as governor of Ceylon, now threatened by the Japanese, Sir Herbert said, "was a good deal of racial difficulty was due not so much to the collective acts of the white race, such as government and administration, as to the individual relationships with the other races. In the past there had been a tendency in the East and now the same is being repeated in Africa, for the governing white race to treat the governed with scant courtesy. This had created a feeling of resentment among the governed."

The governor reminded the Rotarians that the feelings of the colored peoples were very much like their own. The Negroes were a very courteous people, and bad manners jarred on their feelings.

"We call our Negro servant 'boy,' forgetting that he has a name. The term 'n—r' is used in spite of the fact that the Negroes strongly resent being called by such offensive terms. White people never say 'please' or 'thank you' to their colored servants. We treat them like machines."

The governor however, added that he was not suggesting that natives should be regarded as equals but was merely pointing to their common humanity.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Haile Selassie Chasing Out All Italian Fascists in Ethiopia; 60,000 Expelled

## Conquering Emperor Takes Measures Against Mussolini's Plantation Owners

MAY 23 1942

LONDON (Censored).—It is now possible to confirm that the Emperor Haile Selassie has decided to expel all Italian Fascists settled in his country by Mussolini upon lands stolen from the natives and turned into plantations for the exclusive benefit of the white colonizers. The repatriates number about 60,000. They are all ardent Fascists, many of them ex-service men, who were given land by the Duce as a reward for helping rape Ethiopia.

**Incur Bitter Hatred**

MAY 23 1942

Because of their racial arrogance and brutality towards the Ethiopians, the Italians have incurred the bitter hatred of the peoples, who don't want to have any dealings with the Fascists.

Massacres in panic attempts to crush the national spirit of the Ethiopians following an attempt on the life of Marshal Graziani, ex-viceroy in 1937, have left indelible scars. Consequently, in order to save them from the wrath of the natives, the emperor has appealed to his British advisers to get them out of the country.

**Given Chance**

MAY 23 1942

Even before the occupation of Addis Ababa by British imperial forces and Abyssinian patriots, General Wavell, then in supreme command of the operations, had given the Italians the opportunity to evacuate civilians. The Duke of Aosta, Mussolini's royal henchman, who recently died in Kenya, refused. He expected Hitler to send reinforcements under General Rommel and recapture Abyssinia before the emperor could re-establish his power. But Hitler got himself all messed up in the Soviet Union and was unable to carry out his promise to relieve the Italians in East Africa.

**Vichy Helping Evacuation**

Since then the British authorities in Ethiopia have had to take steps to protect the Italians. The first group to be sent back to Italy will presently be taken off in Italian ships from Jibuti, the Vichy control port in French Somaliland. The British naval officers in the Red Sea have given safe conduct to the Italian ships carrying women and children.

Great alarm was expressed in London by certain sections of the press, which displayed strong anti-Abyssinian sentiments during the Italo-Abyssinian war, over the safety and welfare of the white women.

These former friends and admirers of the dictator even went to the extent of alleging that unless the British military authorities in Abyssinia protected the Italians, the natives would assault the white women, an allegation without foundation. The color-bar dies hard even though Italy is supposed to be an enemy of the common cause for which the Abyssinians have fought at a time when Mussolini was being appeased.

MAY 23 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# 'Arms For Africa' Is New Battlecry

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—Freedom-loving peoples of Africa should be armed in order to overthrow the Nazi tyranny and establish freedom and self-determination for all peoples throughout the world, a huge crowd which packed Townsend Harris auditorium of City College here Friday was told.

MAY 19 1942

A half dozen African leaders from all parts of that continent were given their first opportunity to make a full presentation of their case to the American public.

In a vivid manner, which brought forth applause, cheers and boos from the crowd, the African leaders described the economic, political and cultural exploitation of Africans by the European prior to the war, yet affirmed Africa's determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the allied powers against the Nazi tyranny, "if this is a real war for world freedom of ALL peoples."

The speakers agreed that the Atlantic charter and all other statements of the war aims and peace aims of the allied powers should be specifically understood to apply to Africa as well as to the rest of the world.

Copies of the resolution passed have been forwarded to President Roosevelt, the secretary of state, the chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the British Colonial secretary as well as the war council of the United Nations.

**PAN-HELLENIC SOCIETY**

FORT SILL, Okla.—(ANP) — A "Pan-Hellenic" Society has been organized in nearby Lawton, composed of fraternity and sorority members from colleges and universities all over the country. Eight Greek letter organizations are represented. Alpha Phi Alpha, Phi Beta Sigma, Kappa Alpha Psi, Omega Psi Phi, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Zeta Phi Beta, Delta Sigma Theta and Sigma Gamma Rho.

56a-1942

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMISSION REPORT

## RECOGNITION OF NATIVE UNIONS

FEB 28 1942

The need for recognition of form safeguarding them against explained in the report of the 1939-40.

The commissioners reject to evade their obligations in pro dation and suggest a conference concerned and the Provincial Ad conditions.

The commission says the rise of an industrial class among the Bantu (permanently resident in all European centres) learning the lessons of industrial combination and agitation from European experts cannot be ignored. A number of Native trade unions were already demanding recognition. It was assumed that the same form of industrial solidarity among the Native workers as benefited trade unionists in Western Europe would prove as successful in South Africa.

"This, we are convinced, is a profound mistake. It is forgotten that trade unionism in Western Europe has succeeded as much by its sagacity and understanding of economic facts as by its combination. It has been strongest and achieved its greatest successes in the most advanced countries. Its leaders have been men of experience and outstanding common sense.

### WISDOM DOUBTED

"But among a people just emerging from barbarism, with no industrial experience and no elementary acquaintance with economics, it may be doubted if the combinations now taking place are the wisest in their own interests. Industrial clashes between Europeans and Natives must inevitably develop into graver issues.

28 1942

"Nevertheless, the existence of a number of Native trade unions demands some form of recognition. The commission has advised that this should be given, but in a form which will prevent Native workers concerned from becoming the dupes of Europeans who seek to exploit their gievances for their own profit.

"What is necessary is that some official channel shall be established through which Native trade unions can bring into official cognisance any grievances they have and, if well founded, have them remedied. This would be better than leaving them to adopt the dangerous advice of some unbalanced, semi-educated Native or the promptings of disreputable Europeans who batten on Native ignorance and cupidity."

The war has compelled the Government to suspend further purchase of land as provided under the Native Trust and Land Act, it is stated. This, however, is temporay and purchases will be continued as soon as circumstances permit. Before purchases ceased sufficient land had been acquired to relieve the worst cases of congestion in the reserves. Reclamation programmes were drawn up by the competent technical officers of the trust and plans have been approached by the commision and put into operation.

### PROVINCE'S OBLIGATIONS

FEB 28 1942

Provincial Councils are unable or unwilling to provide the additional money necessary for Native hospital accommodation, the report says elsewhere, and the assistance of the commission certain Native trade unions in a "disreputable Europeans" is Native Affairs Commission for the attempt of certain Provinces viding Native hospital accommodation between the State departments ministrations in order to improve

has been sought to effect some relief.

It is impossible to give adequate relief out of the trust fund which was not established to relieve the Provinces of their obligations in this respec "though, indirectly, as a result of the rising standards of Native life for which the department is to some extent responsible, it is natural that the Provinces should seek to offload their obligations on to the Native trust."

Public health cannot be segregated. It is a national matter requiring national treatment. The commission has recommended a conference between the Departments of Public Health and Native Affairs and the Provincial Administrations to determine the needs for the immediate future and for the adequate provision of finance.

In a memorandum on Native health certain members of the commission contend that in South Africa emphasis must always be on preventive medicine as millions are unable to afford the services of a doctor and, in the Native territories, there are 21,500 Natives to every doctor.

Some day, they say, there will be sufficient Native doctors who are fully trained and qualified to engage in medical practice, and steps to achieve this are being taken. But for many years to come the Native will have to trust to the European. This means medical aid to all Natives at the expense of the State, if it is to be made available. The best and cheapest method of providing it is to deal with the sources of disease by preventive measures.

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Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

# RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY

## Office Opened At Bloemfontein Location

APR 18 1942

(BY AHBMET)

AFTER the recruiting campaign when African soldiers accompanied by the Coloured Corp band gave a demonstration in the location and the following day marched through the city, a local recruiting office has been opened in the location for more Africans. Sergeant Conan Doyle Modiakgotla is in charge, and there is a steady stream of recruits coming up daily.

5-6a

APR 18 1942

### Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bloemfontein

The Town Council, upon the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, has decided to add to the Tempe Isolation Hospital a ward for formidable epidemic diseases, and another for Africans with infectious diseases as soon as possible. These additions, already approved in principle, were delayed by the present international situation. The decision to proceed with this work is based upon a recommendation from the Union Department of Public Health, which referred to the shortage of accommodation for non-European tuberculosis patients.

The National Council of Women(European), local branch, at its last meeting tackled the question of an adequate bus service for African workers. It was said the location bus paid better than the European service. This council recommended the reduction of the cash bus fares to 2d, also that shelters be provided at termini, and further that there be provision of additional buses at the peak hours, as well as certain changes in the time-table.

The Council decided to request the town council to appoint grave diggers for the non-European cemetery. At present graves are dug by relatives and friends of the deceased, who often had to work throughout the night because of rocky soil. Such an appointment is long overdue.

### Consecration of Bishop Mochochoko

APR 18 1942

A dignified ceremony was held in St. Paul's Church, Batho, on Sunday, April 5, when Rev. W. M. Mochochoko, Vicar-General of the African Church in the O. F. S. and Basutoland, was consecrated into the office of Bishopric of the O. F. S. and Basutoland. The ceremony was conducted by Archbishop Seleke of Pretoria, assisted by Bishop J. M. Mothapi, of Johannesburg, and Archdeacon Matlala, of Vereeniging, these being executive members of the Upper House of the African Church.

Mr. Motle of Pretoria, ch trustee and treasurer of African Church in S. A., was present. The solemn service was attended by many people from outlying districts in the O. F. S. and Basutoland, and St. Paul's Church was filled to overflowing.

In the afternoon, in the Community Hall a special service was held, when Bishop W. M. Mochochoko was introduced to the general public. Members of sister churches were present. Devotions were led by Bishop Mothapi. Mr. J. Modise was chairman. The speakers stressed the fact that the African was awakening to his rightful place in the scheme of things. The speakers were Messrs. J. L. Lobere, J. M. Seleke, L. K. Ntlabati B. A., Evangelist Mokone of the Bantu Methodist Church of S. A., and Mr. Motle of Pretoria, and Bishop Mochochoko replied. The speeches were interspersed with the singing of hymns.

### Bloemfontein Sport

APR 18 1942

The cricket season closed here on March 29, when the last match for the Cooper Cup was played. The presentation of trophies will take place on April 25 in the Bantu Social Institute, at 8 p.m., when the Louisiana Band will render dance numbers. Admission will be 1/-. Matlala's C. C. has captured the C. W. Champi cup and Fair Players, took the I. Masike and Cooper cups.

On Saturday, April 4, B. A. F. A. played matches against teams from Germiston and Johannesburg. The matches were played from 1 p. m. The standard of the game was low, and the local sides were never extended. The match against Germiston resulted in homesters netting 7 goals to 2. The local B. team beat Jupiter Sweepers B., by 5 goals to 2, and the Jupiter senior team lost 0—2.

### Bloemfontein Personalia

APR 18 1942

Miss N. S. Mabaleng, who has been on a visit here on a holiday, left last Saturday for Johannesburg.

Miss Agnes Bosaletsi is in the city for her holidays, having come from Johannesburg.

Nurse Ida Sesing, of the King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, is spending a month's holiday with her parents.

Mrs. J. Petersen, an old resident here, and now in Durban, visited the city last week.

Messrs. R. G. Baloyi, R. V. Selope-Thema and S. B. Marks were in the city last week-end.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## Senegalese Quintuplets

5-6a

APR 23 1942

VICHY, France.—Paris newspapers on Thursday published a report from St. Louis, Senegal, that a native West African woman had given birth to two boys and three girls. The report said that the mother and her quintuplets were doing nicely.

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

# MINIMUM WAGE FOR AFRICANS

FEB 7 1942

## Proposal By Labour Party

Recommendations that a minimum wage of £6 a month for Natives be introduced and that attention should be given to housing schemes for Natives were made in a statement submitted by the South African Labour Party to the committee of inquiry into the living conditions of urban Natives which sat in Johannesburg last Thursday week. Mr. D. H. Epstein, M.P.C., was the spokesman of Labour Party delegates.

The statements urged that "immediate and effective measures be taken to change the dreadful conditions of want and underfeeding, ill-health and squalor, under which almost the entire urban Native population live."

5-6a

Regret was expressed that the question of wages had been omitted from the committee's terms of reference, the party being of the opinion that the basic problem was that of inadequate wages. There was nothing more urgent than the fixing of a minimum wage of £6 a month, as had already been provided in certain wage determinations, and as had been done by Durban City Council. If the Johannesburg City Council would follow this example, they would give a lead to other local authorities as well as to other employers of Native Labour.

FEB 7 1942

### LOWER RENTS

Such a minimum wage, if supplemented by improved social service, reductions in rents and transport charges would contribute much towards improved conditions, which would react to the benefit of both Natives and Europeans.

The Labour Party pleaded for a substantial reduction in the present rents. One-fifth of the total income was too high a proportion for rent in the case of the Native because of his low income.

The present housing programme was grossly inadequate to meet the needs of the urban Native population. "Not all Natives live in municipal townships, and those who cannot obtain accommodation, have to live in overcrowded slum districts, for which exorbitant rent is paid.

"We are therefore of the opinion that the Government should allocate additional and adequate funds for sub-economic housing, and that the sub-economic housing schemes already decided upon but stopped or curtailed should be proceeded with without further delay. The crime of slums must go, and nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of an intensive and adequate re-housing drive."

FEB 7 1942

### TRANSPORT COSTS

It was advocated that the municipalities should take over private transport systems so as to give the entire Native populaion the benefit of low transport charges.

The party supported the request for improved educational facilities for Natives.

The appalling incidence of ill health and disease among the Native population demanded, in the interests of the Native no less than that of the Europeans, that full and free medical services be made available to them.

Urging the need for provision for aged and indigent Natives, the party recommended that the urban and State authorities should put into operation an old-age pension scheme.

Though the terms of reference did not entitle the committee to take evidence on the condition of rural Natives, the party felt obliged to point out that urban and rural conditions re-acted upon each other. "We are therefore desirous of taking this opportunity of drawing the Government's attention to the appalling conditions of Native farm labourers. They are shamefully underpaid and their living conditions are dreadful. Their physical degeneration must cause alarm to the country."

FEB 7 1942

The Government was urged to appoint a similar committee to inquire into the living conditions of rural Natives and to fix a minimum wage and provide improved conditions of life and work.

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# ASKS EQUAL WAR TERMS FOR AFRICA

MAY 23 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

3-6a

### By GEORGE PADMORE
(Foreign Correspondent)

LONDON, May 21 (Censored)—Progressives, Socialists and other liberal democrats in this country are carrying on a campaign similar to that in America headed by the famous international writer and Nobel prize winner, Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, and other well known intellectuals.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Addressing a Colonial Conference called by the Fabian Society to hear reports upon the reasons why the colored races are not supporting the war as they should, Sir Drummond Shiels, a former under-secretary of state for colonies in the Labor Government, said that "the conference was out to consider the relationship between the white and colored races in light of recent events, particularly in the Far East."

Other speakers sketched the background of the collapse in Malaya, Singapore and Burma where the natives either remained passive, considering the war a struggle between two sets of imperialists which did not concern them. Or as in Burma join up with the invader in the hope of getting back the land which had been expropriated from them.

Dr. Haden Guest, Labor member of Parliament for North Islington and a specialist on West African affairs, told the conference that very little has been done effectively from the standpoint of the native races. It was a rotten era and deserved to be destroyed. We need now a new attitude to our own civilization and to world civilization.

MAY 23 1942

### ATLANTIC CHARTER WHITTLED DOWN

Criticising the Atlantic Charter as it applies to the colored races, Dr. Haden Guest, said: "The Atlantic Charter has been whittled down as far as India and Africa were concerned. The difficulties caused in India are well known.

"Telegrams had recently been sent from West Africa to the prime minister asking for a definition of war aims. The reply sent back by Mr. Churchill side-stepped any clear and definite aims. If we do not include the colored peoples in our war aims we are acting narrowly and selfishly. The world problem presented by the Nazi challenge to civilization can only be settled by a world solution. We must state our aim as that which will bring into the world an equalitarian civilization into which all people, irrespective of race, creed and caste and color, should enter on equal terms.

### DEMOCRACIES MUST LEARN

Dr. Haden Guest who has studied the race question in the Soviet Union, told the conference that the democracies have much to learn from the Soviets in this respect. "In 1917 Russia was a metropolitan power and had colonies in Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia," said Dr. Guest.

"The condition of the people in these areas was of a low grade, some of them were as backward as the people of Africa. But it did not occur to the Bolsheviks to adopt any policy when they came into power other than that of complete equalitarianism. Many of the colonial peoples of Russia were illiterate—in some cases alphabets had to be invented—they were deeply sunk in superstition, and the position of women was impossible. The situation was parallel with Britain's Colonial Empire today. Since that time the resources of these areas had been developed by the Soviet government and large sums of money spent on the education and health in the same way as in Metropolitan Russia."

### ALL RACES SERVE IN RED ARMY

Dealing with the war against the Nazis, Dr. Guest, who won the military cross in the last war, told the conference that in the Red army all races—white and colored, served in the same units as equals. There were no "jim-crow" organizations and colored Asiatics from the Soviet Republics held high rank in the various armed forces including the Red air force.

"We have proclaimed our gratitude to the Soviet Union because of the valour and magnificence of her armies, but some of these armies which have driven back the Nazis are colonial armes made up of people who 20 years ago were as backward as some of the natives in Africa."

MAY 23 1942

Concluding his discourse, the M. P. added: "If Africa is to come into the war with maximum effect it must come in on equal terms and its resources must be developed by applying socialism. It is easier to apply socialism to primitive communities than to complicated and industrialized ones, as the Russian experience shows. The Africans can skip the stage of industrial revolution and become fully developed socialist states."

56a-1942
Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, West Africa

Dr. Abayomi, in reply, expressed gratitude for the reception—one of a series—and expressed pride in the presidency on that occasion of Dr. Carr, whom the best critics in Britain regarded as the leading figure in education in Africa. The honour extended to him in London was to Nigeria and to West Africa. He was conscious, however, that in the great field of ophthalmology one man alone could not achieve what was necessary.

**The League of Coloured Peoples**

APR 2 5 1942

On April 16 the League of Coloured Peoples held a reception at Overseas House to meet their newly appointed secretary, Mr. John Carter, B.S., barrister-at-law, of British Guiana. Mr. Rice (of Overseas House) and Dr. Harold Moody (founder and president of the League) were hosts. Among those present were Sir Angus Gillan, Mr. R. Dunbar, Mrs. Moody and Captain C. Moody, West Indian members of H.M. Forces, Officers of the Indian Navy and Canadian and American Air Force. It was a cheerful gathering of members of the League and other sympathetic organizations.

5-6a

The programme was marked by the presence of Mr. Penney, West Indian and American dramatic artist, who gave a brilliant and moving performance. He began with an *Ode to Britain*, his own composition of 30 years ago, in which he gave a truly West Indian portrayal of the glories of the Mother Country. This was followed by a humorous tale of a French boy's first game of cricket, entitled, "Alphonse Plays Cricket." Turning from comedy to tragedy, Mr. Penney characterized Othello in the finale of the play. He displayed consummate skill in blending pathos and depth of feeling with a certain reserve, which makes him the artist he is. He closed his recital in the role of "Adam" in *As You Like It*. This was just as warmly received.

APR 2 5 1942

Dr. Moody introduced the new secretary, and Mr. John Carter, after thanking Mr. Rice and Overseas House for so generously offering the use of the Hall of India for this reception, told of the work of the League in promoting tolerance and understanding among European and non-European peoples and the part it hoped to play.

Mr. R. Dunbar (British Guiana), who will conduct the London Philharmonic Orchestra to-morrow, April 26, was also introduced by Dr. Moody and was wished every success in his coming performance, and this closed a most entertaining evening.

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# Ibo Representation

West African Pilot

WE ARE authoritatively informed that some branches of unions composed of Ibo-speaking peoples have become apprehensive at the apparent injustice meted to the Ibo-speaking peoples (who constitute the most populous tribe in Nigeria) by an inadequate representation in the Legislative Council of Nigeria, and that some of them are making resolutions in order to approach Government on this matter.

Provided the demand for further representation of the Ibo-speaking peoples is carried out constitutionally, backed by well-reasoned arguments, and taking into consideration circumstances created by the war, this Newspaper will support it to the last, just as it did the requests of Ijebu Ode, Ibibio, Cameroons, Ondo, Benin, and other sections of the Protectorate of Nigeria, represented as "divisions" in the Legislative Council.

MAR 3 - 1942

5-6a

The Ibo-speaking peoples number about four millions (according to responsible writers like Lord Hailey, Miss Margery Perham, Dr C. K. Meek, and Mrs Sylvia Leith Ross), and for all these people to be represented by only one Nominated Member of the Legislative Council is a challenge, if not an affront, to their national pride.

Lagous

We submit that since the Yoruba tribe, which is as great a tribe as the Ibo, in any respect, has elective representation for three members and nominated representation for five (Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ondo, and Colony) "divisions," it would be most unjust, most unreasonable, and most un-democratic, for the Ibo-speaking peoples to have no elective representation whatsoever and only one nominated representation for Ibo "division."

MAR 3 - 1942

We respectfully suggest the granting of the franchise to some important towns in Ibo-land, in addition to His Excellency nominating five Unofficial Members to represent the Asaba, Onitsha, Enugu, Owerri, and Port Harcourt "divisions" of Ibo-land, without further vacillations which might be embarrassing to Government in the long run. There are capable aboriginal Ibo folks to represent the above-named "divisions."

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# South African Complex

Pilot West Africa

THE LETTER of Captain Bertie Sachs of the R.A.M.C., who is serving in this country, which he wrote to his mother in South Africa and which was published in one of the papers in that country, as reproduced in this Newspaper, last Saturday, reflects a curious mentality.

FEB 23 1942

Captain Sachs apparently wondered at the aspiration of the Native Nigerians towards higher administrative posts in the Civil Service, because that was not the practice in his adopted country, and that point so impressed him that he had to write to tell his mother. To him, also, Nigerian house servants appear to be bone-heads, because they could not satisfy him.

Lagos

We do not necessarily quarrel with Captain Sachs for his impression, but we must insist that the Postal Censor should be more discreet about what he passes out of this country. Such letter as that of Captain Bertie is only good for propaganda purposes, and especial care should be taken with these South African folks.

Why should Africans not aspire to higher administrative posts? Or why should that evidently surprise anybody? Relations within the Empire should be cordial, especially at this time of war, but apparent insults from one section to the other cannot bring this about and they should be discouraged at all cost.

FEB 23 1942

FEB 23 1942

56a-1942
Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, West Africa

Dr. Abayomi, in reply, expressed gratitude for the reception—one of a series—and expressed pride in the presidency on that occasion of Dr. Carr, whom the best critics in Britain regarded as the leading figure in education in Africa. The honour extended to him in London was to Nigeria and to West Africa. He was conscious, however, that in the great field of ophthalmology one man alone could not achieve what was necessary.

**The League of Coloured Peoples**

APR 25 1942

On April 16 the League of Coloured Peoples held a reception at Overseas House to meet their newly appointed secretary, Mr. John Carter, B.S., barrister-at-law, of British Guiana. Mr. Rice (of Overseas House) and Dr. Harold Moody (founder and president of the League) were hosts. Among those present were Sir Angus Gillan, Mr. R. Dunbar, Mrs. Moody and Captain C. Moody, West Indian members of H.M. Forces, Officers of the Indian Navy and Canadian and American Air Force. It was a cheerful gathering of members of the League and other sympathetic organizations.

5-6a

The programme was marked by the presence of Mr. Penney, West Indian and American dramatic artist, who gave a brilliant and moving performance. He began with an *Ode to Britain*, his own composition of 30 years ago, in which he gave a truly West Indian portrayal of the glories of the Mother Country. This was followed by a humorous tale of a French boy's first game of cricket, entitled, "Alphonse Plays Cricket." Turning from comedy to tragedy, Mr. Penney characterized Othello in the finale of the play. He displayed consummate skill in blending pathos and depth of feeling with a certain reserve, which makes him the artist he is. He closed his recital in the role of "Adam" in *As You Like It*. This was just as warmly received.

APR 25 1942

Dr. Moody introduced the new secretary, and Mr. John Carter, after thanking Mr. Rice and Overseas House for so generously offering the use of the Hall of India for this reception, told of the work of the League in promoting tolerance and understanding among European and non-European peoples and the part it hoped to play.

Mr. R. Dunbar (British Guiana), who will conduct the London Philharmonic Orchestra to-morrow, April 26, was also introduced by Dr. Moody and was wished every success in his coming performance, and this closed a most entertaining evening.

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# Ibo Representation

West African Pilot

WE ARE authoritatively informed that some branches of unions composed of Ibo-speaking peoples have become apprehensive at the apparent injustice meted to the Ibo-speaking peoples (who constitute the most populous tribe in Nigeria) by an inadequate representation in the Legislative Council of Nigeria, and that some of them are making resolutions in order to approach Government on this matter.

Provided the demand for further representation of the Ibo-speaking peoples is carried out constitutionally, backed by well-reasoned arguments, and taking into consideration circumstances created by the war, this Newspaper will support it to the last, just as it did the requests of Ijebu Ode, Ibibio, Cameroons, Ondo, Benin, and other sections of the Protectorate of Nigeria, represented as "divisions" in the Legislative Council.

MAR 3 - 1942

5-6a

The Ibo-speaking peoples number about four millions (according to responsible writers like Lord Hailey, Miss Margery Perham, Dr C. K. Meek, and Mrs Sylvia Leith Ross), and for all these people to be represented by only one Nominated Member of the Legislative Council is a challenge, if not an affront, to their national pride.

Lagos

We submit that since the Yoruba tribe, which is as great a tribe as the Ibo, in any respect, has elective representation for three members and nominated representation for five (Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ondo, and Colony) "divisions," it would be most unjust, most unreasonable, and most un-democratic, for the Ibo-speaking peoples to have no elective representation whatsoever and only one nominated representation for Ibo "division."

MAR 3 - 1942

We respectfully suggest the granting of the franchise to some important towns in Ibo-land, in addition to His Excellency nominating five Unofficial Members to represent the Asaba, Onitsha, Enugu, Owerri, and Port Harcourt "divisions" of Ibo-land, without further vacillations which might be embarrassing to Government in the long run. There are capable aboriginal Ibo folks to represent the above-named "divisions."

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# South African Complex

PILOT West Africa

THE LETTER of Captain Bertie Sachs of the R.A.M.C., who is serving in this country, which he wrote to his mother in South Africa and which was published in one of the papers in that country, as reproduced in this Newspaper, last Saturday, reflects a curious mentality.

Captain Sachs apparently wondered at the aspiration of the Native Nigerians towards higher administrative posts in the Civil Service, because that was not the practice in his adopted country, and that point so impressed him that he had to write to tell his mother. To him, also, Nigerian house servants appear to be bone-heads because they could not satisfy him.

FEB 23 1942

Lagos

We do not necessarily quarrel with Captain Sachs for his impression, but we must insist that the Postal Censor should be more discreet about what he passes out of this country. Such letter as that of Captain Bertie is only good for propaganda purposes, and especial care should be taken with these South African folks.

FEB 23 1942

Why should Africans not aspire to higher administrative posts? Or why should that evidently surprise anybody? Relations within the Empire should be cordial, especially at this time of war, but apparent insults from one section to the other cannot bring this about and they should be discouraged at all cost.

# Better Educational Policy

Pilot West Africa

VARIOUS Unofficial African Members of the Legislative Council, during the debate on the Appropriation Bill, stressed the importance which they attach to the provision of a better educational policy in this country, and they asked the Government to bend its energies to it without any more delay.

We associate ourselves with the views expressed by the representatives of the people, in this respect, and hope that the Government will note their criticisms of the educational policy, with a view to putting things straight when better times return. As the honourable members pointed out, there is more than one reason why there should be a change of outlook about education in Nigeria today.

If it is the real desire of the trustees to bring up Nigeria to the status of full manhood, in the shortest possible time, their chief weapon for doing so lies in universal and compulsory elementary education. If this had been provided for in peace time, the stupid reports and gossips quoted by speakers in the Legislative Council to press home their points would not have been able to thrive.

Lagos

Ignorance is always a fertile soil for disaffection and discontent. Where it abounds, it is always a hard job to uproot it and replace it with something better. But lack of education is the best soil for the growth of ignorance.

# Prolonged Chieftaincy Disputes

West African Pilot

TODAY, in the Western Provinces of Nigeria, Ilaro and Ishara are two focal points where chieftaincy disputes continue to agitate the minds of the inhabitants, impeding their other efforts to adjust domestic questions. It also continues to affect their war efforts.

MAR 13 1942

In the former, the dispute had lasted for five years, and a good deal of money had been spent by the contending parties. Successive Administrative Officers have taken part in the solution, and yet the end seems not to be near. In the latter, almost the same thing has happened, reports upon reports on the issues involved having been made by District Officers and the paramount ruler in the administrative division.

After all these efforts had been spent, we hoped that decisions would be taken in consonance with the traditions of the people concerned, and also in compliance with the majority public opinion in the two places. But instead, the disputes continue unsettled and mischief makers and adventurers find good grounds for hunting.

MAR 13 1942

It is time the Gordian Knots at Ilaro and Ishara were loosened in the interest of the people. We are sure that when these disputes are settled in accordance with the wish of the majority of the people, all the efforts of the inhabitants will be more concentrated on how to help to WIN the war.

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# 2 African University Graduates Are Made Cadet Education Officers

West ~~African~~ Pilot

Messrs Titus Oluseye Ejiwunmi, B.Sc., and M R E Okorodudu, B.Sc., have, according to the latest issue of the "Nigeria Gazette," been promoted Cadet Education Officers.

MAR 2 - 1942

Mr Ejiwunmi's promotion dates as from September 15, 1940, and Mr Okorodudu's as from January 2, 1942.

The two men who have been receiving expressions of congratulation, are ex-pupils of the Higher College, Yaba, where they specialised in teaching before proceeding on Government Scholarship to the United Kingdom, to complete their studies.

Mr Ejiwunmi went to England in the year 1937 to study in London University, after passing the Inter-B.Sc., and specialised in pure science.

He took his degree in two years, and spent an extra one year in a post-graduate course.

Lagovs

He returned here in 1941, and had since been a Master at the Higher College, Yaba.

MAR 2 - 1942

Mr Okorodudu went to England in 1938, also after passing the Inter-B.Sc., taking, as his speciality, Biology.

He returned early this year and has also become a Master at the Higher College.

Both are ex-students of the King's College, Lagos.

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# Native Administration Service

MAR 14 1942

NATIVE Administration Teachers, Policemen, Warders and hospital staffs hold important positions and their conditions of service should claim equally important consideration. Their status is no less than those of their colleagues who are employed by the central Government, and they should be given equal opportunity.

West African Pilot

Instead of paying the teachers wages which have brought about complaints in the past, we recommend that these NA servants should be paid according to Government rates for its teachers who possess the required qualifications. As for Policemen, it is regretted that most of the guardians of the law in Native Administration employment do not possess the same training and education as those engaged by the Government, but all the same consideration should be given them.

West Africa

We advise that barracks for Policemen should be provided by the Native Administrations, as is done by the Government. Those who show aptitude should be given the necessary encouragement. As for Warders, the same conditions as Policemen occur and they should be given the same consideration and facilities. Hospital staffs should be provided with free accommodation and better conditions of service.

MAR 14 1942

If these things are done, we are sure that service in the Native Administrations will improve.

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# Cadet Education Officers

West African Pilot

ACCORDING to an announcement in the latest issue of the "Nigeria Gazette," Messrs T. Oluseye Ejiwunmi, B.Sc. (London), and M. E. R Okorodudu, B Sc. (London), have been appointed Cadet Education Officers. We know that this news will be welcomed in this country by those who have been watching what our Government would do for holders of Government scholarships who have proved their mettle.

1942 Lagos

It is regrettable that the men were alleged to have been offered £200 per annum and that they were not appointed Education Officers at once, as is done in the case of Europeans, but the future is full of possibilities, and it should be the avowed aim of our Government to remove any discrimination in the Civil Service. The more Africans are given their due, the more solid will be their faith in the sermonettes about Democracy.

56a-1942
Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, West Africa

# Africa Awake!

# Africa Unite!

# Africa Fight!

## WHITE LOOKS AT BLACK.

### A Briton's Impressions.

APR 1 1 1942

By STEPHEN SANDWELL.

If anyone had told me a year ago that I should visit the West African coast as a member of a ship's crew during the second phase of the Great War, I should not have believed him. Nor should I have believed it possible to find contentment here. I had heard that the world was made in six days, and that Sierra Leone was left till last, and that it was Saturday afternoon.....

I have been disillusioned and pleasantly surprised. And I want to tell you about my first impressions in this article... Before I do that I must tell you how I came to sea.

56a

They told me that everything came from the sea. So I came to sea for a while to draw close to the heart of things. Like so many others of the lost generation. I was baffled and bewildered in a world at war. I sat by my open hearth in a Kent cottage, twenty miles from the beginning of the rickety Nazi empire of the crooked cross. We kept open house to the men of the fighting forces. We were friends. They were Britain. Our conversation was of home and mothers and sweethearts. We talked of the past. And we talked of the future. These young men of Britain will have to make their own future. They will make a new Britain, a new world. We had begun to learn to kill and be killed about the time we were learning to shave. We fight for a better world while the old men and the old-minded men pooh-pooh our ideas. We have ideas and thoughts and we have feelings. We have wakened up to win the war. and we propose, with or without your permission, to stay awake after it. And to think a little during it.

APR 1 1 1942

And so, a year ago, the young men of Britain sat with me round my fireside. War clouds hung heavy over Europe. And as we talked I felt that I wanted something more than talk. I wanted to share the lives of these young Britons—to share their lives and to chronicle their deeds. But not as a man of arms. That I could never be. My life is set on a four dimensioned plane and my rule is No Arms: No Armour.

Nevertheless my outlook had changed. I felt I had outlived my London, with its theatres and cafes and clubs and my work in newspaperdom, I had written and talked of these things till both my mouth and pen were dry. I had also outlived, outwritten and outspoken our village and country. its people, its rivers, its streams, its soils, trees, birds hills and coasts. I was a writter with nothing more to write; I had used up all my copy. I needed new stimulation I imagined I would find it in America. They offered me a job in Kansas City. Or I would go to Califonia for the sunshine Then go perhaps to Tiber or ever sail to New Zealsnd with its honeyed soil and giant trees and great trout in the rivers.

I was undicided. I was frustrated,

Then I met a sailor in a train with a far-away look in his eyes. And I understood. When we arrived at the port town darkness was gathering and there was a mist and in the distance the soft murmur of the sea.

It was a call which could not be denied. I told my people. I told my friends. I told the Ministry of something. They expressed neither pleasure nor surprise. In two months I was at sea. bound for Africa. I was taken out of myself I was usefully occupied. I had a Minister's word for it that I was helping others to "prosecute" the war. I myself was merely observing and passing on. I received neither encouragement nor thanks—only further instructions when things went wrong.

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I viewed the idea of settling down on the ship. But I was never allowed to settle down. I was always getting new jobs and getting to know fresh side of the sailor's life and fresh insight into the sailor's habits. I could not get used th receiving no morning mail. And I could nor get used to seeing no morning press from London, I could nor get used to having no telephone. But my bed was confortable and the food plentiful. well cooked and excellently served.

APR 1 1 1942

Time went on—as time has a habit of doing—and we eventually arrived in Free town harbour and dropped anchor.

During the two months the ship has been there most of my time has been spent ashore.

On my first view I saw impressed, not so much by things as they are as by a vision of what they might become. It took me a long time to accustom myself to the slow pace of life. Everything moves so slowly. The whole atmosphere reminded me of living on a farm. The temp of the day is ruled by the goats which trot or is it stumble? about your street. Their was the first voice I heard in the morning and the last noise I heard before going to bed, Odd noises at night drove away sleep further than I had thought possible, Even silience long waited did not bring repose.

APR 1 1 1942

Altogether, Sierra Leone seems to be exactly what one maks it. But there is little privacy There may be solitude; but privacy no. Perhaps I have sought peace in the wrong places; perhaps my plunge was too sudden.

Many Freetown folk I found friendly and stimulating. Their conversation was intelligent and well-informed, thanks largely to the enterprise of a daily newspaper. the population is readily and steadily becoming a reading public and an educated community on an unexpected scale.

I found far too many cafes and far too few good ones, I saw far too many churches but very few full ones. And I discovered that things I need like watches and trypewriters and books were scanty beyond belief,

Night descends with a suddenness that make me glad to shut out the bats and toad. But I soon discovered that one takes little notice of these things in West Africa. Even when a lizard landed on my pillow I was told to ignore it.

Then there is the problem of lighting. Kerosene Candles sound romantic, But their light is not good to read by nor is it very helpful to shave by, In many Freetown houses and every where I went in the bush I found my hand feeling automattcally for the switch and cursing

The Bush at night seemed to me one huge mass of astronomy and one large hum of insect life. Romance was more to be brought with you than to be found alread there, Cheerful compamionship was everything. Only with a friend did I feel alive. There was a strange, empty feeling in the air when I was alone

To be continued.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# Native Affairs Commission

FEB 28 1942

In its annual report, recently presented before Parliament, the Native Affairs Commission issues a somewhat grave warning against the establishment of Bantu trade unions to provide redress against economic exploitation.

The Commission fears that a "semi-barbaric community," lacking acquaintance with the rudiments of economics, suddenly given the machinery that has proved such a blessing to the civilised world, might be led on to become a danger to their own selves. Fears are also expressed of these trade unions falling into the hands of unscrupulous Europeans or not responsible African leadership.

Brighter prospects and better security, the Commission feels, are provided in the evolving machinery of wage determination and other social legislation.

Whilst it cannot be denied that recent wage determinations have brought relief to certain classes of African workers, it still remains true that a very large bulk of them remain beyond the scope of these determinations. Whilst this development necessarily has to make gradual progress, farm and mine labourers and domestic servants do not have very rosy hopes of finding much relief with its help from heavy economic demands made on them by their rising standard of living. Whilst the slow evolutionary movement of wage determination takes form, it would be unfair to expect starving people to have no other means of redress. Rather should the Commission advocate closer co-operation between European and Bantu trade unions. The problem has its own peculiar difficulties, but these are not insurmountable.

The Commission speaks of African loyalty in the most eulogistic terms. It is gratifying to note this in the report. It is indicative of White appreciation of African good will even in difficult times.

Throughout the report, however, there is an unfortunate and insistent clinging to the notion of segregation remaining the mainstay of national policy. This is regrettable, particularly when the Prime Minister himself has given pronouncement to his belief that "segregation has fallen on evil days."

FEB 2 8 1942

The Commission is aware of the inevitable failure of economic segregation. Reserves are poor and overcrowded, industry is inviting Africans to towns and better conditions. The latter, the Commission fears, will constitute a very serious threat to Segregation. It is most unfortunate that African progress and South Africa's industrial development should be hampered by the fear of the African rising to a higher plain. It is to be deplored that the Commission has lent itself to the exposition of a fixed policy opposed to the inevitable development that must come to South Africa. The Commission appears to look with a sulk on the industrial development of this country, as it sounds the deathknell of Segregation.

The Native Affairs Commission was created at a time when other ideas on Native policy prevailed. In the present changed situation, its difficulties have to be understood in their proper perspective. It would be a gesture welcome among the Bantu community and in keeping with the spirit of the Atlantic Charter if the Government appointed a Parliamentary representative of the Bantu on the Native Affairs Commission. That would broaden its outlook and make Col. Reitz's idea of co-operation a reality.

Finally, it would be a step forward, at once in accord with the Prime Minister's declaration that European contact must be a blessing and not a blight for South Africa, if the Native Affairs Commission was composed of men free from political party ties. As long as political considerations dominate the Commission, its work shall remain hampered and it shall be unable to serve the country impartially and to the best of its ability.

FEB 2 8 1942

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

## MEN AND MATTERS

**THE ANGLO-ETHIOPIAN TREATY.** After many months of anxious waiting, we are at length pleased to announce the fact that the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty has at length been sealed, signed, and delivered. At this writing the information at our disposal does not warrant a complete review of the current and future benefit to Ethiopia which Africans the world over are expecting to accrue from this historic document. We are, however, informed that the total independence of Ethiopia will in no wise be affected by the agreement by which normal diplomatic relations will be restored and that there is a military convention by which provisions will be made between Great Britain and Ethiopia, and by which the United Kingdom will provide Military assistance in the reorganisation of the armed forces of Ethiopia. Meanwhile, Mr. R. G. Howe is reported to be immediately proceeding to Addis Ababa as His Britanic Majesty's Minister. The Emperor's request for British Official Administrative Assistance for reconstructive purposes is also receiving the active consideration of the Government at Westminster. According to our information the agreement will remain valid for a period of two years. Inasmuch as reconstruction cannot be effected without financial aid, the British Government will finance the Emperor's reconstruction plan, during the first year, to the extent of one and a half million pounds, and one million pounds during the second year. It is obvious that owing to strategic conditions, in which Great Britain is vitally interested, the military convention which has been signed, provides for such British military forces as may be necessary for the maintainance of Ethiopian independence. The Administration of the Ethiopian Courts will be aided by some British Judges. Slavery in Ethiopia will also be totally abolished. It will be seen by the foregoing that the Emperor of Ethiopia is, with British aid, determined to introduce those vitally necessary reforms which he had previously planned but had been obstructed by many of his visionless Chiefs and the invasion of his country by the Italian adventurer who is currently experiencing the first fruits of his ruthless adventures. Meanwhile, it is devoutly to be hoped that Africans of vision and industrial capacity added to administrative experience will extend every possible aid towards the rebuilding of an ancient Empire to which, ethically at least, they possess some claim. For, the period has arrived when the Black and the Brown descendants of Mother Africa must awake and contribute their industrial, financial and intellectual quotas to the ressurrection of that Ancient African Empire which should prove the rallying point of All Africans who have something of value to contribute to an Ethiopia which has stretched forth her hand to an all-Beholding God!

FEB 7 - 1942

FEB 7 - 1942

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# African Labour Conscription

## Points from Kenya Committee's Report

APR 1 6 1942

"THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE we received indicated that if regulations for compulsory service were on the Statute Book it would not be necessary to invoke them to any considerable extent. The view was again and again expressed that the mere fact of such regulations being in existence would be sufficient to secure an adequate supply of labour, and instances were given of Natives seeking work voluntarily to avoid the Government-assisted scheme of recruitment."

APR 1 6 1942

In those words the Committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya "to inquire into the question of the introduction of conscription of African labour for essential services" epitomises its attitude to the matter on which it was invited to tender advice.

Mr. Walter Harragin, then Attorney-General and Director of Man-Power, was Chairman of the Committee, the other members of which were Mr. A. E. Hamp, Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours; Mr. P. de V. Allen, Labour Commissioner; Mr. H. R. Montgomery, Deputy Director of Man-Power, and a former Chief Native Commissioner; Archdeacon W. E. Owen; Major C. M. Taylor; Mr. W. A. C. Bouwer, M.L.C.; and Mr. W. H. Billington, J.P.

APR 1 6 1942

The temporary scheme of assisted recruitment, which provided between 12,000 and 15,000 additional workers during the last three or four months of 1941, and which had virtually ceased to function, was considered to have inherent objections.

56a-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# DuBOIS SCORES IN LECTURES AT YALE AND VASSAR

## Pleads Cause Of 30,000 Persons Of African Descent

MAY 2 - 1942

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.— Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, head of the department of sociology, Atlanta University and editor of PHYLON, lectured last week at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York; and at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. At Vassar he spoke on "The Future of Africa In America" and emphasized the part of the thirty million persons of African descent on the American continent.

He pointed out that the whole religious and scientific opposition to Negro equality has evaporated and that today there are Negroes measuring up to the best of American culture.

"While the average of the culture among Negroes is lower than that among whites, nevertheless, the Negro is increasingly demanding equality of treatment and must be granted this if democracy triumphs," he declared.

**CONDUCTS CLASS** MAY 2 1942

At Yale he conducted Professor Kennedy's class on "American Society"; then after a dinner given by the Graduate Club, he addressed the Club and its friends on THE FUTURE OF EUROPE IN AFRICA.

He stressed the fact that the world has invested in Africa, six thousand five hundred million dollars in capital since the first World War and that Africa was exporting, before the opening of this war seven hundred million dollars worth of exports annually.

**"This makes Africa an important part of the world economy; and yet in the current plans and discussions for peace, nothing is said about Africa," he added.**

"On the contrary, England has made Ethiopia not independent, but really a British Protectorate," he asserted.

"She has granted no further democratic powers to the peoples of West Africa, while ten million Negroes in South Africa are being held in subjection to three million whites," he charged. MAY 2 - 1942

He declared that unless plans are made for inducting Africa into the New World democracy, there can be no permanent peace.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

**Ilanga lase Natal**

SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1942

## "Independent" Ethiopia

FEB 21 1942

Abyssinia, according to British Government spokesmen is now a free sovereign country, with the Emperor at the head. An agreement between Abyssinia and Great Britain provides for the assistance of the former by Great Britain and advisers in this connection have already been appointed.

As an indication of the Emperor's earnest to democratise his country, he has issued a decree abolishing slavery in Abyssinia whilst he has contributed an armed force to help the Democracies.

That Abyssinia has been the first country to have its independence restored is a fact that will be generally warmly received by the African communities all over the world. But then, in spite of all Great Britain's magnanimity in this connection, the agreement has a clause which raises great anxiety in the African mind. Italian property in Abyssinia will be safeguarded by Great Britain to be returned to our enemies when the war is over, property to the value of £80,000,000. FEB 21 1942

The country has been "magnanimously" given its "independence." It has been said in the British Parliament that there are elements in South Africa which would not countenance the establishment of an independent Black State in Africa, but the restoration to Italians of the right of domicile in Abyssinia by liberal Great Britain has quite sinister forebodings for the intended "security" and "independence" of Abyssinia. It will be a "friendly" arrangment which will place the Negus in quite a difficult position when it is remembered that it is these very Italians who fought and dethroned the very Emperor now "restored" by Britain.

When Queen Wilhelmina is restored to her throne in Holland, are we going to witness German establishments in Holland guaranteed to Hitler's robbers by Great Britain and Queen Wilhelmina forced by her own Ally and friend to recognise them ? What Geneva is notorious for must not be repeated at this critical time of the War. It is no more a question of colour.

FEB 21 1942

However, Haile Selassie must be finding cold comfort in the knowledge that he will be expected to protect £80,000,000 of Italian property and at the same time protect those Italians who will be undermining his authority in an endeavour to return Abyssinia to Italian sovereignty. In the mean time he will keep safe Italian property (whilst he fights them) when it is all over he will return it to them to give them another start against him. Why not expropriate it and pay the owners compensation ? That is decent enough.

We shall, however, see what we shall see.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

### AFRICA

## New U. S. A.?

Intelligence from Africa, as reported by TIME's resident correspondent on the Gold Coast, Henry B. Cole:

"After this war, if I say 'Hello chappie, I'm for the U.S.A.,' don't think I'm referring to New York or don't think my kit is packed for any other part of Uncle Sam's domain. APR 13 1942

"By Golly, no! You'd better ask me what I mean. Then I'll tell you I refer to the United States of Africa. Well, don't knock your head off. It's not my idea, anyway. It's General Smuts's.

"Addressing forces of the Union of South Africa recently, whilst on a tour in the East, General Smuts told the men that they were building 'a greater South Africa which will ultimately stand foremost in a U.S. of Africa.' APR 13 1942

"Has the pattern been made clear? Sure. It's by no means fanciful. The spectacle is a worldwide association of kindred states deliberately aiming at decentralization, but also at local and regional collaboration. . . . It would also provide a model for the rest of the world in the difficult days of post-war reconstruction—if and only if South Africans accept the Rooseveltian slogan of 'no color bar.'*

"The transformation of a Union of South Africa into a U.S. of Africa is a task which General Smuts is capable of undertaking with a view to give Europe a lesson."

Henry B. Cole

CHIEF AGYEAMAN OF THE BRONGS
*"I thank you all."*

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* A possible political power in a new U.S.A. would be Chief Nana Kojo Agyeaman of the Brongs (*see cut*). Impatient with Vichy's failure to resist Germany, he recently led his tribe from the French Ivory Coast to British Ashanti adjoining the Gold Coast. As they marched, the Brongs chanted a traditional song:

*I have come from a very far country*
*I have been living on cassava*
*Now I see yams*
*I thank you all.*

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# This American Negro Set South Africa Back on Its Heels and Made History

### By Mike Quin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 3.—"There were lots of demonstrations in Bombay," said Luchell McDaniel. "Lots of them. There was a demonstration for defense against Japanese invasion. There was a demonstration for Indian independence. And there were others. But the biggest demonstration of all was just the big demonstration of poor people begging for bread. And it went on all the time."

In those few words he told the whole story of the Indian dilemma.

This was India seen through the eyes of an American Negro who fought valiantly against fascism in Spain and who is now risking his life again carrying the cargoes of democracy as a seaman, not to earn a living, but because "I hate fascism and I know that it represents everything that oppresses my people and blocks the road to their freedom."

6

MAY 4 - 1942

Luchell is a soldier and a realist. He can view the disadvantages without dismay. He knows the complications of the struggle to which he has pledged his life and is not confused.

"There are 150,000 people in Bombay," he said, "who have never slept in a house. They were born in the streets and they live in the streets begging for crusts of bread. If they stop begging they'll starve. How can they think of defense?

**PUT GUNS IN THEIR HANDS**

"But those Indian people who do have something to eat are thinking plenty about defense and doing everything they can. But they've got to have guns in their hands. You can't fight the Japanese just with your hands.

"Everywhere among these people they are talking about Russia and admiring Russia. They credit Russia with the saving of democracy."

In Durbin South Africa, the next port of call, Luchell and the other Negro crew members experienced something that required a strong mind to cope with.

MAY 4 - 1942

**ROTTENEST PLACE IN WORLD**

"I saw my people living like animals and treated like dogs," he said, "while the white people lived on their backs. South Africa is the rottenest place in the world.

"They couldn't walk on the sidewalk, they couldn't go in the buildings, they couldn't even sit on chairs.

"The Woolworth Co. has a big store there, a block square and 14 stories high. I walked in there and pulled a sit down strike when they wouldn't serve me. I yelled out that I was an American and this was an American store and that Negroes were fighting in this war for democracy.

"They sure got excited. I sat down there and demanded to be waited on and said I would sit there forever until I got equal rights. And I got them.

"They are scared in South Africa. They were desperately trying to get ready for defense, and how could they when 80 per cent of the population is Negro? They don't include the Negroes in defense.

"They are scared, and when I said I was an American and demanded American treatment, they said, 'Since you are an American sailor we will give it to you.'

"Later I went to a movie. I was the first Negro who had ever been in there and they didn't dare keep me out. I was sitting in the middle of the house and when the lights went on at one time they all saw me and there was almost a panic. But I stuck there. I stood up for human rights.

**A PEACEFUL RAID**

MAY 4 1942

"Some of the other Negroes on board didn't come out so good and were not allowed anywhere. So next day we raided the town. We were not tough or violent. But it was a raid just the same.

"We organized every Negro on the ship and every guy who looked like a Negro and went ashore in a body. We went right down the line, one place after another—told them we were Americans sailing a ship to help win a war for democracy and human rights, and demanded to be treated as human beings.

"We didn't threaten or get tough. We talked about the war—talked about their own danger and the importance of people standing together to fight fascism.

"They served us every place we went. They looked worried and confused, but they served us.

"Nothing like this ever happened in Durbin before. I think it did them good. From then on we had our rights and we kept them.

"The other fellows on the ship—the white fellows—liked what we did. They were proud of us. It made us all feel a little better.

"But to see your people living like that is hard. When we got to Cape Town, none of the Negroes went ashore. We could have all right. But we were too heart-sick. We didn't want to see our people like that any more.

"From there we went to Trinidad where the Axis submarine shelled the harbor while we were lying there, but didn't hit us.

"When we got to New York I paid off the ship and bought a train ticket to Lumberton, Mississippi, my home. I hadn't been there in sixteen years and there were the greatest changes.

"For one thing I had a pullman ticket through the South, and such a thing for a Negro was unheard of when I was there before.

"I was treated with the greatest courtesy in the world by black and white people alike not only in Lumberton but in other places. I spoke to twelve white audiences on the war question at their invitation, and I talked to them about how things like the poverty in Bombay and the treatment of my people in South Africa endanger all of us, black and white alike.

"I told them how we can't live like that. It won't work. I told them how we have to stand together and build human brotherhood and they applauded.

MAY 4 - 1942

**LINE IS FADING**

"Things weren't all changed, but they were different. The old dividing line which used to split the town into black and white had disappeared. Negroes could go uptown or anywhere and attend the movies. Black and white sat in different sections and that is not right either. But before they could not be in the same building.

"I thought maybe these changes were because of the war, but Pop said no. Pop said it had been changing right along—that the war changed it still more, but it was going on before that.

"Pop is a Minister and Moderator of Churches.

"When I left Lumberton Negro and white people came together to see me off, and we were all together on the platform equal and friendly.

"It made me feel happy. There is such a long way to go. Things aren't right by any means. Jim Crow is still on the loose. But it made me feel we're at least pointed in the right direction."

San Francisco is Luchell's adopted home. Here he numbers his friends in the hundreds, black and white—black and white together and equal, not separated.

Of his return here he says: "People don't seem to take the war seriously enough. They don't seem like they realize there's a war going on here, which is a mistake."

Like all the other fellows I've written of (and this may be getting monotonous but it's the plain, honest truth) Luchell is down on the front right now signing up to carry another cargo for democracy—and damn the torpedoes.

MAY 4 - 1942

He's willing to sail dynamite through hell to see his people and all other people united in friendship.

He fought fascism with hand grenades in Spain and gained the fabulous nickname of Fantastico for his bravery. He fought fascism in the streets of America, and now he's fighting it on the seas.

Without forgetting to be ashamed of our shortcomings, we Americans have a lot to be proud of.

We've got guys like Luchell, for instance.

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# Union to Try Member for Racial Bias

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 3. — Virgil Chandler, steward of Briggs Local 212, United Automobile Workers, CIO, is charged here with conduct unbecoming a union member and violation of Article 2 of the International UAW constitution.

Article 2 states that the object of the UAW is "To unite in one organization, regardless of religion, race, creed, color, political affiliation or nationality, all employes under the jurisdiction of the International Union."

A trial board will be set up within a few days to hear the case.

56a-1942

# Mr. C. Enitan Brown Addresses L.T.C. African Workers' Union

The Comet — Nigeria

**On** the occasion of the presentation of Registration Certificate to the Lagos Town Council African Workers' Union, Mr. Cuthbert E. Brown gave the following address :—

Chairman, Town Councillors, Fellow Trade Unionists, ladies and gentlemen. My advice to you is: Co-operate.

First of all, let me address myself to the Lagos Town Council Workers' Union.

JAN 7 1942

The Lagos Town Council Workers' Union is strongly advised to adhere to the task it has set before itself to perform, as read to this gathering by the General Secretary under Aims and Objects of the Union.

My next advice is almost unnecessary. It is that you should maintain the standard of efficiency of members of your Union.

I support the views of your President that your Certificate would be used as a tool and not as a weapon.

I direct the attention of your Union's Executives to that portion of His Excellency's broadcast talk of November 20, 1941 where he pointed out what their duties should be. I advise your Executives to carry out that advice as strictly as possible.

I understand that the term Trade Union is applicable both to Union of employees as well as to Federation of employers. As such, I advise that Trade Union which is known as the Lagos Town Council, on your behalf, to reciprocate your good intentions. I notice among the objects of your Union you pledge yourselves to be loyal to the Lagos Town Council Authority or Authorities and the Government.

One good turn deserves another. At the risk of being branded an extremist, I advise you to leave no stone unturned when you are requesting either the Lagos Town Council Authorities or the Government for improved conditions of service and better pay. One important note I feel it is my privilege to strike this afternoon, and it is this: The Lagos Town Council may safely be regarded as part and parcel of the Nigerian Government. Ask me why? Because the President of the Lagos Town Council is the Commissioner of the Colony who is a very very high Government Official.

JAN 7 1942

To-day, every intelligent person has realised that the Nigerian Railway is a full-fledged Goverment Department. This fact has been amply borne out by the grant of concessions made personally by His Excellency the Governor to members of the Railway Workers' Union with retrospective effect from October 1, 1941.

I advise the Lagos Town Council Workers' Union to hope that similar, if not better concessions will be granted to its members without having to stage a trade dispute, necessarily, before such concessions are granted. I advise you to believe that the Lagos Town Council Authorities are more willing to grant you those concessions than you are to press for them.

West Africa

I advise your Union as well as all other Trade Unions present here this afternoon, whether they are Trade Unions of employees or of employers to regard victimisation, intimidation and other mean and underhand trick as things belonging to the limbo of the forgotten past.

I advise your Union to regard any person who still believes in those vices as a safe instrument of management, supervision or control as being very very unwise.

I say this because His Excellency the Governor, the father of Trade Unionism in Nigeria and Supreme Head of all employers and employees in the Nigeria Civil Service, minced no words when he declared:-

"Trade Unions in Nigeria are of fairly recent growth, but they have already gone a good way further than in a great many other Colonies where they have been in existence longer. Their institution has, of course, been warmly encouraged by the Government which realised that in the long run they will benefit not only employees but also employers and the Government.

An African proverb says, "He who has a champion need not do the fighting himself." To which I add this English proverb : A champion needs the confidence of his group. Is it not hindering the good work and its attendant mutually beneficial results which are in sight, if any employer either directly or indirectly through agents should seek to victimise, intimidate or use any other underhand and mean trick to impose his '*Ego sum*' er "I am" on any member or officer of the Trade Union of his employers?

Trade Unions of employees and employers had better find bases of agreement and strive earnestly and sincerely to co-operate.

Kindness is a basic law to be observed in practising the art of "operation.

JAN 7 1942

I advise you to note that the art of co-operation, like any other art, can, and will produce finished articles which are pleasant to behold provided three important conditions are fulfilled.

1. Conscious application of all the skill which the artist has previously acquired through experience; through long practice, through diligent study and through carefully planned schooling.

2. Respect for other people's convinctions; the customs of all other peoples and just aspirations of all classes of men and women who constitute an Association or Union of whites, blacks, or yellows.

3. Courtesy to the labourer in tattered trappings: to the stranger within your gates, and *vice versa*, to the way to advise that side by side with the existing machineries of conciliation and of arbitration a machinery of mass education for Trade Union members should be created in this country by Government ?

It is easy to go on advising. But is it as easy to carry out an advice ? As a Trade Unionist myself I cannot escape sharing in the task which I have set up for local Trade Unions to perform.

JAN 7 1942

With co-operation firmly rooted between employers and employees, the slogan "equal opportunities for all" will sound sweet in all ears.

I cannot do better than wind up this short address by passing on the words of Hon. C. E. Rooke, General Manager of the Nigerian Railway to you all.

To the Lagos Town Council Workers' Union, he says 'softly, softly catching monkey.'

To the Lagos Town Council Authorities he says, " I know not discrimination of colour class or creed. The only discrimination I known is of brain, character and ability." Merit should be duly rewarded.

Respect and courtesy, to be of value, must be mutually observed.

A son's advice to his father is known to be beneficial and necessary for the common good of the family on occasions. This is one such occasion. Resort to litigation produces an unpleasant experience.

Any sin of omission or of commission which gives rise to it, is looked upon with disfavour by local Trade Unions. Such sin as Strike or Look out, for instance. My advice is that the L T C Workers Union and the L T C Authorities should strive hard to make such sins mutually exclusive from their social relationship

Mutual understanding develops friendship. Lawsuits breed mutual hatred. This is why I venture to suggest that, as far as Trade Unions are related to Government, less emphasis should be laid on legislation. More emphasis should be laid on education. As Government does realise that in the long run the institution of Trade Unions out here will benefit not only employees but also employers and the Government, is it out of the rank and file of manual workers, to the stream of clerks and messagers; to high placed officials as well as to the underdog in your Department, particularly and in this vast Dependency, generally.

Finally, I advise you very seriously to remember always that we all spring from one common origin, travelling in the same direction towards the same end—the all important achievement of getting deserved reward for services rendered in the Labour Camp of this country and in other spheres of life.

Science teaches us further that there is courtesy due even to the meanest creature, so that not willingly should we see an insect suffer, nor treat without consideration a stray dog in an alleyway, nor root up growing things want only.

If we must so highly regard inhabitants of the animal and plant kingdom, how much more must we be sympathetic and considerate to our fellow creatures.

## WHY CRIPPS FAILED

APR 18 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

The high hopes with which the British Tories sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India with its bogus "some-of-these-days" independence offer have been dashed by the astute leaders of the Indian people.

Pittsburgh, Pa

It is a favorite trick of the world's imperialists to get some fake liberal or former radical to woo aroused peoples when it is suddenly discovered that these despised folk are needed to save investments.

The Indian leaders remembering similar promises of "after-the-war" dominion status during the last World War, were not taken in by the "new" proposals, especially when there was insistence that defense authority be left in British hands.

APR 18 1942

The rule of India, like that of other colonies, is based on military force, and when that force remains in the hands of alien rulers there can be no real independence nor successful defense against foreign invaders, as recently demonstrated in Malaya, Burma and Java.

The British investment in India is around eight billion dollars from which an annual profit of $900,000,000 is realized, enabling a large majority of the British Tory class to live in luxury while (according to Sir James Grigg, finance member of the Indian government) the annual per capita income in India is three cents a day.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

## SLEEPWALKING IN INDIA

If the problem of India can still be solved, the solution can rest only on a candid recognition of the factors that have led to the present impasse. The responsibility for the breakdown of negotiations is many-sided. Long ago the British people should have recognized the urgency of the Indian problem. The kind of proposal just taken to India by Sir Stafford Cripps should have been taken, at the latest, when the war broke out with Nazi Germany. Then there would have been time for the adjustment of misunderstandings and differences. The British made the error of waiting until the enemy was at India's very gates.

APR 13 1942

But now that the offer has been made and rejected, the American people, and even the peoples of India themselves, have a sharper knowledge of the inherent difficulties and complexities of the problem. It is not simply a question, as many Americans supposed and as some Indian leaders still pretend, of whether "the people of India" should be given their "freedom." India is a maze of vertical and horizontal divisions. How can one find a solution that will satisfy at once the provinces under representative rule and the states under local princes; the upper castes and the Untouchables; the Hindus and the Moslems? Whatever questions may be raised regarding their details, no one can question the sincerity of the proposals brought by Sir Stafford Cripps. The fact that the All-India Congress party rejected the proposals chiefly because they seemed to make non-accession for a province too easy, while the Moslem League rejected them because they seemed to make non-accession too difficult, is itself an indication of the effort of the British to adopt the fairest compromise.

Though the British proposals are doubtless subject to later discussion, criticism and adjustment, common sense would dictate their acceptance on at least a provisional basis. There is a disheartening unreality in the response of some of the Indian leaders. The reply of the All-India Congress party, for example, is an insistence on points that have now become academic. It consists of the repetition of slogans that have suddenly lost their meaning. Indian leaders who have had no experience or training whatever in the matter insist that they be placed in immediate charge of defense. They talk of the "freedom of India," when, unless they cooperate fully with England and the United Nations, this may mean today nothing more than the freedom to be conquered. They choose a time when all of India may be reduced to slavery by Japan and Germany to insist on the immediate democratization of the states under the Indian princes They have been trained in the habits of protest, and seem unable to change quickly enough to the habits of responsibility.

APR 13 1942

Strange as the notion may seem to them, many of the Indian leaders, together with their practices and philosophies, are the products of English liberty. The very principles to which they are now appealing were developed by the great English liberals. Appeals to such principles move only a people who themselves profess them. It is true that the English have at times put leaders like Gandhi and Nehru in jail, but under the all-embracing despotism of Hitler or the Japanese, the Gandhis and Nehrus would never be heard of. The philosophy of non-resistance works only against a ruler with a conscience. Under the Nazis or the Japanese, such a philosophy could not get itself preached. We may be sure that German and Japanese publishers would not be printing any Indian works of protest.

APR 13 1942

Contrast the situation in India with that in the Balkan States. The British Government is pleading with the people of India to defend themselves in their own interest. In the Balkans Hitler is now engaged in forcing the Bulgarians, as he has forced other Balkan peoples, to fight on his side in a war in which they have nothing to gain and everything to lose. He can do this because he has gained life and death power over the Bulgarian leaders, and they know he will not hesitate to use it. Neither Hitler nor the Japanese would ever make India anything approaching so reasonable a set of proposals as Sir Stafford Cripps has just made; but in behalf of whatever proposal they did make, they would not hesitate to murder thousands of hostages to make sure that it was carried out.

Only by now surmounting their habit of past distrust of the British can the Indian leaders face squarely the present reality of the threat of invasion and conquest by Japan.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

## GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA

Britain's offer of post-war settlement of India's problems has been rejected by the responsible leadership of both Moslems and Hindus. Thus Sir Stafford Cripps's mission came to naught after three weeks of active negotiations in New Delhi. The colored world watched with unparalleled interest every stage in the development of the British plan for the final liberation of India's millions. For, the ultimate outcome of these negotiations which are bound to be renewed, will provide a definite gauge as to the extent Anglo Saxon world is prepared to extend democracy to the darker races held at bay through one technique or another.

APR 18 1942

If outright dominion status is granted India—not in the form of a "post-dated check" as Gandhi put it—but at once, it would be an unmistakable indication that Great Britain has come to the belated realization that white rule or supremacy is no longer tenable in a world in which the much dreaded conflict of color looms more and more ominously on the horizon.

Oddly enough the British plan for India's liberation is being hastened now more by pressure of Japanese bayonets than by India's passive resistance. The loss of the Malayan campaign with all the attendant racial consequences has shaken the very structure of British colonial administration and has caused British authorities to re-examine their policy in the light of a new order that is being ushered by the onrushing events of a global conflict.

England, of course, is pressing for a post-war settlement of the Indian problem for fear that Africa and the West Indies might articulate their demands for similar consideration and treatment before the fortunes of this war are decided. And, if America finds it expedient to support the British position, it is because our government is fearful of the emotional reaction which an immediate settlement of the Indian problem would have on the Negroes of this country. The effect of such a settlement would unquestionably heighten the Negro people's hope for a solution of their own problems while giving added impetus to the mass movement for political, economic and social equality.

If Britain solves the Indian problem with dignity and equity, America will gather considerable moral encouragement to solve her own Negro problem with dignity and equity. The two issues are not wholly unrelated. They involve human rights, democratic freedom, natural aspirations. In so far as they represent these things, they share a common cause, a common ideal. To delay facing them is to postpone the inevitable, for the world of color will not long endure the yoke of white oppression and domination.

56a-1942
Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

# AFRICANS NEED MORE LAND, MORE WAGES, MORE SOCIAL SERVICES

## An Impressive Deputation

(BY MARGARET BALLINGER, M.P.,)

**IN Parliament, these days, the Budget debate on the Opposition side, becomes less and less a criticism of the organisation and financing of Government, and more and more a continuation of the general stream of talks on the "folly" of the Government's entry into the war and the "persecution" of the "Africaner volk" through the Government's internment policy.**

MAR 4 1942

This year, Mr. Werth, the Hereinigde Party's shadow Minister of Finance, assured this direction to the debate which took up the four Government business days last week, by prefacing his lengthy amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply by another demand that we should pull out of the war now; and any slight tendency the Opposition might have had to argue the later parts of his amendment dealing with work and wages was finally smothered by one of Mr. Pirow's periodic irruptions into the House, this time with a motion asking for the adjournment of the House to debate, as a matter of national importance and urgency, the treatment meted out to interned Afrikaners in our gaols and prison camps.

### AFRIKANER INTERNEES

Fortunately Mr. Speaker did not grant Mr. Pirow's request. Instead, he told Mr. Pirow that he could find ample time and opportunity for all he wanted to say in this matter in the budget debate itself.

In the speeches that followed from all sections of the Oppositions, the burden of the complaint was that Afrikaners imprisoned for what in the eyes of the Opposition is the negligible if not the commendable offence of being enemies of their country, are being treated "worse than Kaffirs."

In the descriptions of that treatment that accompanied this accusation lies the best proof of the long standing necessity for reform of our penal system—and on the strength of their remarks last week, the Opposition ought to be the strongest supporters of such reform.

### HOUSE LISTENS TO NATIVE CLAIMS

For the rest, in the welter of matters affecting their constituencies for which members hope to get a hearing in the Budget debate, the interests of the Africans were mainly the concern of the Natives Representatives. The House, however, gave a sympathetic hearing to our claims, particularly is this true of Mr. Hemming's appeal for the resumption of the purchase of land. Mr. Hemming supported this appeal with very telling figures from the recent report on overstocking in the Transkei, the congestion of population on the available land, and made a case which the Minister of Finance will find difficult to, answer.

MAR 4 1942

Mr. Molteno used the debate to press again the urgent need of old age and disability pensions, and of a national poor law which will assume the same responsibility for the African as for all other sections of the community.

I took the opportunity offered by the Railway budget and the absence of any promise from the Minister of Railways of further improvement in the still very low wage rates of Non-European workers, in spite of his huge surpluses, to protest against the failure of the Government to maintain the standards set for private employers by the Wage Board.

I also questioned the foundation of schemes of cost of living allowances which give least to those who earn least and therefore need most, and permit the Government here too to pay less than private employers are called on to pay.

### THE SENATE IN ACTION AGAIN

MAR 4 1942

The Senate has returned to work with an excess of energy derived, no doubt, from its long rest. Indeed, it promises to be very busy in the near future. Next week it is to sit for two evenings, as well as every afternoon. It will be concerned not only with private members motions and other business, but will also debate the votes for Departmental administration under special motions by the Ministers concerned. Already it has discussed the vote for Posts and Telegraphs, when Senator Rheinallt Jones had a good deal to say on the complaints by Africans as to the treatment meted out to them in Post Offices and other public offices.

On a motion by Senator Sydney Smith, Labour Senator for Natal, calling upon the Minister of Railways and the Government generally to pay living wages to its African employees, both Senator Malcomess and Senator Brookes presented facts and figures to show just how far Government falls behind private employers in the wage and other conditions of employment of its African employees. On another occasion, they told the Minister of Railways of the difficulties experienced by Africans in getting food or other attention on the Railways and asked that trains should carry non-European attendants.

### IMPRESSIVE DEPUTATION MEETS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

MAR 4 1942

But the centre of interest for all of us last week was undoubtedly the very impressive deputation from the Natives Representative Council and the National Congress received by Deputy Prime Minister, Colonel Denys Reitz. For one whole day, this deputation sat in conference ary for Native Affairs, and with the Minister and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and which the African people feel so strongly—education, conditions of military service, the recognition of trade unions, social services—and did so with a precision and a pointedness that reflected their growing experience in public affairs.

This was quite the most efficient, hopeful and encouraging meeting of its kind in the experience of all of us.

The members of the Deputation are to be congratulated both on the amount of hard work and organisation put into the preparation and presentation of their case and on the self-imposed discipline which enabled them to get through so much in the time.

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

FEB 28 1942

# Shooting Of Africans

The use of firearms against Africans has become almost a daily occurrence of late, and in many instances of such cases neither motive of gain nor any reasonable provocation is evident.

Just the other week-end it was reported in the press that a certain Mr. Coen Van Der Merwe, of the Winterton area, was charged before the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. B. C. Harris, with having shot at two Natives on January 22.

It was alleged that the Natives, who were employed by Mr. Stockel, were in the habit of passing through his lands on a path to and fro from their work. On this occasion Van der Merwe stopped them and ordered them back, and, it is stated, fired three shots at them.

FEB 28 1942

He was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of £10 or 14 days' imprisonment.

Another European was accused recently of firing a shot and hitting a Native through the lower jaw. The Native after falling to the ground got up and ran away and discovered he was bleeding from a wound in his lower jaw. This European is said to have called out his name and went after him, telling him he was only trying to scare him.

The Native said in court that he and this European had no ill-feeling towards one another in the past.

These are just a few but typical instances of outrages of this kind. What is more disquieting is to observe that public opinion is not only indifferent to this sort of thing but indirectly approves of it. We read recently in the European press that a petition praying for the release of a certain Mr. Marthinus Lourens, recently sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on a charge of culpable homicide in regard to the death of a Native, is being signed in Christiana.

FEB 28 1942

There is evidently a dangerous element in this country which regards the life of an African of less importance even than that of a beast. These people will brook not the slightest protest from an African, and if he dares make one he will surely be dispatched without ceremony with a bullet. Some will shoot at an African out of sheer sport so low in their esteem is the life of a black man. In the event of one being called to account he is not ashamed to plead that he thought an African was a baboon or a monkey, or that he merely shot in innocent play!

The African has profound respect for the white man's law and justice, and he can only hope that the judiciary in this country will take a serious view of these cases. The life of a black man is just as sacred as of any other human being.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# Native Affairs Commission

56

FEB 28 1942

In its annual report, recently presented before Parliament, the Native Affairs Commission issues a somewhat grave warning against the establishment of Bantu trade unions to provide redress against economic exploitation.

The Commission fears that a "semi-barbaric community," lacking acquaintance with the rudiments of economics, ~~suddenly~~ given the machinery that has proved such a blessing to the civilised world, might be led on to become a danger to their own selves. Fears are also expressed of these trade unions falling into the hands of unscrupulous Europeans or not responsible African leadership.

Brighter prospects and better security, the Commission feels, are provided in the evolving machinery of wage determination and other social legislation.

Whilst it cannot be denied that recent wage determinations have brought relief to certain classes of African workers, it still remains true that a very large bulk of them remain beyond the scope of these determinations. Whilst this development necessarily has to make gradual progress, farm and mine labourers and domestic servants do not have very rosy hopes of finding much relief with its help from heavy economic demands made on them by their rising standard of living. Whilst the slow evolutionary movement of wage determination takes form, it would be unfair to expect starving people to have no other means of redress. Rather should the Commission advocate closer cooperation between European and Bantu trade unions. The problem has its own peculiar difficulties, but these are not insurmountable.

FEB 28 1942

The Commission speaks of African loyalty in the most eulogistic terms. It is gratifying to note this in the report. It is indicative of White appreciation of African good will even in difficult times.

Throughout the report, however, there is an unfortunate and insistent clinging to the notion of segregation remaining the mainstay of national policy. This is regrettable, particularly when the Prime Minister himself has given pronouncement to his belief that "segregation has fallen on evil days."

The Commission is aware of the inevitable failure of economic segregation. Reserves are poor and overcrowded, industry is inviting Africans to towns and better conditions. The latter, the Commission fears, will constitute a very serious threat to Segregation. It is most unfortunate that African progress and South Africa's industrial development should be hampered by the fear of the African rising to a higher plain. It is to be deplored that the Commission has lent itself to the exposition of a fixed policy opposed to the inevitable development that must come to South Africa. The Commission appears to look with a sulk on the industrial development of this country, as it sounds the deathknell of Segregation.

FEB 28 1942

The Native Affairs Commission was created at a time when other ideas on Native policy prevailed. In the present changed situation, its difficulties have to be understood in their proper perspective. It would be a gesture welcome among the Bantu community and in keeping with the spirit of the Atlantic Charter if the Government appointed a Parliamentary representative of the Bantu on the Native Affairs Commission. That would broaden its outlook and make Col. Reitz's idea of co-operation a reality.

FEB 28 1942

Finally, it would be a step forward, at once in accord with the Prime Minister's declaration that European contact must be a blessing and not a blight for South Africa, if the Native Affairs Commission was composed of men free from political party ties. As long as political considerations dominate the Commission, its work shall remain hampered and it shall be unable to serve the country impartially and to the best of its ability.

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

# Which Education?

### (By HERBERT TAKA)

57

APR 2 1942

A little while ago there was a great deal of unnecessary commotion about schools, in consequence of a proposed innovation in the Government's granting system. The cause of it was a simple misunderstanding. Perhaps it was a deliberate distortion of explicit proposals, since editors are expected to safeguard the public against misinformation, by refuting false allegations and furnishing enlightenment where necessary.

APR 2 1942

Native education in this Territory is still, to a great extent, Missionary enterprise. If the Basuto are to receive any durable benefit in the matter of education, there must be more co-operation among the Missionary bodies. There must be a closer supervision of Missionary activities by the Government; a uniform educational policy must be ensured.

There is a tendency to carry denominational differences far outside religious domains, much to the prejudice of the Native's educational interests.

APR 2 1942

It may be recalled that Missionary work in South Africa was originally prompted by purely humanitarian motives. Humanitarians were essentially social reformers. They had a broad vision of human life and set themselves to combat the limitations which threatened society with misery in any form. In keeping with typical Anglican humanitarianism, Dr. Philip did not hesitate to challenge even the Legislature of the Cape when it appeared to him that some of its measures were opposed to the civilised sentiments of a community that is conscious of its obligations to those depending on it for guidance.

The Missionary bodies together with the Government of this Territory are under the obligation of guiding the Basuto. The Mosuto must be familiarised with the peculiarities of the world around him. He must be so handled by his guardians, as to be ultimately self-supporting, knowing to how respond appropriately to the various challenges of modern life. This means that there should be more concern about the type of education to give to the Natives, than the statistics of converts to this or that Mission.

In order to be effective, education must be adapted to the nature of the soil in which it has to grow The education to be given to the Native must be based on his racial experience; the basis of that education must be reconstruction (not extermination) of the ethical conventions of tribal life. The error of assailing every Native custom as heathenism must not be perpetuated.

The Native is at present murmuring strong discontentments. After this war he will ask poignant questions about what he has been taught. It will be wise of the Missionaries and the responsible heads in the state offices, to ask themselves now: By which education can we best promote the Native's advancement?

56a -1942

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# GENERAL SMUTS ON RACE RELATIONS

## Trusteeship The Only Solution

JAN 31 1942 ~~MAR 4 1942~~

**THAT South Africans as a community should give far more attention to matters of Bantu health, housing and food and should extend help and sympathy far more than was at present the case, was stated by the Prime Minister, General Smuts at a meeting convened by the Institute of Race Relations at Cape Town last week.**

General Smuts said that segregation had failed to solve the major problem of the African continent, and that trusteeship of Africans on the part of Europeans offered the only prospect of happy relations between European and African. His hope for South Africa was that European and African would work together to build the future pattern of Africa.

One thing that would have to be done soon, said General Smuts, was to look after the health of Africans. The problem would have to be taken out of the heat of politics and controversy regarding the Native problem, and be brought down to calm, scientific enquiry before one could emerge from the present tangles.

General Smuts said that in the 19th century the world had been moving towards something like internationalism, but that after the last war something very ugly had arisen in Central Europe, which intensified the race feeling. In the Nazi system, race became not only an idea, but also a religion.

JAN 31 1942

Nazi ideology had also come to South Africa, he said, with its ideals of a "Herrenvolk." This was almost a reversion to slavery, and had the effect that some people in South Africa were more inclined to accept the idea of race superiority.

In recent years, said General Smuts, there had been a migration of Africans to the Union, and especially to the Transvaal. This migration extended almost to the Equator. The result had been an intermixture of various tribes. There was also an urbanisation of Natives, an almost revolutionary change which segregation had completely failed to stop.

There was also the detribalisation and industrialisation of Africans. The change was very far-reaching, and none even today could see the limits.

### Fellow South Africans Must Stand Together

Trusteeship, however, had a dual aspect. Firstly, the guardian who had a superior position to his ward had to look after the ward, and the temptation was still very strong to emphasise the idea of mastery and lordship on the part of the trustee. The whole concept of trusteeship, though, was meant for the benefit of the ward and not the trustee. This was the only basis on which a happy relationship between European and African could be obtained.

General Smuts said he hoped there would never come a day when Africans and Europeans would no longer look upon themselves as co-Africans and fellow South Africans standing together in the hour of danger.

There was much, he said, that could and should be done in the discharge of the duty of trusteeship.

JAN 31 1942

There was, for example, education. Missionaries had done much, and the Government had followed halteringly.

### Better Health Services For Africans

In the spheres of health and housing, practically nothing had been done for the Non-European, and a start was just being made. There was a death rate among the children, a sickness rate among adults which could not be tolerated if South Africa was to be a prosperous, good and happy country.

The country's resources were at present locked up in the war, and it was difficult to make a move, but he hoped that in the years to come there would be health services not only for the European, but also for the African, which would do justice to the duty of trusteeship.

General Smuts stressed the need for better feeding and nutrition among Africans. In regard to Native wages, he said, in the big towns alone all the evidence showed that the African could not support a family in most places on the wage he was getting.

One of the factors that was helping to overcome the racial idea was what was happening in North Africa, where today Europeans and Africans were doing their duty to their country.

The happiest relations existed between these two sections in the new big army. This would build up happier and more wholesome relations and would be helpful in building the South Africa we were looking forward to.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Dominion Status After War Ends Offered Indians

## Negro Technicians Aid MacArthur, United Nations

MAR 30 1942

By THE SNS

The War Department announced Sunday that American-Filipino forces have hurled back a new Japanese attack on the Bataan peninsula front with "heavy losses" to the enemy. It was also announced that artillery fire from the island fortresses smashed a concentration of small hostile boats off Patungan Beach.

The Japanese made a "heavy" attack on the right center on the American-Filipino line. Military observers in Washington thought that the heavy bombing attacks might be the forerunners of a long-expected offensive. American-Filipino land casualties were described as "relatively light" and the bombing damage slight.

**INVASION FLEET**

The small Japanese boats, presumably an invasion fleet, had been assembled by the enemy almost opposite Carabao Island, site of Fort Frank, farthest outlying American fortification, and about 10 miles due south of Corregidor. A similar concentration of barges and small boats was hammered to pieces several weeks ago by the big guns of the fortresses.

The Corregidor attack marked the fifth successive day that Japanese airmen have bombed this rocky island fortress, but anti-aircraft fire from Fort Mills, the War Department said, kept the planes at "extremely high altitudes and as a result the bombing was inaccurate."

MAR 30 1942

In New Delhi, India, Sir Stafford Cripps, Britains Indian freedom emissary, said Sunday that the British war cabinet proposed to create "a new Indian union which shall constitute adominion, associated with the United Kingdom and other dominions by a common allegiance to the crown." Sir Stafford told a press conference that the plan envisaged India as equal to Britain and the dominions "in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect to its domestic and external affairs."

**BOSE REPORTED DEAD**

Meanwhile, S. Chandra Bose, one-time Nationalist colleague of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Congress Party President Azad Sunday was reported as having been killed in Japanese air plane crash. Gandhi and Azad paid tribute to Bose, accepting the news at face value.

On the Russian front, stubborn German counterattacks to regain the initiative on the Kalinin sector northwest of Moscow were report- dispatches which said the Nazis ed crushed Sunday in front line were in complete rout after a five-day battle. The attacks were probably aimed at relieving the trapped German 16th army at Staraya Russa, which the Russians have been reducing for a month.

**NEGRO GROUND TROOPS**

At MacArthur's headquarters a spokesman announced that American Negro ground troops, mostly skilled technical workers, are among the forces in Australia reinforcing the large numbers of Australians and New Zealand airmen and troops which have returned from distant wars to defend their homeland.

The Canadian commander announced that new thousands of Canadins have reched Great Britain from North America.

Chinese forces, authough outnumbered and under repeated enemy attacks, are still holding their lines near Toungoo, Burma, a British communique in New Delhi, India, said Sunday.

The British announced Sunday that the Germans sank one of their own ships during the Saint Nazaire raid.

West Africa
London, England

# A Very Welcome Step

READERS of this Newspaper will surely welcome the news published elsewhere in this issue to the effect that the European Assistant Secretary of the Lagos Town Council may shortly leave these shores for a temporary service elsewhere and that while he is away, only part of his pay will be met by the Council.

As it is now well known, we stand against the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries in the Council services, because it savours of waste of money. An now that the Council is going to be relieved of one, w welcome the news and hope seriously that in future o ly one Assistant will be appointed, and that a African.

JAN 27 1942

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By the time the secondment of Mr McNab expires we hope that the decision would have been definitel taken not to have two officers for the same post in th Council. We hope that other problems facing the Council will be solved in the same spirit too, that is, with the aim to cut down the expenditure of the Council by weeding out the extra items and personnel who constitute an extra burden and necessitate the impositio of increase in taxation.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# Curing Venereal Diseases

JAN 17 1942

Discussing the incidence of Venereal Diseases among the Bantu in Natal at a session of the Daughters of Africa annual conference held at Imbumbulu last week, Dr. C. N. Dhlamini of the Durban City Health Department revealed that during the last ten years there had been a marked increase in admissions to lunatic asylums of Bantu patients and that of about a thousand infants born in Durban between June 1940 and June 1941, 517 died, mostly from Venereal Disease effects or their complications.

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There is not much that is new in this. Every report on the health of the Bantu has the same gloomy story to tell and each year sees the picture grow gloomier when it is remembered that Turberculosis also takes its due toll simultaneously with Venereal Diseases.

Science has already furnished Man with means of stopping the spread of Venereal Diseases and of checking their incidence to the lowest minimum Medical opinion drills into the lay mind the importance of prevention, but it remains to be wondered if South Africa tackles this problem with that sincerity of purpose with which she is wont to tackle others. A patient infected with venereal diseases for instance may be subject to treatment until past the infectious state and may then be released with little or no guarantee that recrudescence of the disease will not make him a source of infection to those about him. In some cases a few injections after the infectious stage has been passed are considered enough to warrant his unmolested diffusion of the disease.

In civilised countries, like Great Britain for instance, the sufferer from this malady is subjected to continual treatment extending over a period of two or three years and by the time he is declared cured the medical adviser has ensured that he will not be a source of infection to others and that as far as is possible all chances of a recrudescence of the disease have been removed.

JAN 17 1942

This is not more than South Africa can do. Instead, we are willing to spend so many thousands of pounds on inadequately staffed hospitalisation which at best does us as much good as has already been outlined above.

And in order that the combat of V.D., should be successful the campaign to enlighten the African on preventive measures must not be confined to urban areas. Clinics where treatment and free information may be obtained need to be established in every rural location or reserve as well as in urban locations, adequately staffed.

The very attitude of the medical officer must not be of a moralist with very "pessimistic views on the morals of the savage." He must be out to fight, not the patient's morals, but the patient's disease. Too many "good" people to-day, quite sincere and meaning all good by their attitude, help the spread of these diseases by frowning contemptuously on their victim—helping only to make the victim recoil from scientific treatment and haunt the environs of the medical charlatan.

JAN 17 1942

Whilst medical help is urgently needed, sight must not be lost of factors, mostly economic, that make the African such fertile ground for these particular diseases. Overcrowding in the reserves forces Africans into seeking work in urban areas where they are housed in large compounds or barracks. This form of housing is one of the most immoral pieces of conserving supplies of labour because it is directly at the expense of the Black Man's health.

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If South Africa wants to conserve her already dwindling supplies of labour—as Professor W. M. Macmillan has already warned the country—and if she wants to be an A 1 nation she must exert herself more fully and honestly to give the African in towns opportunities to lead a healthy home life. It must be realised that the African is not an animal that can thrive very well, amidst the complex factors that enter into life in the modern world, torn from the balancing influences of a home.

JAN 17 1942

As long as South Africa views this problem with one eye cocked against its economic aspects, Venereal Diseases will continue to constitute a drain on the country's finances only to maintain ever-increasing palliative services. The problem of the spread of Venereal Diseases cannot be solved apart from that of low wages for African workers.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Liberia Will Try to Maintain Peace

APR 18 1942

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Following the recent arrival of President Barclay, Dixon Brown, postmaster general, informed diplomatic representatives that Liberia's foreign policy is to remain at peace with all nations of the world.

APR 18 1942

"Situated as we are as a buffer state, wedged between colonies of the powerful belligerents, Britain and France, we cannot hope to remain unaffected. The people of the country should be assured, however, that the government will endeavor to stand clear of all entanglements," he stated.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# JAIL 3 WHITE 'AGITATORS' IN SOUTH AFRICA

12/5/42

## Arrested For Threatened Strike To Enforce Color Bar

(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored) — As a result of Jim Crow practices and recriminations by white mine workers of Northern Rhodesia against native workers, which some time ago precipitated a riot and bloodshed, three white agitators have been arrested for subversive activities in the famous Rhodesia copper belt.

The men under arrest are C. W. S. Maeyer, F. S. Maybank and J. P. Theunissen. An official statement by the British Colonial office in London stated: "As it has become clear during the past few months that certain elements on the copper belt have been deliberately fomenting an agitation of a subversive character, directed against the war effort, the government of Northern Rhodesia has found it necessary to detain certain of the individuals concerned.

12/5/42

"The governor has sent a message to officials at various branches of the Mineworkers' union, informing them of the action taken by the government, and saying that he appeals to them with confidence to use their influence to prevent any disorders. He has made it clear that the government is fully resolved to take all necessary steps to maintain law and order."

### Fear For Production

Maybank and Maeyer are officials of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers union and Theuissen is employed in the copper mines at Launshya. A spokesman for the colonial office, speaking of the arrests, said: "The Mineworkers union on the copper belt is exclusively European and aims at keeping the best jobs for Europeans. As so many of its members are key men, it is in a position to hold up production."

It was recalled that in 1940, the European workers went on strike for higher wages. At that time they were receiving 20 shillings per day of eight hour shift. After negotiations with the management, they were granted a war bonus bringing their wages up to L.75 per month. As a consequence of which the Africans also struck and rioting occurred. Several natives were killed when police and troops were called in to suppress the disturbance. However, the Africans got an increase from two shillings per day to three shillings and additional rations.

12/5/42

The arrested labor leaders requested some months ago that the governor should discuss with the union certain proposals then before the legislative council. According to government statement, most of the union's demands have been granted. After many concessions had been made to the white miners the union gave an undertaking last January to make no more demands.

The government is afraid that the natives might go on strike again and hold up copper production should the white workers down tools.

12/5/42

In Northern Rhodesia, like the Union of South Africa, the white workers are considered the "labor aristocrats." They have a monopoly on all skilled and semi-skilled jobs for which they receive a minimum wage of 20 shillings per day. Colored workers are not allowed to join the Mine Workers union, which excludes them under the color bar clause. The existence of the color bar in industry is one of the biggest grievances of the native workers in Africa.

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# ETHIOPIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

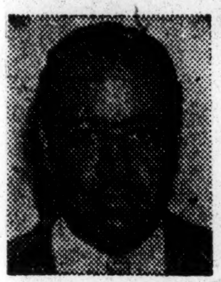
Dec. 27, 1942

By Ben Davis, Jr.

The Worker
New York, N.Y.

LEND-LEASE aid has, at last, been granted to Ethiopia, first victim of the mad onrush of the Axis bandits toward world domination. Haile Selassie has been restored to the throne in Addis Ababa, and Ethiopia is now a full fledged member of the United Nations--the 30th nation to sign the declaration. Congratulations to the brave Ethiopians and to the United Nations.

This small kingdom, symbol of the aspirations of the black people of Harlem, the Chicago South Side, Mississippi and all over the world, is now an official member of the family of white, yellow and brown peoples fighting for the destruction of Hitler and all his works.



Ben Davis, Jr.

This is no "war of races," but a knockdown, drag out fight by all races, creeds and colors who prefer freedom to slavery. When Ethiopia, in a recent message to President Roosevelt, offers her all to the cause of the United Nations it is recognition that she can only hold what she has and advance further if there is a complete military victory of the United Nations over Hitler and his satellites.

Eight years ago when Ethiopia was first invaded by Mussolini the world was considerably bestirred, but not bestirred enough, thanks to the Munichites in America, Britain and France who tried to appease Hitler's little man by giving him the Negro kingdom. The Negro people of America marched, in Harlem and elsewhere, alongside their white anti-fascist brothers in the labor movement and various people's organizations.

DEC 27 1942

The restoration of Ethiopia's independence — notwithstanding the limitations upon her soverignty—indicates that there are forces far more powerful in this war, than the power of any statement made by a single national leader, as important as those statements are.

The dominant section of the English imperialists, who were led by Chamberlain, the appeaser, now find themselves compelled to fight for the return of the very independence of Ethiopia which they turned over to Hitler's puppet. The principles of the Atlantic Charter, of the Four Freedoms, which are the spur for the people to hasten the doom of Hitler, demands this result.

Dec. 27, 1942

Imperialist statemen cannot deny this avalanche of marching mankind, although they yield begrudgingly point by point, and freedom by freedom. "...Even conscious imperialists have been conscripted by history for a war which is essentially anti-imperialist," writers Earl Browder in "Victory--and After." The Worker, N.Y., N.Y.

As the people see the need of offering their very lives for their country against Hitler barbarism, so they see the need of tearing down the barriers of racial discrimination, and the onerous imperialist exploitation which stands in the way of victory coming at the quickest time with the least cost.

That's why getting the peoples in motion in all phases of the war effort is the key to victory. NOT so long ago the Navy Department was writing letters from Washington that the best interests and morale of the Naval forces required that Negroes serve only a messmen in the Navy. The officials have had to take a couple of bites out of those letters; for Negroes have been inducted for combat service. The Worker

This reversal of policy was only a matter of months. The token induction of Negroes just as the token employment of Negroes is by no means sufficient. Whole letters will have to be eaten before we win the war in the quickest time at the least cost.

The imperative logic of military necessity, of people in motion for equality, of the heroism of Dorie Miller the gallant patriotism of Joe Louis, and thousands of Negroes in and out of the armed forces who are fighting for victory are gathering irresistible momentum. They can, must and will scale new heights of freedom, because that is what we need for victory. Woe to defeatists, Fifth Columnists, hesitators and vacillators who stand in the way of the march of history.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# VOICE OF NATION'S YOUTH

DEC 6 1941

## Africans Lack Initiative And Enterprise---------

### Says Elijah E. M. Cele

-6a

The world refuses to fondle, pat and spoil those who inhabit it. Life, as interpreted by what we see happening around us everyday, is a struggle to the man who really lives. Indolence and stagnation are the last things this our world will tolerate; one must move; either forward or backward.

The man who really lives realises that, if he is to find a place for himself under the sun, he must "throw his soul into gear and pull out." He realises that it is he, and not somebody else, who is the architect of his destiny.

The Bantu are very often accused of laziness and lack of initiative and enterprise. If we want to be honest with ourselves, we should certainly admit that these accusations are not altogether unfounded. I shall not be tempted -- and I contend that all good Africans should not be tempted— to be blind to facts and to allow racial prejudice to influence our judgment and opinions. We should always remember that he is a wise man who owns his shortcomings.

The accusation that as a race we are lazy, while there may be cases which seem to support it, is not supported by facts. While it is not my desire to enlarge on this subject [i.e. that of our being accused of laziness], I might, at this juncture, say that when one sees how, as a race, we glaringly lack —for, indeed, we do, much to our shame—initiative and enterprise, one might be tempted to think, and thus to give it as one's opinion, that as a race the Bantu are indolent.

I call it a sign of lack of initiative and enterprise on our part to ask —sometimes to beg— for outside help in a case where, with good leadership and willingness to lend a hand on the part of those to be led, we could do without it. Far too often we hear some leaders when faced with say, some financial difficulty, saying: "We shall ask our white friends to lend us a hand......" Our leaders, whoever they may be, should endeavour to see that this practice is discontinued, for not only is it a bad reflection on them, but, in addition to giving "our white friends, the impression that we are incapable of self-help and should, therefore, be treated as a child race for a long time to come, it encourages the African masses not to cultivate the quality of independence.

I am convinced that it is time the Bantu appreciated the true significance of the gospel of self-help.

Again, it is a sign of what, if not of lack of initiative and enterprise on our part, if we are contented with seeing non-Bantu traders doing booming businesses in Native areas where some of us could easily do the same? The writer may be excused if this remark savours of politics for it is not his wish to be entangled in the political net. The writer's ardent desire is merely to point out those facts which every thinking man or woman sees and is aware of.

What was said to Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, namely, that they would get nothing except by the sweat of their brow, should spur everyone to a greater determination to look life straight in the eye.

There is sufficient evidence to show that the price to pay for indolence and lack of initiative is greater. The pitiable events that occur around us daily bring it home to us very forcibly that indolence will bring only much suffering in its wake.

It, therefore, behoves everyone to attempt to find a place for himself in the world and to realise that happiness will come only after a struggle—and it might be a very painful one.

ELIJAH E. M. CELE

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Movie Lines

Newsweek [illegible]

MAR 23 1942

Travelogue Producer James A. Fitzpatrick, partly financed by both Mexico and the U. S., is preparing a Technicolor film on modern Mexico for distribution by M-G-M in May . . . Paul Muni and Luise Rainer, Chinese husband and wife in "The Good Earth," will be teamed by RKO in "China Sky," another Pearl Buck story . . . Britain's Ministry of Information is turning out simplified silent films minus all camera tricks to dramatize the war effort to illiterate African colonials. A commentary is supplied, to be read off by local interpreters in the native dialect . . . The plethora of pictures with international settings is a boon to linguistic actors, with such varied accents as Turkish, Polynesian, Hindu, Chinese, Japanese, and French in demand.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

PAUL ROBESON

# Pearl Buck, Robeson to Discuss Role of Colonies

MAR 23 1942

Pearl S. Buck, noted American author and authority on the Far East, and Paul Robeson, celebrated American artist, will be featured participants at a mass public rally at Manhattan Center, April 8, which will discuss the stake of Negro and Colonial peoples in a victory of the United Nations over fascism, and the vital role they can play in speeding that victory.

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The meeting will be under the auspices of the Council of African Affairs, 8 W. 40th St.

Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, stated that "the mobilization of all colonial peoples is essential if we are to prevent another Singapore. The tremendous manpower of these peoples and the great resources of the colonial areas must immediately be brought into the fight to assure speedy victory."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association will be chairman of the meeting. Other speakers will be announced later.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# National Union Of African Youth [Nuay]

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DEC 13 1941

S.r,

Allow me, Sir, once more through the medium of your valued paper to issue this official statement for the information of the public in general and young Natal in particular.

Since our first appearance, in your columns, now eleven months ago, much has taken place, that has culminated in the birth of the above movement which was formally constituted on the 13th of July 1941.

Eleven months ago, when we sounded the call, the faint hearted and defeatist dared to challenge the feasibility of organising the young people at this panicky period, but the wonderful response we have had, left us in no doubt about the sense of responsibility of the youth of swarthy Africa, testifying that eleven months ago, we read the inarticulate aspirations of the people aright: for we postulated then, that the youth of Africa were not behind any in national consciousness and in the willingness to offer their whole selves in National Service.

May I repeat then, a few thoughts, the substance of which was foreshadowed in the "Ilanga" of the 7th May, 1941 to indicate what we stand for.

(a) While we realise that there are hardships and difficulties under which the nation labours; while we realise the ability and the duty of the Government to solve these problems for the people, we realise much more the fact that reforms which are external to the people themselves, e.g. Political Rights alone, are at best part only of the nation's need to-day. Hence we address our energies first and foremost to making African youth better men and women, enlightened, efficient, and devoted to the National ideal.

This does not in any way minimise our respect for organisations engaged in the political aspect of the struggle—this should serve merely to clarify our standpoint.

(b) We believe that national liberation is a worthy ideal, which must be bought at high price, hence we prepare our youth for self-sacrifice—through sacrifice and not charity or eternal petitions to the powers that be.

(c) We are aware of the major difficulties facing the nation to-day, Poverty, Disease, Ignorance, Lack of opportunity etc. We are resolved to fight these directly and indirectly with all our might, placing premium on comprehensive general national advancement, nor are we unmindful of the magnitude of the task, nor the fact that these problems cannot be solved by some "wave of the magical wand," some formula, some particular form of economic club alone.

In short we stand for a new and better Africa, in which the African shall be able to measure up to the highest obligations and attainments expected of a civilized, free people.

Let me also say that being a national organisation, we are non-competitive. We are pledged to a policy of respect for the ventures of others who in various ways endeavour to better the lot of the African. And while we bear allegiance to no existing organisation, we bear hostility to none, and, in practice shall have occasion to co-operate with existing organisations.

Though this letter is official, at best it is a Press statement. We have our official constitution.

The following are the men who have been entrusted with the management and direction of the affairs of the Nuay:— M. T. Moerane, Director of Services; Chief A. J. Luthuli, Secretary for Finance; G.N.C. Buthelezi, Secretary for Field Services; M. J. Gumede, Secretary for Organisation; J.K. Ngubane, Secretary for Information.

Inquiries should be sent to any of the above, at Box 2227, Durban, or to M.T. Moerane, Umphumulo Institute, P.O. Maphumulo, or to J.K. Ngubane 128 Umgeni Road, Durban.

M. T. MOERANE.
(Director of Services)

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Ask Churchill To Give Facts

MAR 14 1942

## Nigerians Say Speech Of September 9 Left An Unfavorable Impression

LONDON — Declaring that Mr. Churchill's speech in Parliament on September 9, has created an "unfavorable impression in Africa," representatives of 20,000,000 Africans in Nigeria have sent a cablegram to the British Prime Minister asking him to explain the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter and its application to the colored races.

In his speech, Mr. Churchill said: "At the Atlantic meeting we had in mind, primarily, the restoration of the sovereignty, self-government and national life of the States and nations of Europe now under Nazi yoke . . . so that is quite a separate problem from the progressive evolution of self-governing institutions in the regions and peoples which owe allegiance to the British Crown."

The first African spokesman, Nnandi Azikiwe, editor of The African Pilot, to answer Mr. Churchill, declared: "That a British prime minister could utter such a statement during an unparalleled destructive war, which has cost the colonial peoples their material resources and man-power is, indeed, a revelation. What, now, must we expect to be our fate after the war? Must we believe in platitudes? . . . Indeed, the 'Four Freedoms' may be said to be good enough for 'the States and nations of Europe', but when the interpretations are applied to us, 'that is quite a separate problem'.

"Good God! And the words are straight from the lips of our Prime Minister," Mr. Azikiwe said.

In the meantime, Africans and the West Indians in London are determined to have their respective countries and peoples included within the meaning of the Atlantic Charter. They have organized a representative delegation to discuss the matter with the secretary of state for the colonies.

Several members of the House rose to the defense of the colonials. Dr. Haden Guest, Laborite, demanded the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination in the empire, and asked why more use was not being made of native troops. Sir Percy Harris, Liberal, said:

"There was real suspicion that the Prime Minister was the obstacle to any constitutional change, and his opposition to the passage of the India Bill through the House of Commons in 1935 justified that suspicion. A statement from him now that he was prepared to recognize the right of India to full parnership in the war would make a profound impression. If Mr. Churchill would hold out the hand of friendship and equality to the Indian people it would make a great difference to the course of the war."

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

MAR 14 1942

NEWS of the immediate erection of a new 400 bed Non-European Hospital at Coronation Township, Johannesburg, is very welcome indeed. The completion of this hospital, in addition to the 30 beds for Non-European tuberculosis patients at the old chronic sick home at Rietfontein will undoubtedly help to relieve the incredible over-crowding at the Johannesburg Non-European Hospital.

For many months past, readers of "Umteteli" have been acquainted with the sad state of Non-European hospitalisation in the Transvaal, and this paper will not cease in its efforts to ensure that the needs of the population for decent health services are being met.

While General Pienaar's announcement is a step in the right direction, his speech on Tuesday contains a number of features likely to create continued uneasiness in this matter. He said that the revenue of the Province had fallen short of estimates and that it was therefore impossible to embark upon a comprehensive hospitalisation plan at present. He also said that the provision of hospitals should really be a matter for the State and not for the Province.

At the same time, the legal position is, as pointed out by the Prime Minister the other day, that the Provinces are legally responsible for the provision of hospitals.

It is, of course, well and good to argue about the legal responsibility, but at the same time it must be remembered that lives are being lost through shocking hospital overcrowding and that many people who require urgent medical attention, cannot obtain it.

This is a truly disgraceful state of affairs and one not worthy of a great country like South Africa.

We fully agree with General J. J. Pienaar that the State and not the Provinces should bear the burden of hospital provision. But in the meantime no one should be allowed to shift the responsibility, on to somebody else while people urgently in need of medical treatment are kept suffering.

While the Government loan, which will enable the erection of the Coronation Township Hospital, may perhaps be regarded as a forerunner of a coming change in policy, the case of public health services would be much better served if the State were to take over immediately the provision and care of hospitals.

Only in this way can one of the most burning questions be solved satisfactorily.

56a-1942

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Factors That Hinder African Progress

MAR 2 1942
FEB 7 1941

Sir,

In my July article when at Utrecht, I wrote on "Leading Factors and Hints to African Success" and today I comment on "Factors that hinder African Progress." The general attitude towards the European is that "Africans are denied of all rights, depressed and underpaid." I say this is "True and Good." I say it is good because "Misfortune sharpens genius" and "comfort forgets itself. This attitude is so deep in the African's mind that his concentration and attention are absorbed by the same attitude hence he overlooks the "European goodness" and the most important is apparently the remark of the unrighteousness of the European with his brutal and unchristian-like rules and pick-up vans; and forgetting the very most important.

FEB 7 1941

On Sunday October 26 I attended the African National Business Association at the Inch-cape hall in Johannesburg where I heard R. V. Selope-Thema, M.R.C. give a lecture on "Nationalism." In all African meetings, Africans ask, "When are the Pass-laws abolished? How can we get rid of the Pick-up van? For what is this worrisome Special pass? When are the salaries increasing? etc. etc." and forget to attend National Meetings" said Mr. Thema. This is so true, so much so that they do not only forget to attend National meetings to share ideas and plans for improvement but also even to enroll in the National Co-Operative Societies such as under the management of B. J. Malinga, B.A.A.C.P. in Durban and the "Pan-African stores and General Services Ltd." under A. D. Mdontswa in Johannesburg This attitude hinders African Progress for they "worry over worries" and forget "Unity is power" and that "God helps those who help themselves" and so strive for self-improvement. If all Africans attend meetings, support co-operative societies, support African Business etc., there can be no need to crave for European employment and when the Europeans are short of labour, they will be bound to raise salaries and so up the ladder we go.

FEB 7 1941

Such gentlement as Dr. J. L. Dube, Ph.D. M.R.C. of Ohlange, with his Ohlange Institute, "Ilanga" newspaper and powers of organisation; R. V. Selophe Thema, M.R.C. of Johannesburg with his untiring powers of organisations and fair representation of Afrian views; R. G. Baloyi, M.R.C. of Alexander Township, with his heavy Commercial powers; A. W. Geo Champion, of Durban with his wonderful influence, loyalty to his people and inborn ability of organising; Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A. of the Cape, with his educational power and newspaper; H. Selby Msimang, of Driefontein, Ladysmith formerly of Bloemfontein, with his untiring enthusiasm in African Organisations; A. D. Mdontswa, of Johannesburg with his presentation of easy means of National Improvement; R.R.R. Dhlomo, of the "Bantu World" in Johannesburg, with his amazing powers of drafting manuscripts for National Books; R. T. Caluza M.A., B.Sc., of Adams College, with his talented Musical ability and commercial powers etc. are very good examples for imitations.

(BY FORCY B. G. GREGORY)

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# TRUSTEESHIP

JAN 31 1942

GENERAL SMUTS' recent speech to the South African Institute of Race Relations at Cape Town brought the strong light of realism to bear on the relationship between African and European. The question of trusteeship has been much debated, but, chiefly owing to lack of knowledge of its meaning and implications, little agreement has ever been reached on it.

Now, at last, interpretation has been provided. As General Smuts pointed out, there is a tendency to hark back to the idea of superiority and to lay undue emphasis on the idea of the mastery, overlordship and domination of the guardian over the ward. The whole concept of trusteeship, however, is one of benefit for the ward and not for the trustee. There exists a sacred trust, and, as General Smuts said "It is this point of view that we have to put into practice."

In a question such as that of trusteeship, the long view must be taken; it will be of vital importance in generations to come, and it concerns not only South Africa, but the whole of the African Continent. It is appropriate, then, that the Prime Minister's declaration should be made at the time that the Pan-American Conference was sitting, for both General Smuts and President Roosevelt possess the broad concept of Hemisphere Politics as against narrow nationalism.

JAN 31 1942

General Smuts looks forward to the day when the "Good Neighbour" policy will apply throughout Africa: the major problem of that policy undoubtedly will be the relationship between European and African, and we hope that General Smuts' definition of trusteeship will mark the beginning of a new and better era in the relationship between the two peoples of Africa.

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West Africa
London, England

# Chiefs Are Gaoled On Charges Of Kidnapping

MAR 9 1942

ONDO (BM)—The sentences of 10 and 14 years' imprisonment passed by Mr Justice Jackson, Assistant Judge, Warri Province, on Chiefs Legbira and Ajadi respectively, for kidnapping will it is believed, serve as a deterrent to those who indulge in child stealing here.

The case had been on since September 1941, and in all 13 persons were arraigned by the Police.

In the course of the prosecution, evidence was given to show that the children were kidnapped to be offered as sacrifice to the Ora by execution in a bush outside the town.

FEB 13 1942

As the Court could not find sufficient evidence to convict 11 of the accused persons, they were accordingly discharged.

But the Court was satisfied with the evidence given against the two Chiefs Leghira and Ajadi, who were found guilty and sentenced as stated above.

West Africa
London, England

# The School-Year Opens

AFTER the long Christmas holidays, our schools and colleges are beginning to resume their activities for the new year. Most of the schools all over the country have resumed work and already plans are being made for the new year and we want, in this leader, to wish the teachers and pupils a progressive year.

There are many aspects of our school life that are not what they should be. Quite often, such aspects of school life have come in for criticisms in the Press, and we can only wish that teachers and school principals will give their closest study to these criticisms and see where improvements can be made.

5-60

One very important aspect of school life much justly criticised is the inadequate feeding of children and its evil effort on the health of the pupils In this respect, it is most disconcerting that even highly placed educational men in the Provinces are alleged to place very little value on the feeding of those in their charge.

JAN 28 1942

This is a grievous fault which the Education Department should watch and visit with serious punishment. Another aspect of our school life which requires yet more attention is the training of the pupils to make good use of their hands and develop initiatives. We hope that during the present year due notice will be taken of these points.

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West Africa
London, England

# Mixed Farming Schools

THE scheme just started by the Agricultural and Education Departments in Oyo, in co-operation with the Oyo Native Administration, is a welcome practicalisation of the much preached doctrine of "back to the land." For a long time, this doctrine had meant no more than an empty talk to most people who were provided with no means of putting them into practice.

The scheme is no doubt a move in the right direction, since it has been stressed over and over again that this is an agricultural country. Here, then, is a start to make many a young man realise his ambition, to use his hand and head.

JAN 31 1942

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The scheme, as it is, provides the means of training only a limited number of youths, but we have no doubt that in due course the number of those in training will be increased to take in a fairly large group of literate youths. This, no doubt, will depend on the encouragement received from the students and people generally.

We congratulate the Oyo Native Administration, the Agricultural and Education Departments on launching out such a laudable scheme. We hope that within a short time, the institution will become a progressive centre for the training of youths from other divisions and that other Administrations will follow this example Nigeria needs many more mixed farming schools.

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West Africa
London, England

# European Assistant Secretary Of Town Council Is Going

JAN 27 1942

It is unofficially understood that Mr Angus McNab, European Assistant Secretary of the Lagos Town Council, may shortly relinquish his appointment here temporarily.

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In connection with this report, it is further understood that this relinquishment is occasioned by the circumstances which necessitate the secondment of this Town Council official for special duties in other parts of the Empire, probably in East Africa.

As a result, the salary of the officer in question will only be paid in part by the Lagos Town Council and the part not paid will accrue to the Council and go to relieve part of the expenditure which the Council finds to be mounting every day.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Readers of the "West African Pilot" will recall that recently we criticised the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries in the Lagos Town Council, one an African and the other a European (vide "Pilot"

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# Watch South Africa

WE are no alarmists but we believe that a stitch in time saves nine. Before the war, we sounded several well-timed warnings most of which were pooh poohed then. But in the last few months efforts are being made energetically to adjust situations.

FEB 4 1942

Our keynote today is: "Watch South Africa." We admire the zest and energy of this youthful country. We feel proud at the tremendous strides of this young member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It appears, however, that South Africa is destined to play a by-no-means inferior part in the future control of this continent, judged by the sentiments expressed by South African leaders and the economic realities of the present war.

FEB 4 1942

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Now that Nazi agents are reported to be engaged in acts of sabotage in South Africa, it is time Great Britain paused and considered certain factors in connection with this young member-State of the British Commonwealth.

West African Pilot
Lagos

Nazi sympathisers are known to thrive in South Africa. South Africa is busy establishing markets in Africa for her manufactures. South Africans have insisted on their being consulted with reference to the future of the African continent. South Africa is fast becoming a militry power. Added to this is a rider: Is it not significant that, so far as we know, no South African troops or material of war have been used for combat purposes beyond the confines of Africa? Watch South Africa.

56a-1942

## ETHIOPIA'S REQUESTED LOAN AND TREATY

The Comet - Nigeria

NOV 29 1941

It is rather generally known that some time ago the Emperor of Ethiopia submitted a draft treaty to the British and added thereto a request for a loan to enable the Ethiopian Government to proceed with the complete re-organisation of that unfortunate country. A rather long time has elapsed since that request was made and, upon the Emperor's request for a reply to his communication to enable him to proceed with those urgent reforms which he had outlined, Mr. Winston Churchill is reported to have replied: "I beg your Majesty not to be distressed by the delay attached to the signing of the treaty. The delay arises because the British Government wishes nothing to exist in the treaty which could be interpreted as binding to your sovereign rights or to the independence of Ethiopia. What you have just heard proves that the agreement on which we are to base our work will be signed in the *near future*". In our opinion, the terms "binding to your sovereign rights or the independence of Ethiopia", appears to our undiplomatic minds as being rather ambiguous. We are quite aware that England's Prime Minister is experiencing a rather hectic time just now, but it should be realised that the Emperor finds himself in a similar condition owing chiefly to the democratic reforms which he is endeavouring to introduce, despite the latent opposition of some of his old-fashioned and undemocratic chiefs, but he is nevertheless proceeding with a herculean task which cannot effectively be accompanied without the conclusion of the treaty and the acquisition of the loan. It should also be borne in mind that the darker races within the British Empire who are active and loyally supporting the British Government's war effort are anxiously looking forward to the complete restoration of Ethiopia's complete independence without any diplomatic strings, whatever. These peoples may be inarticulate but they are not brainless. Hence, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Prime Minister of England will not unduly delay his decision upon The Emperor's natural request for that signature and loan.

56a

NOV 29 1941

NOV 29 1941

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# Twenty Million Africans Ask Churchill To Explain Atlantic Charter Meaning

Courier — Pittsburgh Penn.

56a

FEB 7 - 1942

**By Our London Correspondent**

LONDON, Feb. 5. (Censored)—The following cablegram has been sent to the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill on behalf of 20 million Africans in Nigeria, the largest British colony on the West Coast of Africa, according to an official statement from Downing street. Here is the full text of the message to the Prime Minister:

"Understand you stated in Commons that Atlantic Charter not applicable to colored races in Colonial Empire, and that the 'restoration of sovereignity, self-government, and national life' is applicable only to the states and nations of Europe.

"Must we assume that the Deputy Prime Minister's statement to the West African Students' Union of London that the Atlantic Charter would benefit the colored races as well as white, is misleading and unauthorized?

"Are we fighting for the security of Europe to enjoy Four Freedoms while West Africans continue prewar status?

FEB 7 - 1942

"On behalf of the Protectorate and Colony of Nigeria, we respectfully request clarification of the Atlantic Charter regarding Nigeria.

"This will enable us to appreciate the correct bearing of 21 million Nigerians in the sea of international politics."

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Liberian Airfield Is Rushed

FEB 6 - 1942

### To Receive U. S. Planes Flown Across Atlantic

56a

MONROVIA, Liberia.—(ANP)—American engineers are rushing work on the airfield being constructed here to receive United States planes flown across the Atlantic from Brazil for use in the war against the Axis nations.

Located near Monrovia, the capital city, the field is being built by the Firestone Tire and Rubber company and will be the main eastern terminus of the new aerial ferry and transport service operated by the Pan-American airways. It was authorized last August 19 by President Roosevelt. Pan-American will also operate transport planes over the same route to carry planes' parts and to return ferry crews.

FEB 6 - 1942

From a military point of view, Liberia, which is actually about the size of the state of Ohio, lies in a strategic position. It is within easy striking distance of Dakar, the Vichy-controlled French port coveted by the Nazis.

This little nation is also important as a rubber center since Asiatic sources are now closed to America. Rubber plantations are growing steadily in size. Americans hold options on nearly 1,000,000 acres and have explored up to 100.000 acres. Currently around 20,000 natives are working on these plantations under more than 100 American supervisors.

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East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

## FUND FOR INJURED AFRICANS

JAN 3 - 1942

THE Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. A. R. Thorburn, has opened a relief fund for the families of the killed and injured in the accident to the train carrying passengers to Orlando Township on Christmas Eve.

During his visit to the Non-European Hospital on Christmas Day, Mr. Thorburn spoke to many of the injured people, and told them that everything possible would be done to help them in their trouble.

It was stated on Saturday that all money given to the fund would be used to help the families of the killed and injured, and that no money would be used to pay the cost of running the fund.

56a

JAN 3 - 1942

Mr. Thorburn himself started the fund with a gift of £25. The Bishop of Pretoria has also given £25. On Monday afternoon, £100 had already been collected.

Many people have expressed the hope that the families of the victims will not suffer financial loss because of the tragedy.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# The Mayor For Distres

JAN 3 - 1942

Deeply moved by the tragic results of the train smash at Langlaagte on Christmas Eve, the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. A. R. Thorburn, has decided to open a relief fund for the Native families which have lost a breadwinner or mother in the crash, and to tide the families of the seriously injured over the period of convalescence. Conributions may be sent to the Mayor's Office, City Hall, and will be suitably acknowledged.

The Mayor visited the wards of the injured men, women and children in the Non-European Hospital on his Christmas morning rounds, expressed his deep sympathy with them and the families of the 24 who were killed, and said he would see that everything possible was done to alleviate distress arising from the accident.

A welfare officer of the Municipal Non-European and Native Affairs Department ascertained that nine of the dead came from Orlando and at least five from Pimville. Several have not not yet been identified. The names and addresses were also obtained of the families of the injured. Efforts will be made to get into touch with all the families affected and to do what can be done to relieve hardship.

JAN 3 - 1942

### APPEAL TO PUBLIC

"The public can play a very great part in helping to relieve any distress by giving money," said Mr. L. I. Venables, assistant manager of the department. "We can give the assurance that any sums sent to the Mayor will be properly administered and that every penny will go to the assistance of the families, without any deductions for administration. Among the the dead and the seriously injured are many men and women on whose earnings big families depend. They are now suffering hardship which the public can greatly allevaite by a generous response."

JAN 3 - 1942

Enquiries at the police laboratories revealed that the 24 dead consisted of three women, one child and 20 men. Fourteen men had families, who are now without means of support unless the mother goes to work, with consequent neglect of her children.

One family of eight sat round a little Christmas tree with second-hand scraps of decorations, waiting deep into the night for the father to come home with a few Christmas presents and some special food, only to find on Christmas morning that the father was among the dead in the accident.

In other cases the breadwinner of the family will be incapacitated for several weeks, if not longer.

It is these people, who have no savings or other assistance to fall back upon, that need special help from the public, the Mayor said.

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

# NATIVE TRUST TAKEN TO TASK

## Land Restrictions Criticised

JAN 31 1942

The policy of the Native Land Trust was criticised at the annual meeting of the council of the South African Institute of Race Relations last Thursday week. The council decided to draw up a statement for submission to the Government showing the weakness of the trust policy.

Senator J. D. Rheinallt Jones said a serious position had recently arisen in the Transvaal, where the tenants of land controlled by the trust resented restrictions imposed on them. Absentee landlords had in the past permitted the Natives to cultivate their land in any way they pleased. Now that the trust had taken over, restrictions had been imposed to protect the land from deterioration. The Natives did not understand the need for the restrictions, and the utmost tact would be needed to solve the difficulties which had arisen.

JAN 31 1942

The trust should abandon the practice of giving Natives very small allotments. The allotments were not large enough to enable the Native peasant to support himself without going into the towns to work some months in the year. It might also be desirable to permit Natives to lease land in European areas, not as owners but as tenants.

Senator E. H. Brookes said that Natal had so far benefited very little from the new trust policy. Province was negligible and the Zulu people were disappointed. The amount of land bought in that There was great reluctance on the part of the trust to allow individual purchases of land. Collective farms under State control might be a good thing, but until Europeans adopted this system the Natives would never agree that they should do it.

Mr D. B. Molteno, M.P, said enormous prices had been paid by the trust for land. In fact, a "racket" had grown up. The rents payable by Natives or the price paid by them for the land should not be based on the prices paid by the trust to vested interests.

### FREE EDUCATION

It was decided to press for compulsory free education for non-European children between the ages of seven and 14. It will begin with the urban areas and will involve increased subsidies to attain ultimately equal and adequate financial provision for the education of all sections of the population.

JAN 31 1942

A committee will be appointed to work for the achievement of the objects stated in the resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Douglas Buchanan, K.C., a resolution was passed in favour of a full State medical service to cover all sections of the population.

Mrs. H. C. Horwood said that the present public health system was unco-ordinated. It was not possible to maintain a rigid distinction between preventive and curative services, nor between mental and physical health. There were to-day at least four different health authorities, but did not recognise administrative boundaries. A resolution was passed urging the Government to extend invalidity grants to coloured people on the same scale as for Europeans and to raise the grants to a standard adequate to maintain decency and comfort.

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# Rhodesian Amalgamation

## Views of Mr. T. S. Page, M.L.C.

*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

JAN 29 1942

SIR,—The amalgamation issue as regards the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is by no means dead, and though it was considered necessary to postpone discussions at the outbreak of this war, there should be no reason for that postponement to be prolonged until the end of the war.

That aspect of the matter which comes uppermost at a time like this might be put in the form of the questions: "How can we assist in the progress of the war by setting free man-power and material through joining these three territories? Can this be effected? What are the main difficulties? Are they insuperable?"

Here are three neighbouring territories under the British flag. Each has a population of Europeans and Africans in different ratios, but even in Southern Rhodesia, which has the largest European population, the African is largely in the majority. Each territory is largely dependent on the other for many things. Each has its own complete administration from Governor downwards, with separate Customs and immigrations rules restricting communications. There are separate departments for agriculture, veterinary services, education, health and so on, complete with own staff and organisation working separately, with the minimum of co-operation or co-ordination. War effort has recently been co-ordinated and a Secretariat set up in Salisbury, but in no other way has anything been done to simplify matters.

JAN 29 1942

In the cases of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia administration is greatly impeded by their dependence of the wishes and control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Not only are matters of policy referred to him, but many minor subjects and petty details, causing delays and extra and unnecessary work. This was serious in the days of peace, when airmails were regular and speedy; today the position is impossible.

Great Britain is not only bearing the brunt of the war, but is suffering as we are not likely to be called upon to suffer. She is putting every ounce of her weight into the war effort, while we do very little in comparison. Why cannot we see to it that our man-power and effort are the best that can be given? Is there not much waste of both which could be eliminated? Why should it be necessary to maintain large staffs of able-bodied men who are engaged in duties which are triplicated through lack of union? If Great Britain had worked on the lines laid down for these territories, Hitler would have been in London ere this.

JAN 29 1942

What is supposed to be the main obstacle? Divergence of Native policy. Is this divergence real, or is the result of variations caused by a divergence of circumstances? Let those who understand the position get together and work out a solution of any difficulties, real or imaginary. Let us concentrate on getting rid of this duplication and triplication, and let a Greater Rhodesia do its best, as it cannot do now, for King and Empire.

Let us hope that practical results will mature from the conference which is to be held early in the New Year of representatives of these three separate territories which should be united.

JAN 29 1942

Yours faithfully,
TOM S. PAGE.

*Fort Jameson,*
*Northern Rhodesia.*

56a-1942

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

# VOICE OF NATION'S YOUTH

DEC 6 - 1941

## Africans Lack Initiative And Enterprise--------

### Says Elijah E. M. Cele

The world refuses to fondle, pat and spoil those who inhabit it. Life, as interpreted by what we see happening around us everyday, is a struggle to the man who really lives. Indolence and stagnation are the last things this our world will tolerate ; one must move, either forward or backward.

The man who really lives realises that, if he is to find a place for himself under the sun, he must "throw his soul into gear and pull out." He realises that it is he, and not somebody else, who is the architect of his destiny.

The Bantu are very often accused of laziness and lack of initiative and enterprise. If we want to be honest with ourselves, we should certainly admit that these accusations are not altogether unfounded. I shall not be tempted -- and I contend that all good Africans should not be tempted— to be blind to facts and to allow racial prejudice to influence our judgment and opinions. We should always remember that he is a wise man who owns his shortcomings.

The accusation that as a race we are lazy, while there may be cases which seem to support it, is not supported by facts. While it is not my desire to enlarge on this subject [i.e. that of our being accused of laziness], I might, at this juncture, say that when one sees how, as a race, we glaringly lack —for, indeed, we do, much to our shame—initiative and enterprise, one might be tempted to think, and thus to give it as one's opinion, that as a race the Bantu are indolent.

I call it a sign of lack of initiative and enterprise on our part to ask — sometimes to beg— for outside help in a case where, with good leadership and willingness to lend a hand on the part of those to be led, we could do without it. Far too often we hear some leaders when faced with say, some financial difficulty, saying : "We shall ask our white friends to lend us a hand......" Our leaders, whoever they may be, should endeavour to see that this practice is discontinued, for not only is it a bad reflection on them, but, in addition to giving "our white friends, the impression that we are incapable of self-help and should, therefore, be treated as a child race for a long time to come, it encourages the African masses not to cultivate the quality of independence.

I am convinced that it is time the Bantu appreciated the true significance of the gospel of self-help.

Again, it is a sign of what, if not of lack of initiative and enterprise on our part, if we are contented with seeing non-Bantu traders doing booming businesses in Native areas where some of us could easily do the same? The writer may be excused if this remark savours of politics for it is not his wish to be entangled in the political net. The writer's ardent desire is merely to point out those facts which every thinking man or woman sees and is aware of.

What was said to Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, namely, that they would get nothing except by the sweat of their brow, should spur everyone to a greater determination to look life straight in the eye.

There is sufficient evidence to show that the price to pay for indolence and lack of initiative is greater. The pitiable events that occur around us daily bring it home to us very forcibly that indolence will bring only much suffering in its wake.

It, therefore, behoves everyone to attempt to find a place for himself in the world and to realise that happiness will come only after a struggle—and it might be a very painful one.

ELIJAH E. M. CELE.

Kwa-Mandi,
Eshowe.

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Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

# Prison Reform: The Future Of The Medical Aids: Degrees Needed In Social Sciences For Africans

DEC 20 1941

**(BY MARGARET BALLINGER, M.P.)**

**SOME time ago, I mentioned in these columns that the Minister of Justice had appointed a Committee of Enquiry to investigate the working of our penal system. Further information is now to hand on this matter. It appears that the Committee is purely a departmental committee designed to investigate only the matters raised by Senator Hartog in his speech last session in the Senate, particularly the incidence of recidivism, that is, the falling back into crime of people who have once been in gaol.**

It is a great pity the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee are so restricted, particularly as it now appears that the Committee will not take public evidence. However, if the Committee does its business well, it will be bound to review the whole of our penal system as it affects those who fall into its clutches, that is, the treatment given to convicted persons inside our prisons, and the tendency of that treatment to enable them to become law-abiding members of the community, or to strengthen their anti-social tendencies. If it does this, there will be no doubt of the character of its findings, and the way will be paved for a much needed reform in a Department of State which, if not reformed, threatens to become one of the most expensive departments of Government, and one of the least sound, socially.

In the meantime, it is understood that the National Council of African Women will discuss the whole question of prisons and the prison population at its forthcoming conference in Johannesburg, and will draw up a memorandum on the subject as it affects Africans, to be submitted to the Committee of Enquiry.

## The Future Of the Medical Aids

The future of the "Medical Aid". scheme, under which Africans are being trained at Fort Hare, has recently been called in question by two circumstances : first, the inability or the unwillingness of the Department of Public Health to place those students who are now emerging fully qualified under the scheme, and secondly, the decision of the University of the Witwatersrand to give full medical training to Non-Europeans. A Committee of Enquiry, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Douglas Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, is now busy investigating this matter.

DEC 20 1941

It is natural that the provision of full medical training for Non-Europeans should put the value of the medical aid scheme again in question since the scheme was intended to provide both a training and avenues of employment in medicine for Africans so long as full medical training was not open to them in South Africa. The course is too long and expensive for the qualification and opportunities it gives once full medical training is available. At the same time, it will be a great pity if the faculties built up by Fort Hare in connection with the scheme are to cease to be used to their fullest. There is widespread need and there should be plenty of openings for African social workers with a knowledge of the principles of public health and allied subjects, openings which could only be filled adequately by Africans. There is much to be said, therefore, for the institution at Fort Hare, of a Department of Social Sciences which will offer specialisation in public health to those students who feel drawn in that direction. In this way, the faculties of the College could be used to open wider fields of science and occupation to Africans than the Medical Aid Scheme could ever hope to do. This line of development will, I believe, be fully discussed with the Committee of Enquiry which has visited Fort Hare this month, and is also to take evidence in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

## Gleanings From Life

By Jo The Cow

DEC 20 1941

### HEROES OF MY FATHERLAND

5-6a

(From Moments Of Feeling)

You sit down on a cold stone and think what existence means for an African. On him existence does not confer the right to citizenship. It means frustration. You will sometimes become depressed. As you have seen tragedy on every side of the African's life, you sometimes have wondered if your own nation has anything to be proud of in all Creation! Yes, there is much to be proud of. Sometimes you have felt the need for heroes. In difficult times you have wondered why we have been unable to produce heroes—because you have been told that crises beget heroes!

But, no, do not allow suffering to blind your eyes. Think of the greatest heroes of your own race, African Womanhood. They are the heroes of my Fatherland. They are so numerous and so close to you that you cannot see them in their proper perspective in the scheme of things national.

What greater heroes could you have, than they who will constantly give birth to millions of bright souls, that live only to be mauled and crushed by the rigours that a Colour-conscious world has placed in my people's way? These mothers, fated, nay, destined ever to bring forth a new Africa, and to watch their beautiful offspring, jewels of a mother's love, wrecked in front of their eyes, and themselves unwilling spectators—they take it all with philosophic composure and an immortal resolution to live and never succumb, even if God himself allowed (if he could act otherwise) Disease, Poverty, Malnutrition, Repression, Humiliation unbridled freedom to wreak their worst havoc on Africa's emergent soul. These mothers will not waver. Giving birth to children becomes a painful and cruel ordeal under these circumstances — but they will bear all this, and more, these heroes of my fatherland. Their heroism imparts a noble quality of endurance to the nation's character.

What, if their innocent nakedness is the sport of human cormorants that have regard for neither the sacred nor beautiful in the human frame; what, if poverty and dire need will drive them headlong into the arms of the rogue in whose soul beastliness is the prime inheritance from his animal ancestor; what, if the womanhood of my fatherland will be censured by the unprincipled, scorned by the pretentious, raped by the knavish; what, if amidst the inhumanity of excessive wealth, extreme want will force them to tread the crowded streets of our wealthy towns, with infants of blood compound, starving here, dying of malignant disease there; cursed and scorned at the rising of the sun only to be raped at its setting; what, if blows of untold violence shall come in multiple turns, tragic and ruinous—they find the heroes of my fatherland serving their national apprenticeship with immaculate constancy.

They see into the future, you see. They take all that happens with a philosophic smile, behind which is an inflexible will to live. The price is heavy, someone must pay if the nation will live. They pay it gladly — these heroes of my fatherland.

You and I will split hairs on the dialectical, shaping the nation's mind but they give the nation something more precious —stability of character.

It is painful Sir, but God surely meant them for a greater purpose. They take it all with a sigh that comes of unbounded strength, they take it like true martyrs — without a groan, these mothers, heroes of my Fatherland. I admit, God is Necessity and Necessity is God and He is great. I have never loved them the more, nay, I have never felt their greatness as I do now. The power in them makes me tremble, when I realise how we are blind to that which is strentgh in us.

If thou wilt know inhuman frustration, wrecked lives, shattered dreams, suffering that mauls the soul and mutilates the human form — Creation's one of many prides; if thou wilt know the cold steely sting of grief; the cruelty of constant anxiety; the disconcerting feeling of insecurity; if thou wilt know this and all that kills the beautiful in life, go to African mothers — the heroes of my fatherland. They are great Sir. I would be thrice as great as Aggrey and four times as great as the immortal Shaka, but I still would not equal them. The world has never produced finer humans than these women— they are something to be proud of.

They have been born, are being born, shall continue to be born until Africa sits in the councils of the world.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Ilanga lase Natal

Saturday, Dec. 20, 1941.

## Services For Africans

DEC 20 1941

5-6a

At its last session, the Natives Representative Council drew the Government's attention to practices in the Railways and Post Office which aggravate racial friction between Black and White when White clerks whose duty it is to attend to African patrons in these services take undue advantage of the public services to make the African the defenceless victim of their narrow racial prejudices.

A sane and practicable suggestion was made that as the mere provision of separate counters did not solve the problem of segregating the races, Africans should be employed wherever Africans patronised the services.

We, as much as sane thinkers among Europeans, realise that this cannot be a happy country for posterity if our respective attitudes are based on suspicion, ill-feeling and hatred. Actually, Africans have gone almost the whole way to meet the European, in an honest endeavour to understand him and that way to build happier race relations. For instance, we read, write and speak both his official languages; help him to mine this country's wealth at great profit to himself because of our cheap labour and are at great pains to understand his attitude to life and way of living. The response we seem to get for this verges more or less on a repressive attitude, now and then reluctantly philanthropic, and that, mostly when its continuation jeopardises White interests.

Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs and Chairman of the Council said that the end of war would usher in a period of hope for the African. With all due respect for Mr. Smit and with all our esteem for his services in the interests of our welfare, we submit that delaying action now is one way of piling solvable questions for post-war reconstruction when we shall all need all our energy and thought for the very complex situation that shall emerge out of the present holocaust—winning the victory to lose the peace again.

And whilst South Africans—Bantu, European, Asiatic and Coloured—are shedding their blood to ensure to all men, irrespective of colour or creed, freedom from fear, our own Government is placed in the singularly fortunate position of being in circumstances to make a beginning now with the practical ensuring to all men freedom from fear. The employment of Africans in public services patronised by their kinsmen is one field where a very welcome and re-assuring beginning could be made.

DEC 20 1941

56a-1942

# Retirement Of Africans At 55

West African Pilot — [illegible]

THIS Newspaper has always advocated that Africans in the Nigeria Civil Service should be allowed to retire voluntarily after the age of 50, as in the case of the Europeans, and this plea has also been taken up by the Nigeria Civil Service Union which is also fighting for it. But it is always a matter for regret to us when we realise that some Africans, even at the age limit of 55 years, still beg to be retained for a year or two more in the Service. To be retained for what?

NOV 10 1941

The compulsory retirement of Africans, after reaching the age of 55, was re-emphasised in the Legislative Council, in 1937, when one of the African Honourable Members asked a question about it and the Government answered in the affirmative (vide "Gazette" No. 22 of April 1, 1937). Since this is so, what is the justifiable reason for trying to retain men already 55? We know of such cases in some Government departments at present.

On grounds of economy, these men should be made to retire, even if they do not wish to do so. This step is also necessary in order to avoid congestion at the bottom where brilliant young men are aspiring for promotions to posts of responsibility whilst at the top those who have had their days and should go loiter to do so. These men are not even indispensable, because they go on leave from three to six months a year and others do their work. Supposing they die? NOV 10 1941

Some plead that they wish to save a little more to make their old age less burdensome. If before 55, these men cannot cater for their old age, what is the guarantee that they will be able to do so within the few years that will be granted them as extension? Government should always insist on the compulsory retirement of Africans at 55. NOV 10 1941

# Trade Unionism In Nigeria

West [illegible] Lagos

NOV 3 - 1941

NIGERIA, like the rest of the Colonial Empire, has become awakened to the possibilities of trade unionism. Recently, there have been scores of trade unions springing up among us. More than ever before, in the history of this country, the working classes have come to a realisation that they must co-operate for the amelioration of their conditions of service or await their doom patiently like a sheep led to the slaughter.

NOV 3 - 1941

We welcome this renascence among the labouring masses of Nigeria. This awakening is an augury that the people of this country mean to march side by side with the other peoples of the Empire and the world to the new day that is being promised those who are at present suffering under the heels of totalitarian and capitalistic tyrannies. It is a healthy sign that in the march for progress Nigeria is not to be left behind.

Trade unionism should be encouraged in this country to the fullest extent, but Nigerians must understand that in their zeal to form trade unions they should not overshoot the mark. Efficiency should be the keynote of their determination. If that is accomplished, then their claims for better conditions can be pressed home with all the constitutional means at their disposal.

The examples of the Labour Party in Great Britain and of the American trade unions should be beacons to guide the footsteps of Nigerian trade unionists. A central organisation such as the Trade Union Congress of England will help to hasten the day when the power of collective bargaining in this country will be the pivot for the solution of our labour problems. NOV 3 - 1941

# Duse Mohamed Ali

West African Pilot, Lagos

ALTHOUGH he came to live among us, after he had passed his 65th birthday, yet the ten years of his sojourn among us have depicted Duse Mohamed Ali, Founder and Editor-in-Chief of "The Comet," as one who has been a leavening influence in our social and political evolution.

NOV 21 1941

Duse Mohamed Ali is a product of Egypt, North Africa. His spirit revolted against ideologies which were merely definitional and non-functional in their application, and he became a voluntary exile from the land of his birth. His book, "In The Land of the Pharaohs," is still regarded as one of the factors which laid the foundations of the ultimate realisation of Egyptian autonomy.

When he arrived here, barely ten years ago, his indomitable spirit and philanthropy were demonstrated by the founding of "The Comet," which has since served Nigeria creditably. Recently, a change was made in the organisation of "The Comet" and it was converted into a limited liability company, with Mr Ali, we understand, still its redoubtable Editor. That News-Magazine is now published twice a week. NOV 21 1941

On this occasion, the 75th birthday of Duse Mohamed Ali, we take this opportunity of wishing him many happy returns of the day, praying that Allah might spare him many more years of usefulness in the service of the country of his adoption, and the continent of his birth.

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

# Natives Food and Control

DEC 6 - 1941

Giving evidence before the committee of inquiry on Native conditions, in urban areas in Durban recently, Mr. Maurice Webb of the Institute of Race Relations referring to the malnutrition, said that in normal times South Africa artificially raised the price of the Natives staple food-maize in order to subsidise the export of an alleged surplus that the Natives needed but could not afford to buy.

"In the war-time fruit becomes surplus owing to shipping shortage," he continued. "The effect of control so far has been to make the fruit scarce and dear to the ordinary purchaser. In normal times grapes can be bought in bulk at 2d. a lb. Last year with a fruit surplus, they were difficult to obtain at 6d. a lb. Then followed a wasteful distribution of oranges." Mr. Webb suggested that the Government should set its own house in order before asking other employers to improve Native labour conditions. DEC 6 - 1941 He recommended that the Government should pay wages equal to or above the wage determination minima, house all its employees in model houses, provide all its employees with a model balanced diet, recreation facilities, sports grounds, night-schools and adult education facilities.

# The Roosevelt Flying Corps

West African Pilot

THE EMPIRE Air Training Scheme was pooh-poohed by us as an exemplification of Jim Crowism of a type which is bound to create doubt in the minds of Nigerians with reference to their status in the shape of things to come, after the war.

Lagos

NOV 3 - 1941

It is, therefore, a pleasant relief for us to note the efforts being made by Mr J. A. Barker, an African, in order to organize the Roosevelt Flying Corps, which, to all intents and purposes, is an ambitious programme which is capable of realization, provided necessary support is forthcoming from the proper quarters.

NOV 3 - 1941

In order to train Africans to become Pilots, Air-Gunners and Observers, Wireless Operators, and Ground Technicians, the organization must have spacious land, excellent classroom facilities, and first class laboratory equipment. These cost a lot of money. Aviation Instructors are specialists who do not teach or demonstrate without adequate financial considerations.

Despite the difficulties to be faced, we give this project our Editorial blessing and wish it the best of luck in the world. But we must warn those who are organising it that, in order to attain to any degree of success, the following equation is sine qua non: 5 percent Inspiration plus 95 percent Perspiration equals 100 percent Aspiration. With this formula in view, we wish the Roosevelt Flying Corps the success that it deserves.

NOV 3 - 1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

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# Working On The Mines

## APPRECIATION OF THE FREE BIOSCOPE ENTERTAINMENT

DEC 6 - 1941

When the Africans working on the Mines are sitting round and enjoying every minute of the "pictures" (the free bioscope entertainment every week), they do not know how much trouble has been gone to in order that such happy evenings can be arranged. But an immense amount of work has had to be thought out and carried our before the pictures can be screened at the various Compounds on the Witwatersrand.

To show you that the pictures are suitable, we may tell you that every one of them has passed, that is, has been approved by, the Government Censor, before being screened at the various Compounds each week.

DEC 6 - 1941

The Mines are desirous of showing bright pictures that will really interest the Africans, give them pleasure and entertain them; and to this end the Transvaal Chamber of Mines appointed a special Selection Board to choose just those films which the Africans are most likely to enjoy. There have to be many, many films, as you can imagine, to provide for all these free bioscope entertainments every week [87 Compounds]; and these films are stored in a special depot at the W. N. L. A. Compound in Johannesburg and taken from here as required.

DEC 6 - 1941

You have heard what fine hospitals there are on the Witwatersrand. Hospitals are necessary everywhere for building back to health — good health — those who have been ill, and the free bioscope entertainment is given once a week at some of the Mine hospitals. The patients love the bioscope, and who knows but that it helps them to get better all the quicker.

DEC 6 - 1941

In addition to the pictures being shown once a week on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand, they are now screened similarly on the coal mines in the Witbank (Transvaal) area.

Everywhere the Africans appreciate the pictures.

48/41.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun).
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

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# Bantu Municipal Representation

DEC 6 - 1941

In many things pertaining to Bantu welfare Durban has never really felt that she could take the lead and show South Africa what a British city can do for South Africa's cinderella community—the Bantu. In matters of Housing and Health, for instance, she has always had grand schemes, but not much has come of these to set an example for South Africa.

But this did not mean that Durban had lost all its sense of moral justice or those cherished ideals of fairness which the city inherited from its British ancestry.

Not very long ago, the City Council had the courage to fix a reasonable minimum for its Bantu employees. It needed a high sense of duty and justice to pass this, for many White South Africans still allow themselves to believe that in spite of the African's growing efficiency and needs, he can always do with a little less still. Some still naively believe that a few economic advantages for the African will spell the ruin of White South Africa. Durban chose to live above this narrowness and accepted the more reasonable minimum.

But she has not stopped there. Plans are on foot for the placing before Parliament of representations whose outcome is designed to be the election of representatives of the Bantu onto Town Councils.

This is only driving the principle of segregation to its logical conclusion, if Segregation is not to be synonymous with repression. It is, in fact, nothing new to South Africa. By an act of Parliament the Bantu were granted representation in the Union Senate and Assembly. If they can be represented in the country's highest Legislative body, it is only logical that in order to have this machinery work smoothly and faithfully meet the requirements it was designed to satisfy, the Bantu should be represented on smaller legislative bodies too—like the Provincial and the Town Councils.

It is in perfect keeping with the spirit of the Atlantic Charter to grant the African this representation. Town Councils certainly have more to do with the life of Africans than Parliament in matters of detail, and their voice in the former will certainly contribute to a more informed and intelligent appreciation of difficulties that contact between Black and White has raised in the sub-continent.

DEC 6 - 1941

South Africa is a young and growing country. This war has greatly widened the sphere of this country's influence—and now, more than at any other time in her history, South Africa is being called upon to show the world how problems of race contact can be solved. The solution of this will influence, for the good or the bad, the attitude of those countries in Africa which may be entertaining dreams of a United States of Africa—dreams entertained by our own statesmen too.

And as South Africa grows, the so-called "Native Problem" too assumes greater proportions. It is not an issue to be left to indecision and time. That would be fatal for posterity. The Black man has as much staked in it as the White man and upon the regulation of relations between these two depends the happiness or otherwise of Black and White posterity.

DEC 6 - 1941

Foundations for a securer and united South African nation, embracing Bantu, Europeans, Coloureds and Asiatics must be laid now on principles of justice for all men—and Durban's endeavours in this direction deserve the unwavering support of all true South Africans.

56a-1942

# Duty Of Bus Conductors

DEC 10 1941

THERE appears to be a notion among some men engaged in the motor transport industry as bus conductors, that they can be men who do not care for good manners, civility and those other qualities that make good public servants. Some of these men often do things which reveal that they do not know what is their responsibility to the public whom they serve and to the employers who make it possible for them to earn their daily bread.

West African Pilot
Lagos, W. Africa

On this point, the case reported in this Newspaper, a few days ago, in which two bus conductors fought for passengers and had to use teeth on themselves before they could be parted points out that some of these men can be classed as irresponsibles, and being so they are not qualified to be engaged in the public service.

DEC 10 1941

56a

We advise bus owners to be strict with their employers on this score. Civility and good manners count a lot, and any hint that these qualities are absent in any man, or any set of men, should stand against them as bus conductors. In this respect, we commend the action of Messrs J. N. Zarpas in willing to co-operate with their patrons by hearing their complaints.

We hope that the public will make a wise use of this opportunity. Anonymous letters condemn themselves, and are useless. All complaints should be made by responsible persons who really have grievances to make. We also advise other bus owners to imitate this wise move by Messrs J. N. Zarpas and Company.

# No More Discrimination!

West African Pilot
Lagos, W. Africa

NOBODY who has followed the policy of this Newspaper, since its inception four years ago, will accuse us of repetition when once again we refer to the question of race discrimination. It is our pet theme and we have never allowed any opportunity to pass by without preaching the doctrine of race equality and fraternity, not only in the British Empire but throughout the world, because it is our firm and sincere belief that it is the only panacea for the world's ills.

We believe that all the troubles in the world today could be traced to the question of one race, one group or class of people, claiming superiority over and trying to dominate or keep down others whom they consider inferior. We believe that everywhere there is trouble, the gravity of the trouble may always be taken as a sure index of the extent to which one "superior" group or race attempts to repress others.

56a

We believe that no race, class or group of people are superior to others, but that given equal opportunities all races of mankind can rise to the highest pitch according to individual ability and energy. This is why we welcome the recent pronouncement of Mr Ernest Bevin, published elsewhere in this issue, that after this war, there would be no more race discrimination in any part of our great Empire.

DEC 11 1941

Indeed, the utterances of leading labourites like Major Attlee and Mr Bevin have given us heart, as sure indications of a new day for the Empire, when everybody will be given equal opportunity to rise to the best position his ability can carry him in the service of his fellowmen.

# An All-Nigeria Salt Control

DEC 2 1941

WHILST we fully appreciate the efforts being made by the Government to protect the people of Nigeria from salt sharks, we have to submit that stricter measures have still to be taken before anything near a perfect distribution is effected. News reaching us from the Provinces, and what we see in Lagos, have led us to this conclusion.

West African Pilot
Lagos, W. Africa

At Oshogbo, for instance, it is impossible for about 98 per cent of those issued with permits to obtain salt. Whilst the permit holders can obtain no supply, some owing bad debts, or those having "friends" in mercantile "courts" are alleged to be getting ready supply. Of the 100 people who buy salt for retail in that town, only a few sell publicly. Some are alleged to be selling privately at one shilling and six pence per cigarette tin.

We recommend the immediate taking over by Government or Native Administrations of the stocks of salt in this country, to be retailed by responsible officers. We use the word "responsible" with emphasis for there is no length to which the ingenuity of profiteers cannot reach.

56a

DEC 2 1941

In Lagos, we suggest that market sellers should be given more than one bag a week. Strict vigilance should be exercised by the public and the law officers to see that the present arrangements work well. If the hitch continues, we advise that an all-Nigeria salt control system should be instituted.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Appalling Chaos In Native Education

56a

OCT 11 1941

The reasons for the present "appalling chaos" in Native education in the Transvaal were analysed by the Rev. F. A. Winter, C.R., in an address recently delivered to the Education Committee of the Transvaal Teachers' Association.

Father Winter pointed out that the total enrolment of Native scholars in primary schools in the Transvaal was about 121.000. which represented about one-third of the children of school-going age. For the other two-thirds there were neither proper schools nor qualified teachers available. All available space in existing Native schools was full to overflowing.

Each province, said Father Winter, administered Native education separately, the cost being borne by the Government. In the Tranvaal the Education Department paid the salaries of all teachers, but the Department provided practically nothing for buildings or equipment. The salaries of Native teachers were "shockingly low."

OCT 11 1941

The speaker considered that the lack of funds, and the inadequate pay of Native teachers, especially in the primary schools, were the principal difficulties in the way of better educational facilities for Natives in the Transvaal.

Dealing with the first of these, he said: "The appalling chaos and lack of steady growth in Native education is due to the failure of the Central Government to make adequate grants for this purpose. The remedy lies in the education of public opinion. Ultimately, the cost of Native education must come out of the nation's revenue and be voted for exactly as is that of European education.

"At the moment there is a block grant which never varies, and thus does not arouse criticism in Parliament. The rest comes from the Native Development Fund, which is financed out of direct Native taxation. It is ridiculous that the poorest section of the community shuld thus be expected to pay for its own improvement. Native education is the Cinderella of the public services."

OCT 11 1941

On the subject of pay for Native teachers, Father Winter said that better scales were urgently necessary, and that proper provision should be made for the superannuation of Native teachers. At present no provision was made for pensions for any Native teachers, whether in primary or secondary schools.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Nazism Among Negroes

NOV 1 1941

5-6a

During recent months Negro Nazi agents in America, acting on Hitler's instructions, have been energetic in sponsoring a black "back to Africa" movement in certain parts of the United States, particularly in Harlem, the Negro district of New York, says a message from New York.

The main object of these black Fascists, apart from unscrupulously capitatising upon legitimate grievances of the Negroes, is to split Americans into opposing camps, white against black, and thus to weaken the country as a whole and hamper its defence.

NOV 1 1941

The chief of these negro Nazi dupes, who, fortunately, have only a small following among the blacks in the United States, appears to be one Arthur Reid, president of the "African Patriotic League."

Another black Fascist rabble-rouser is Robert Jordan. He speaks under the auspices of the "Ethiopian Pacifist League." The League formerly had an anti-Fascist programme, but with Jordan's adept guidance, it developed into a pro-Axis group.

### WORKS WITH JAPS

Jordan works closely with the Japanese. He, it is said, periodically visits the Japan Institute in New York, which is registered with the United States Department as a propaganda agency for Tokyo. He seems to be an ardent exponent of of the Nipponese cause in the Far East, and his speeches are filled with such statements as this one:

"The Japanese is the friend of the Negro. Racially we are both the same. Japan has no territorial ambitions in Africa. It wants to live in peace with the black man. Japan has done wonders for China. It has fought Communism and it has fought the British. We nationalist Negroes are fighting them both."

A third outstanding negro fifth columnist, who specialises in betraying the interests of his people, is one known as Ras de Killer, who also advocates Japanese control of the whole of Asia. Like others of his ilk, de Killer is in favour of transplanting all American Negroes to Africa.

The propaganda, which is being fed into Harlem generally by a variety of anti-Democratic organisations, concentrates on building anti-British and anti-Soviet sentiment among the Negroes. Every leaflet and every street meeting agitates for an intensified effort to prevent aid to England and Russia, it is emphasised.

NOV 1 1941

The United States authorities are keeping a close watch on the nefarious activities of Hitler's black agents, who, it is officially stated, carry no weight whatsoever with the Negro masses in America.

On the other hand, a number of progressive Negro organisations are doing all they can to combat the subversive doings of the black fifth columnists in their midst.

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# *Rhodesian Amalgamation*

DEC 25 1941

Colonel S. Gore-Browne, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council last week on Rhodesian amalgamation, said he thought both sides inclined to overstate their case.

DEC 25 1941

The only real difficulty was in regard to the Native question. He emphatically denied the charge that Southern Rhodesia was ungenerous to its African population, and advocated much greater co-operation between the Native Departments of the two Rhodesias. He thought nine out of 10 Europeans in his territory favoured amalgamation, but that Africans were almost unanimously opposed to it, largely because the Natives of Northern Rhodesia (who outnumbered the European residents by 100 to one) were satisfied with the existing form of government. The idea that, because Southern Rhodesia was a white man's country, Africans suffered more repression there than in Northern Rhodesia was largely the result of injudicious anti-Native expressions of opinion by ignorant people. Colonel Gore-Browne pleaded that Negrophiles and those prejudiced against the African should alike exercise restraint. The present pass laws in Southern Rhodesia were, he considered, temporary measures only. Another point was suspicion of Southern Rhodesia's land policy, though that Colony had, as a matter of fact, an impressive record in the matter of irrigation and soil conservation.

5-6

DEC 25 1941 DEC 25 1941

### Inter-Dependence of the Races

Finally, Africans feared a colour bar. That issue must be faced. The European worker must, of course, be protected against unfair competition, for it would be disastrous to Africa if the white worker were crowded out. The Northern Rhodesia Labour Party realised the inter-dependence of the races, but Southern Rhodesia carried protection of the European worker too far, with the result that the African received less than a fair share of the semi-skilled work. The leader of the Labour Party had agreed that the issue raised by the Copperbelt Commission should be faced now by consultation between European and African workers and employers. He (Colonel Gore-Browne) thought that African competition was exaggerated, and he urged European workers to adopt a generous attitude, for the success of the country's future policy was largely dependent upon them. Victory in this war would be useless to Rhodesia unless it were bound up with an effort to build an ideal State for all sections of the community.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Tvl. Coloured Tennis Championships

NOV 29 1941 NOV 29 1941 NOV 29 1941

5-6

### JAJBHAY WINS SINGLES, DOUBLES AND MIX-DOUBLES

(BY A REPORTER)

The Transvaal Coloured Championhips were concluded last week-end, and a record number of entries were received, including the leading player, Mr. A. Hoskins and Messrs W. Thomas, C. Dupreez H. Jajbhay the S.A. Champion.

After playing the eliminating round Mr Jajbhay played Mr. Hoskins in a five set match. This match was accorded a good audience by the spectators, and Jajbhay started off with full confidence and played an attacking game throughout, keeping Mr. Hoskins on the defence. Jajbhay's usual fore arm drives were well placed and after some brilliant display of tennis Jajbhay won in three straight sets.

NOV 29 1941

### A UNIQUE RECORD

Jajbhay and Dupreez met Hoskins and Thomas in the Doubles final, this match went full five sets. and after gruelling struggle for games, Jajbhay and Dupreez won the final. In the mix doubles Jajbhay and Miss Joel played Thomas and Mrs. F. J. Hariss and won 4—6, 6—0, 6—3. He was once again congratulated for having won all three titles thus creating a well deserved record in the Coloured Union for playing 8 years, and has now decided to retire from all South African Championships. after winning 61 championships within the above short period, a unique tennis record.

NOV 29 1941

The retirement of Mr. Jajbhay from active tennis will be a great loss to the Tennis Union and Tennis enthusiasts. In the ladies singles Mrs. Meyer beat Miss T. Reneke 8—6, 6—4,. in the finals. Ladies doubles was won by Mrs. Sauls and Miss Reneke against Miss Dupreez and Mrs. R. Jacobs.

56 a - 1942

East Africa and
Rhodesia .
London, England

# Problems of Mining Finance

AUG 1 3 1942

PROBLEMS OF MINING FINANCE were discussed by Dr. W. A. Lewis in an address to the Conference on Mineral Resources and the Atlantic Charter, convened under the auspices of the British Association.

He summarised his paper in the following questions :—

(1) What further controls are needed in the London capital market to prevent fraudulent finance, and thus to increase confidence in mining shares ?

(2) Is it desirable to have more foreign capital in British mines, and how can this best be done ?

(3) How far should independent small-scale mining be encouraged, and how is it to be financed ?

AUG 1 3 1942

(4) What further checks on private mining in the Colonies are desirable to prevent exploitation and excessive export of Colonial wealth, or, if private mining disappears, what checks on Government mining, to prevent waste ?

Company promotion needed, he suggested, to be under much stricter legal provisions, as is now done in the U.S.A.

" On the other hand, the London Stock Exchange has itself so tightened up its provisions relating to shares to be dealt in on the Exchange that brokers assure me that there can be no repetition of the scandals of the past.

" Meanwhile, the mining industry has evolved its own method of inspiring the investor's confidence—namely, the emergence of powerful finance corporations standing between him and individual mining companies. These corporations have also non-financial activities : they may give specialist technical advice to, or supervise the operations of, the mining companies under their wing ; they may buy stores for them and market their product ; and so on..

" On the financial side, they have two uses. First, they hold the shares of many different mining concerns, and so spread the investor's risk, at the same time as they make it easier for the mine to raise funds. Secondly, their reputation acts as a guarantee that the mines under their wing are not mushroom concerns, and have the best technical advice and management, so that the public is more willing to buy the shares issued by these mines.

AUG 1 3 1942

" From the investor's point of view it is a good system, and inspires his confidence. From the point of view of Colonial Governments it can be a disquieting development, because it means that sooner or later an entire Colony may find itself in the hands of one or two corporations.

" There are still areas where small-scale mining is economical, but the small miner does not easily raise funds. He has no access to the money market, and if he is short of personal capital has to act as a ' tributer,' within the limits of indebtedness allowed by his principals.

" This has driven two Governments—those of Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika—to set up special funds for financing small miners, and where small-scale mining still has a future we may see more Colonial Governments acting as finance houses, as they already do in agricultural finance, borrowing money in London and setting up special institutions to relend to the small concern.

AUG 1 3 1942

" The other problem is more difficult : how to control the giants. The sanction of private property, if it has any, is the competitive market, whose forces prevent exploitation. When competition disappears, labour is at the mercy of the employer, profits can be excessive, and the whole progress or retardation of a Colony may depend on a directors' meeting in London.

" It was not therefore surprising that Colonial Governments had tightened their controls. Labour conditions, the nature and amount of royalties, deliberate under-development of resources, and the quotas allocated in international restriction agreements were all matters calling for much greater control. The biggest bone of contention of all was profits.

" When the Colonial peoples realise that in 1937 the Trinidad mines earned in profits three times what they paid in wages to Native employees, the Gold Coast mines two and a-half times, and the Northern Rhodesian mines 20 times, and when they read of dividends of 100% per annum, they are apt to get rather sore, to ask why European capitalists are allowed and encouraged to come and take out the principal wealth of their countries, leaving so little in return, and to demand nationalisation, if not expropriation.

AUG 1 3 1942

" There are easy answers : profits must be set against losses ; good years against bad years ; and not all mines are as profitable as those of Northern Rhodesia and Malaya. Yet the political trend points surely to the fact that sooner or later awakening nationalisms will compel the Colonial peoples to assume control of their own resources. Meanwhile, their Governments will be driven to increased taxation, and perhaps to experiment with joint public-private concerns, such as those in the Belgian Congo and the Dutch East Indies, where part of the capital is supplied by the Government and part by private enterprise."

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# Lord Samuel on Our Colonies

In a letter to *The Times* on the need for a forward Colonial policy, Viscount Samuel writes :—

AUG 1 3 1942

" While Parliament and public are more and more uneasy about the Crown Colonies, they are still hardly alive to their own responsibilities. There is no normal agency, continuously at work, which will link the democratic forces of the nation with the processes of Colonial administration, which will diffuse the spirit of British policy throughout the Colonial Empire. I suggest that the missing element should be applied by enlisting more fully the co-operation of Parliament. This could be done by establishing a Joint Standing Committee of the two Houses on Colonial Affairs.

AUG 1 3 1942

" I do not suggest that such a committee should have executive powers. I would not wish to see the Colonial Secretary required to submit to it his proposals, or account to it for his actions. The French system of committees of the Chamber and the Senate exercising a large measure of control over the executive, or any approach to such a system, would, I am convinced, give us a worse form of government than we have.

" I envisage a permanent committee of inquiry and advice, whose sole duty should be to keep a watch on the doings of the 40 administrations of the Colonial Empire. It would probably find it advisable to send a delegation each year to one or another group of Colonies. It would publish reports on the results of those investigations—with, perhaps, further confidential reports to the Colonial Office when occasion required. Instead of ad hoc Royal Commissions or departmental committees being appointed spasmodically after some riot or disturbance had shown that things had gone wrong, this normal continuous survey would be designed to prevent their going wrong.

" Such an organ in the Constitution might render useful service in several ways. It would supply a channel for the ventilation of grievances. It would bring fresh minds to bear on the solution of problems. It would help to keep both the Colonial Office and the local administrations up to the mark. It might have a useful influence upon the Colonial politicians ; encouraging them by giving credit for useful proposals, while directing the light of publicity on irresponsibility and extravagance.

AUG 1 3 1942

" And it would be of value to the Imperial Government itself, by giving to a proportion of its members—including many, no doubt, of the younger men ripening for Ministerial office—opportunities of useful service to the State, and of gaining experience at first hand of the actual problems of statesmanship."

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# Native Military Corps

JUL 4 - ~~1942~~

(BY MAJOR FRANK BROWNLEE)

The question is often asked "What is the part of the Bantu in this war?" Another rendering of this question is "What part are the Bantu taking in this war?" There is a subtle distinction between these two questions and I propose, as far as I am able, to answer the latter in order to show what part the Bantu are taking in war.

This Native army consists at present of at least twelve battalions, each under the command of a European colonel and subordinate officers who have a knowledge of one or more Native languages and who are acquainted with Native customs and mentality. Many of these officers have been drawn from the Native Affairs Department. Some of the officers are hard-bitten campaigners of previous wars.

As far as possible, Native friends, relatives or tribesmen are kept together in a particular unit. This is in order to foster a spirit of camaraderie and to avoid those tribal differences which might lead to friction. So far there has not been the slightest show of animosity between one people and another. This is probably due to the fine spirit of discipline instilled by officers and readily accepted by the men.

JUL 4 - 1942

So the Native soldier for the first time puts on his uniform and with some timidity lines up on parade, striving to obey orders he does not, as yet, understand, and above all trying to avoid that ridicule which is gall to any self-respecting person. There is no ridicule. If a mistake is made, it is pointed out without any barrack-square bluster. So the recruit gains confidence and in the course of a few weeks he becomes as efficient at drill as the old soldier.

Then he gets a day's leave. With his felt hat tilted slightly over one eye, he struts down the street, loving to hear the click of his iron-shod heels on the pavement, hoping to meet an officer whom he will have to salute. And how smartly he does it. In fact, he often doubles back on his tracks in order to be able to do it again. He meets the same officer, eyes right, salute; but the same thing can't be overdone. About the third time of meeting the officer seems to notice somthing familiar about the soldier's face and he smiles. This, to me, conveys the whole essence of the relation between the South African officers and their men. Kindliness from the superior and respect from the subordinate.

Here are some extracts from letters received from Native soldiers "up North":

JUL 4 - 1942

"It is nearly a month now since we arrived in the land of the Pharaohs. After three months up here I can say without fear of contradiction that the Bantu are really well cared for. I ride about with a major directing him which way to lead the convoy."

Another writer says: "We are not all gloomy. We feel as happy as rabbits up here. We feel proud and not one of us has a grouse. Corporal Kaba has put up weight considerably."

One who signs himself "Pen and Ink" writes: "We are soldiers. We have arrived in the North. When we arrived rocks tumbled over, stars disappeared, the enemies trembled. We stood still in the land of Pharaoh, the land of heat, the land of fleas, the land of turmoil, the desert land.

"When we left South Africa, the enemy rose with might, wishing to end the war before we got to them, having heard that our cannons were furious."

JUL 4 1942

Speaking of the South African soldiers, the writer says: "Their chests are out like the chests of ostriches to protect their little ones." The letter concludes: "Oh you South African men, join and become soldiers if only that you may learn something of this world. South African women, cease weeping for your sons who are in the war. Their lives are in the hands of God."

It is in this spirit that the South African Native soldier finds himself shoulder to shoulder with the democracies in the front line.

# South African Unions Grow But Native 'Pass' Laws Remain

AUG 22 1942

**(The writer of the following article, W. H. Andrews, is one of the foremost leaders of South African labor. He was formerly a Labor member of the South African Parliament and secretary of the South African Trades and Labor Council of whose executive committee he is still a member. He is one of the leading members of the Communist Party of South Africa.)**

Daily Worker, N.Y., N.Y.

**By W. H. Andrews**

**(Special to the Daily Worker)**

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (By Mail).—The trade union movement is increasing by leaps and bounds. The A.E.U. had 3,000 members at the beginning of the war, now 11,000. Other unions have grown similarly.

**Exclusive**

But it is the growth of trade unionism among the Colored, Indian and African workers which is significant. The proportion of organized non-Europeans is still small, but they have scores of unions, chiefly in Cape Town, Durban and Wetwatersrand and Pretoria with a membership of probably 50,000, perhaps more.

The non-Europeans are asking to be organized and the difficulty is to find organizers capable and willing to undertake the task.

Many non-Europeans are in the army but do not bear arms except assegais (spears). They are paid less than European soldiers and their dependants have very little consideration at the hands of the government. Men and women are urged to enter the army and other armed forces and to work in the various war industries, but no amount of agitation has yet persuaded the authorities to make provision for non - Europeans to be other than unskilled workers in industry at very low rates of pay or non - commissioned officers in the armed forces. Even then a non-European non-commissioned officer must if requested take orders from any European soldier even if the latter is a private.

AUG 22 1942

The iniquitous pass laws remain, and all the segregation and other discriminating laws have if anything become tighter during the war rather than relaxed in any way. These are the various reasons given when asked for an explanation of the non - European lack of interest in the war effort.

(Other dispatches received since the above was written report that the pass laws have been relaxed in a few of the larger cities of South Africa.)

AUG 22 1942

While these potential workers and fighters for victory are discouraged and their wishes ignored the fifth column in various forms, Vichy French, refugee riff raff from all over the place are pampered and financed by the government while anti-fascist refugees from Germany and elsewhere are harshly and unsympathetically dealt with, some are interned with the Nazis. Italian prisoners of war are entirely controlled within the camps not by South African police or soldiers but by fascist police and officers. No attempt to win them from fascism but rather to keep them completely under its influence.

AUG 22 1942

Then, of course, we have the local brand of fascism even in the highest government posts, and every where else. Openly preaching treason, extolling Germany, publishing their papers, organizing, drilling, beating up soldiers, blowing up and burning houses, electric light plants, factories, etc.

A few are brought before the courts but the most lenient treatment is given them.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

# A Native's First Day At The Reception Depot

AUG 8 - 1942

(By Ndlovu)

I was privileged recently to visit a large Reception Depot in the Transvaal, where all recruits from every corner of the Union make their debut into the South African Native Military Corps.

As my car drove slowly through the entrance of the Camp I passed long queues of recent arrivals.

There the recruits stood in suits, coats, shoes, blankets and hats of all sizes and shapes and bearing the signs of having seen better days. They looked a rugged lot, these volunteers with their tattered clothes. There was an air of strangeness about them, wondering what the new adventure will bring them, as they stood holding their papers tightly with both hands.

AUG 8 - 1942

These men came from all walks of life. There were men from the reserves, from the farms and trading posts, ministers, teachers and ex-policemen, young and old alike, but all with one mind to become "Springbok Soldiers."

An officer told me that if a Native wished to volunteer for the Army he went to the Native Commissioner in his district who arranged all his papers and his preliminary medical examination, and then accompanied him to the Reception Depot.

The new recruit is met at this Camp by a genial old "Induna" who is a highly respected member of the Baralong. No matter what time the recruit arrives, the Induna is there to meet him and give him a welcome with tea, blankets and sleeping accommodation.

Next morning the new soldier is again medically examined and attested and issued with his kit.

AUG 8 - 1942

This stage in his military career is filled with excitement, for he receives his greatcoat, a fine-looking hat, 2 lovely pairs of boots, 2 bush shirts, trousers and socks, knife, fork and spoon, in fact a complete trousseau. He just can't wait for, as soon as his kit is checked, he grabs his bag and with little ceremony discards his tattered clothes, such to the amusement of his onlookers and gets or endeavours to get dressed.

Amid laughs and gesticulation the new Recruit joins his newly clad pals.

Some have their boots on their wrong feet, others have the tunics back to front while others do not know what to do with the tunics, but there was great fun, thrills and peals of laughter, what a life!

When dressed they jump on to the Parade Ground and shout strange words of command and go through very involved turns.

AUG 8 - 1942

But whats this! an N.C.O. shouts to them to fall in—their first order. But it is an interesting order for they now meet a representative of the Governor-General's National War Fund. This officer interviews each man and goes into his financial matters. If the man earned more money prior to enlistment, the fund endeavours to make up the difference and grants subsidies and gratuities.

After this interview another officer, kind and helpful in his ways, explains what the men are to do, how they are to behave towards their fellowmen an towards their superiors; explains their pay and how to go about receiving it; how to write letters and how to have them addressed.

After this little chat men feel at home. have confidence in their officers and in the future.

A large lorry draws in the centre of the square. They are told to get their billy-cans and fall in again — what can this mean. All eyes are glued on the first man to put forward his can. Then with a loud haw! he opens his mouth and lifts the can. Yes! this is his national brew—"real Kaffir beer."

The day draws on. He is shown how to stand, to walk and to turn, how to march and salute and to time his movements with that strange formula 1—2—3 up 1—2—3 up, 1—2—3 up and "ama—left" and "ama right."

The fresh open air makes him hungry and gives him a healthy appetite, and towards evening when the days work is over he receives a meal fit for a prince, meat, soup and vegetables, bread and tea and—as much as he likes.

AUG 8 - 1942

And, as the stars come up and the moon lights up the darkened sky, he dances his tribal dance to the clapping of hands.

He is tired and lies down to rest wrapped in his warm blankets. He lies awake and recounts in his mind all the happenings of his first day in the Army. His eyes soon close and then with one more 1—2—3—he is fast asleep.

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# *Emperor of Ethiopia*

AUG 13 1942

Dr. R. V. Bingham, general director of the Sudan Interior Mission, writing from Canada to the *South African Outlook*, said recently :—

AUG 13 1942

"Haile Selassie has during his whole career not only shown himself a man of sterling integrity, but humane to such a degree that on his darkest night, when he decided to flee as a refugee, he liberated the one man imprisoned in Addis Ababa as a traitor. Instead of robbing the Bank of Ethiopia, of which he was the official head, he left it solvent and intact. The Italians collected all its assets and then refused to meet any of its liabilities. One who before the Italian war had established schools as rapidly as he could secure trained teachers, and in every school insisted that the Gospel of St. John and the Psalms of David should form a part of the daily curriculum, was not a semi-barbarian. He gave 500 acres of beautiful land for our leper work, contributed $5,000 for our leper hospital, personally laid the foundation-stone, and officially opened the building on its dedication."

56 a - 1942

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

## Trade Unions For Bantu

JUN 1 3 1942

JUN 1 3 1942

The decision of the Union Government to recognise Bantu trade unions is a most outstanding victory for Democracy on the homefront.

At a time when reactionary elements ridicule Democracy, describing it as "atomic"—implying thereby its alleged inability to grow—Democracy has not only shown signs of active consciousness, but has actually taken a very live step forward, towards assuring the African that that "freedom from want and fear" promised the world by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt and specifically promised the Bantu by Col. Deneys Reitz shall not be denied them.

JUN 1 3 1942

The recognition comes on time and is a definite and conscientious endeavour by progressive elements in the ruling race to meet the reasonable demands and aspirations of the Bantu in one important field. And yet, at best, it is the first great reform and in order to serve the purpose it is designed to serve, it has to be followed by other reforms in the various walks of life where the Bantu meet Europeans in terms of employees and employers. This necessarily means new legislation to regulate the country's economic life in the light of the changed conditions. We have faith in our Government's intention and ability to do this. JUN 1 3 1942

To African leadership it is a victory won after a long and unhappy struggle and brings with it new challenges and new responsibilities. Our leaders express the unanimous feeling of the entire Bantu community when they say the Bantu do not desire to be a burden to the White man and that all they want is opportunity to rise to a higher plane. One door to that plane has been opened already and it is for the African leader to use his newly-acquired weapon to the advantage of the community.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh. Pa.

## African Woman Named Magistrate In Ikeja District Of Homeland

OCT 1 0 1942

5-6a

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, (ANP)—African women who are playing an increasingly active role in the affairs of their contingent welcome the recent appointment of Miss Strlla Thomas, a native of Nigeria, as the first woman magistrate in the history of West Africa, the Council on African Affairs was informed last week.

Miss Thomas, who previously held the distinction of being the first woman admitted to the bar in West Africa, is serving in the Ikeja district of her native land.

In the Union of South Africa, the National Council of African Women, under the leadership of Miss Mina Soga, who visited the United States two years ago, is urging African women to join war work clubs and is actively supporting war funds. It has taken the lead in forming the Non-European Soldiers' Dependents' league which is campaigning for government allowances for the children of African soldiers. The welfare of African children takes a prominent place in the council's program, particularly with regard to medical treatment, housing, education and recreational services.

OCT 1 0 1942

Bantu women are struggling for full participation in the life of their country and "wish to have an appropriate share of the things of life," said Miss Soga at a recent convention of the council, and, she added, "the Bantu people are willing to enlist and work."

African women who work in the production of military blankets have just formed a Flock Workers union, in South Africa. They look forward to rapid improvements in their low wages and poor conditions, which they believe the recent recognition of African trade unions by the South African government will help to bring about.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

## "Our Honour Is At Stake"

"Our honour is at stake. I must have a second division."

In these terse words, attributed to our Prime Minister, is expressed the straitened circumstances in which our war machine is finding itself today.

AUG 1 5 1942

The African community submit, with the utmost deference, that our honour need not be at stake. Two million Europeans, not all of whom see eye to eye on the war issue, cannot contribute more than two million can contribute to the country's war effort.

56a

We are steadily drifting to the point where the homefront will be denuded of skilled artisans and technicians. Soon it will not be surprising if production will be unable to meet the demands made on it if the homefront is sapped of more skilled manpower for the fighting forces.

An honourable way out of the impending impasse is to arm the non-Europeans. We do not need to betray our honour before we raise a second division. If the Prime Minister cannot get a second division under prevailing conditions, he must tell the country, in much the same manner as he told the country when the Japanese menace was at its height, that he will arm non-Europeans and forthwith arm them.

AUG 1 5 1942

That will give him more divisions than one. Our country's honour shall have been saved.

The attitude of very many of our esteemed Prime Minister's White followers is disappointing in the extreme. By the look of things, they appear quite prepared to stake the honour of their country to save themselves from the spectacle of giving arms to a community that has not embarrassed the Government with demands for a declaration of their country's war aims regarding the non-Europeans.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

## The Non-European s Cause

AUG 2 2 1942

(BY TEMA)

Many of the non-Europeans want to know what interest they have in this war and how its outcome can affect them one way or the other.

I hold that this war is likely to affect them most vitally and I will tell them why.

This terrible war which we are fighting is a war that will decide the future of all the people and all the nations, and particularly will it determine whether the oppressed peoples of the world are to be even more oppressed or whether they will be liberated. On the outcome of the war depends whether or not there shall be a future, for the backward peoples.

How can the non-Europeans believe this, some of them may ask? My answer is that they have the guarantee in the fact that they are fighting together with the three greatest liberty-loving nations of the world—Britain, Soviet Russia, America. Our enemies, Germany, Japan and Italy are at war with us because they hate freedom and are opposed to equal opportunity. They want to enslave the people of all nations and they aim to drive back the oppressed races to the conditions which prevailed a hundred years ago.

AUG 2 2 1942

Should the enemy win, there will be a long dark and cold night for all the people of the world. For non-Europeans all progress will cease, and nothing but the worst kind of slavery will fall on them.

All the nations in the world, whether civilised or uncivilised, have legitimate grievances, but when I look at the position of the non-European in this country through the eyes of the long past, they are much more fortunate than the peoples of Europe have been. We have endured thousands of years of oppression and suffered untold millions of victims, before we attained the liberty which we now enjoy, and which we now defend, whereas non-Europeans are enjoying already some of the benefits which we gained after thousands of years of continuous struggle and at a cost of the suffering of many generations.

In a way, non-Europeans are also the heirs to the knowledge the great men of the past have won for all mankind, and it must be remembered that the progress that non-Europeans make in ten years, took the Europeans many hundreds of years, and Europeans paid for that progress in ten times more suffering and pain than is paid by the non-Europeans to-day.

AUG 2 2 1942

All the wonderful discoveries, all the great achievements are open to them to share. It is true they have not yet the opportunity to enjoy the great legacy that the great men of the past have left us, but they have made great progress, andwhat is more important, the road towards opportunity and development is gradually opening to them.

If they put on one side of the scale their just grievances and on the other side all they have achieved in the past hundred years—their awakening from a state of backwardness in human development, of tribal extermination, they will find that their gains much aut weighed their losses.

AUG 2 2 1942

In defending South Africa, in fighting for the cause of freedom which the great Allies represent, non-Europeans are fighting for their own cause and for a South Africa that can and will be mother to all her children, White and Black.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

## Union Native Policy

AUG 2 2 1942

Speaking at the opening session of the Methodist Synod (African section) at Bethlehem last week, the Rev. W. Illsley, of Kimberley, who presided, criticised South Africa's Native policy.

Referring to General Smuts's speech on "Trusteeship," in which he emphasised that the population of South Africa was 10,000,000, Mr. Illsley said there would be no new order till South Africa was fit for non-Europeans to live in. There could be no peace while Africans bore unjust burdens imposed by a Government in which they were not represented and until obsolete ideas and unjust legislation, which limited their free and full development, were destroyed.

AUG 2 2 1942

To face the present challenge, they must be committed to a forward movement which saw the need not for more Christians, but for "more of the Christian." AUG 2 2 1942

Newsweek
Dayton, Ohio

## African Problems

London is again being plagued with subversive activity in Southern Africa. This time, the trouble is not confined to the Union of South Africa, although lately nationalist elements there have renewed their agitation and the Smuts regime has censored the arrest and internment of several opposition leaders. Pro-Nazi and pro-Jap groups are now showing their hands in Rhodesia, and it's suspected that they're behind labor trouble in local copper mines. There have been a number of sitdowns and "runaway" strikes (the native labor simply decamps into the hinterland), causing the British to increase troop protection in the area. The Axis groups are making wide use of the India trouble in stirring up the African natives.

OCT 19 1942

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

## More Pay For Transvaal Non-European Teachers

SEP 12 1942

It is learned in Pretoria that the Transvaal Provincial Executive Committee has at last decided to review the salaries paid to non-European teachers and to teachers in non-European schools. It has been known for some time that these teachers have found their conditions of service unpleasant to a degree, and representations for some consideration have been made from time to time to the Provincial Executive Committee and the Transvaal Education Department.

SEP 12 1942

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The new scale of pay, which will come into operation in the near future, will, it is stated, go some way towards meeting the position of the teachers concerned.

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

## Overcrowding In Mental Hospitals

Oct. 3, 1942

"PATIENTS are having to sleep two in a bed in South African mental hospitals for coloured people," states a high authority who is investigating certain welfare problems. "Ordinary hospital facilities in this country have kept pace fairly well with requirements, but provision for mental cases is far behind."

56

According to the latest report of the Commissioner for Mental Hygiene, which covers the year ended December 31, 1940, there was a shortage of 206 European and 1,962 Non-European beds. Since then the number of people requiring care has increased steadily, and the position has deterriorated further.

In his report, the Commissioner states that there appears to be little or no prospect of fresh accommodation becoming available during the war.

In view of this, he expressed the fear that the time is approaching when patients in urgent need of mental hospital treatment will have to be refused admission.

At the end of 1940 the accommodation available consisted of 4,495 beds for Europeans and 6,094 for other races. The numbers of patients in residence were 4,701 and 8,056, respectively.

This overcrowding is no recent development. During 1935-36, a Departmental Committee reported as follows:

### APPALLING CONDITION

"In the case of Non-Europeans the position in some of the dormitories is really appalling. Patients are sleeping in absolute contact with each other. They really make a solid layer of humanity, so that there is scarcely room to put a foot between sleeping patients."

A start was made some considerable time ago in the erection of a hospital to accommodate 500 Non-European patients at Krugersdorp, but it is not yet completed, and even if this accommodation is not diverted to other uses, it will only ease the position slightly.

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## 4 Freedoms Rally In Harlem Sunday

Daily Worker,
N.Y., N.Y.
Nov. 13, 1942

A gigantic Four Freedoms rally to be held in Harlem Sunday afternoon at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave. is being welcomed by the Negro people with patriotic enthusiasm reaching a new height with the Allied invasion of Africa.

African students at Columbia University and workers residing in Harlem, told Angelo Herndon and Charles A. Collins, members of the Arrangements Committee of the Four Freedoms rally that the Allied offensive would be met by the natives with open arms.

56

Collins told the Daily Worker yesterday that the fight against lynchings and the struggle for the passage of the anti-Poll Tax Bill makes the Four Freedoms rally a decisive factor in mobilizing the American people behind the incipient Hitler agents at work in the South.

Collins made a special appeal to white workers to attend the rally.

Among the many noted speakers will be Congressman Vito Marcantonio who will, along with representatives from other nations, call for the extension of the Four Freedoms to every part of the globe.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# BRITAIN, ETHIOPIA SIGN 2-YEAR PACT

FEB 4 - 1942

## Eden Announces Agreement Providing Haile Selassie With £2,500,000 Grant

FEB 4 - 1942

## LONDON NAMES MINISTER

56a

## Military and Civil Rights Are Insured—Emperor Gives Word to Abolish Slavery

By ROBERT P. POST

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3—A two-year agreement between Britain and Ethiopia was announced by Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today, under which Britain provides Haile Selassie with £2,500,000. It also provides for a British military mission and British advisers to the Emperor as well as for the presence of British magistrates in Ethiopian courts.

Altogether the agreement would seem to amount to a victory for that school of thought—mainly a military one, as opposed to the Foreign Office—that maintains that in the future the British should keep the strictest kind of hand on Ethiopia.

The agreement, which may be succeeded by a formal treaty, provides that in addition to the judges of the high and imperial courts, which shall have British judges on the bench, assessors shall sit on the lower courts where it is deemed politic. These lower courts shall have power to inflict punishment up to five years' imprisonment and fines up to 2,000 Maria Theresa dollars or twenty lashes.

In addition, the British, at the request of the Emperor, according to Mr. Eden, will provide a police commissioner, police officers and inspectors.

FEB 4 - 1942

At the same time Haile Selassie agrees to furnish the British general officer commanding in East Africa all possible assistance, not to make any external war without British permission and to leave the treatment of all Italians, whether military prisoners or civilians, in Britain's hands.

The Emperor also gives the British a "blank check" so far as air transport in Ethiopia is concerned, granting them full authority to fly to, in and over the country, and agreeing not to let any other foreign nation do so without British permission.

FEB 4 - 1942

Furthermore, in return in the grant of money, the British get the right to use all immovable property belonging to the Italian State without payment, to build on Ethiopian ground anything the Commander in Chief thinks necessary to the conduct of war. He also reecives authority to manage and maintain the Franco-Ethiopian railroad and the Addis Ababa wireless station.

Mr. Eden told the House that the British did not intend to profit by the war at the expense of the independence of Ethiopia, and in response to questions he added that he could not see any objections to other nationalities than Britain being added to the panel of advisers.

He also said that Haile Selassie—whose statesmanship he praised—had agreed to abolish slavery as soon as possible and that if Ethiopia wanted to conider joining the Inter-Allied Council of Nations fighting the Axis her application would be considered.

FEB 4 - 1942

R. G. Howe is going to Addis Ababa forthwith as British Minister, Mr. Eden added.

The agreement is to last for two yearsn whe, if it is not replaced by a treaty, it will be subject to denouncement by either side at three months' notice. If the agreement continues the grant to the Emperor will be reduced to £500,000 in the third year and to £250,000 in the fourth. The grant for the first year will be £1,500,000 and for the second £1,000,000.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Forms Bureau To Back Edict

FEB 7 1942

## Culminates Reforms He Began Before Italy Halted Program

ADDIS ABABA—Culminating a program of reform launched in 1924, Emperor Haile Selassie has issued an imperial decree abolishing slavery and serfdom throughout Ethiopia. He also ordered the creation of an anti-slavery bureau and special courts to supervise the execution of his edict.

Emperor Selassie

Selassie was regent and known as Ras Tafari in 1924 when the first step was taken to abolish slavery. He invited the Anti-Slavery Society of England to send him advisers at that time and a group came here headed by Lord Noel-Buxton, grandson of the abolitionist.

In 1935, faced with the Italian war, Selassie was unable to complete his reforms. After the country was conquered by the Fascists, the Italians wiped out Selassie's program and encouraged slavery in order to win the support of the rases, or chieftains, who would lose if forced labor were abolished. With the re-conquest of Abyssinia, the emperor has had to start all over again.

FEB 7 1942

Selassie has also issued a decree reforming the "gabar" system, an established feudal social structure handed down from the Middle Ages. In the future, all gabars or serfs must be paid. Formerly they tilled the land of their feudal masters without payment receiving part of the crop for services rendered.

The last batch of Ethiopian exiles has returned. They are the remnant of those who followed the emperor into exile and settled in Jerusalem where the Coptic Church owns much property and maintains a religious community. Included were ex-ministers of state, noblemen and priests together with their families.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

ETHIOPIA

## "Fit To Be Free"

FEB 16 1942

"The Ethiopians have shown that they are fit to be free."

Thus last week Foreign Under Secretary Richard Kidston Law* explained to BBC listeners why the British Government had finally got round to restoring the independence of Ethiopia.

But the two-year pact which King of Kings Haile Selassie signed with the British Government bore little resemblance to Magna Charta. In return for $10,000,000 in cash, the Lion of Judah handed the British a blank check. According to the agreement, British judges and assessors will sit on the benches of Ethiopian courts, the Ethiopian police force will be officered by Britons.

FEB 16 1942

The Emperor furthermore agreed to give all possible aid to the British Army, to stage no private wars, to permit only the British and those to whom they give permission to fly over his country. The management of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway and the wireless station at Addis Ababa will be in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the British Army in Africa. The Army also received the right to use all Italian property in Ethiopia (assessed at $320,000,000-$360,000,000) without payment. To help guide the Negus' footsteps, British political advisers as well as a military mission will be appointed.

FEB 16 1942

Parliament greeted the pact with solemn rejoicing. In the House of Lords Viscount Cecil of Chelwood called it an "extremely vivid contrast to the German Government's 'New Order.'" Only a few of the Lords had reservations about Ethiopia's new freedom. Though Anthony Eden had assured the House of Commons that Haile Selassie had promised to abolish slavery just as soon as possible, some of their Lordships wanted to know why the pact was signed before the emancipation was a fact.

The newly created Lord Wedgwood, potteries scion and for 35 years a stanchly liberal M.P., went off on another tack. "This overemphasized question of slavery! One can go into a sheik's tent in the [British-controlled] Jordan valley and have one's coffee served by a black slave. Don't let us be too virtuous about these things." What worried Lord Wedgwood was the fact Britain had not seized Italian property in Ethiopia outright.

One voice questioned whether Ethiopia had really been freed. Said Lord Davies carefully: "The agreement . . . strikes some as a hard bargain. . . . So long as Abyssinia is bound down by some of the clauses, it cannot be described as free and independent."

FEB 16 1942

But if Haile Selassie, busy receiving the congratulations of his people, had any such doubts, he kept them to himself. From Addis Ababa, where he has been waiting the British Government's pleasure since last May, he cabled his thanks to Winston Churchill for helping to restore his country's independence.

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* Youngest son of onetime (1922-23) Prime Minister Andrew Bonar Law.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# ETHIOPIA ADVANCES ON PATH OF PROGRESS

FEB 20 1942

## British View Appointment by Emperor as Hopeful Sign

FEB 20 1942

Ethiopia's struggle to emerge from the twelfth century to twentieth century customs and practice, greatly advanced under the Italian occupation of that country, is being strongly encouraged by British counsel.

Notable evidence of this is seen in the appointment by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ras Ababa Aragai to govern a large part of the Galla area in the southwest.

Ras Ababa is said to enjoy tremendous prestige with his countrymen, because during the whole of the Italian occupation he held out at the head of an armed force within fifty miles of the capital and defied all the efforts of the Italians to capture him.

FEB 20 1942

He has impressed all British officers who have met him as a man of exceptional qualities. He purposes to set a new standard in Ethiopian administrative practice by paying his subordinates proper wages, thus doing away with the old gabar system, whereby the peasant was forced to supply the local governor and his retinue with labor, food and other necessaries.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Warner's Would Film Selassie's Famous Speech

OCT 19 1942

## Called One Of World's Most Dramatic Scenes

OCT 19 1942

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, was roundly praised in Hedda Hopper's column last Saturday when the noted Hollywood columnist and former stage and screen star said:

"Warner's would like to send a camera crew to Ethiopia to photograph Emperor Haile Selassie and show him delivering his famous speech he made at Geneva when Italy invaded his country. It is one of the greatest pleas for justice and freedom ever made and had nations paused to listen the face of the globe would be different today. The scene is wanted for 'Mission to Moscow.'"

"I saw Selassie many times in London in 1936. He is a great distinguished gentleman. I was in the house of parliament when Lloyd George defended Selassie for more than an hour, but Eden and McDonald wouldn't listen. Baldwin wasn't there that day. It was one of the most dramatic scenes I've ever witnessed.

"It was amusing, too watching Lady Astor. She tried to get in her two cents' worth, but there were so many other speakers, her voice was never heard. Would that Lloyd George were half his age today.

OCT 19 1942

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

ETHIOPIA (A

# Ethiopia Settling Down

## Loyalty of the Rases

Co-incident with the withdrawal of British troops from Ethiopia, the internal situation of the country is unexpectedly satisfactory, states the *Times* diplomatic correspondent, who continues :—

SEP 17 1942

"The Rases have been loyal. When the Wojeirat Galla tribe, to the east of Dessie, gave trouble, largely in consequence of the intrigues of Italian agents, Ras Seyyum, of Tigre, promptly turned out the militia levy 60,000 strong, and compelled the Wojeirat to hand over 15,000 cattle—largely stolen from their neighbours—and a substantial number of rifles to ensure their future good behaviour.

"In Gojjam, a difficult area in the past, the Crown Prince is Viceroy, and is keeping good order. Ras Hailu, whom the Emperor forgave for his treasons before he left his country in 1936, now resides in Addis Ababa. The recent affray on the Kenya border, in which a British police officer was killed, now proves to have been the consequence of movements of Somali nomads from what had been Italian Somaliland, not from Ethiopian territory.

"Another reason for satisfaction is the fact that, in spite of the general confusion caused by the war, the revenue has fulfilled expectations, and has reached £500,000 in the first year of revived Ethiopian independence. The Emperor, who has spent but a small proportion of his Civil List, has set a fine example of financial patriotism. The chief problem now before him and his advisers is to decide which parts of the expensive European façade set up by the Italian conquerors should be maintained, and which are either too costly for a poor country like Ethiopia to maintain or are unnecessary.

"Second to this in importance comes the training of Ethiopians to take the place of the Italians who have been retained to work certain essential undertakings. British and allied subjects are taking their places when they can be found, but the supply of substitutes is necessarily slow, as the training of Ethiopians must be."

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

# An Ethiopian Conference

Oct. 8, 1942

## Economics Discussed in Addis Ababa

An Economic Conference convened in Addis Ababa by the Emperor Haile Sellassie was presided over by Mr. R. G. Howe, the British Minister. The following attended the Conference :—

Brigadier D. A. Sandford, Principal Adviser to the Ethiopian Ministry of the Interior ; Lieut.-Col. C. Matthew, Judicial Adviser ; Lieut.-Col. F. E. Stafford, Financial Adviser ; Mr. D. M. H. Riches, Second Secretary, British Legation ; Mr. Gordon-Smith, representing the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation in Ethiopia ; Lieut.-Col. H. F. Birchal, general manager of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway ; Major R. E. C. Russell, representing the Occupied Territory Administration ; Major P. Rodd, representing the Senior Evacuation Officer ; Lieut. P. Goldbourne, Trade Officer ; Captain A. A. Frost, representing the D.C.F.A., O.T.A. The joint secretaries were Major M. E. Taylor and Ato Tastai Tegagne

The following attended certain meetings of sub-committees : Lieut.-Col. Claxton, D.C.F.A., British Somaliland ; Major W. Pryce-Rosser. Municipal Officer in Addis Ababa ; Major Ashdown, A.D.S. and T. ; Lieut. Hooper, representing the District Command, Royal Engineers ; Captain Bell ; Captain Burwood-Taylor, Transport Officer, Occupied Territory Administration ; and the Director-General of the Ethiopian Public Works Department.

The Conference discussed the following points : (1) the production and export from Ethiopia of cereals ; (2) quotas of imports into Ethiopia ; (3) utilisation of Ethiopian industries for the Allied war effort ; (4) postal and telegraphic communications ; (5) road construction and maintenance ; (6) formulation of a transport policy ; (7) retention in Ethiopia of certain Italian technicians and skilled workers whose services are regarded as essential to the war effort.

The Conference recommended that the Ethiopian Government should conduct a campaign to encourage greater grain production ; that a Transport Board be constituted ; that a competent road engineer be appointed with two assistant engineers ; and that a sufficient number of Italian drivers and mechanics be kept to drive and service road transport, nearly all being Italian diesel lorries.

Oct. 8, 1942

The following estimate was made of available motor vehicles : Ethiopia, 500 heavy diesel lorries ; British Somaliland, 300 lorries between two and three tons (all petrol, except six heavy diesel, and all in bad repair) ; Eritrea, 2,104 motor vehicles on March 7, since when several hundred have been absorbed from Ethiopia.

Major Pryce-Rosser estimated the cost of road maintenance at 100 dollars to the mile, a total of 1,320,000 Maria Theresa dollars a year. The Minister of Communications said the Ethiopian Government was prepared to spend up to 2,000,000 dollars a year on road maintenance, which a sub-committee recommended should be let out by contract to Italian road

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# ETHIOPIA DECLARES WAR ON AXIS

DEC 19 1942

## Roosevelt Grants Ethiopia Lend-Lease Funds to Rehabilitate African Country

**BULLETIN!** *LONDON, Dec. 14—The Ethiopian Legation announced today that it has been advised from Addis Ababa that the Ethiopian Government has declared war on Germany, Japan and Italy.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17—Declaring that "the defense of Ethiopia is vital to the defense of the United States," President Roosevelt has ordered lend-lease aid extended to the Government of Ethiopia, it was officially announced by the Office of War Information, Thursday, December DEC 19 1942

56a

The action was revealed in a White House announcement from the President to S. R. Stettinius Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, which read:

"For the purpose of implementing the authority conferred upon you as Lend-Lease Administrator by Executive Order 8926, dated October 28, 1941, and in order to enable you to arrange for lend-lease aid to the Government of Ethiopia, I hereby find that the defense of Ethiopia is vital to the defense of the United States."

Friends and supporters of Abyssinia all over the world—especially those colored peoples who, since the war with Italy, have come to look on Ethiopia as a symbol of the hopes and aspirations of the darker races—have been heartened by the news of President Roosevelt's latest pro-Ethiopia gesture as well as the news that Emperor Haile Selassie has granted his people a new democratic constitution.

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Ethiopia was extended membership in the United Nations October 9, this year, and, at the present time, is completing reorganization of her new army and is launching extensive training in modern warfare in order that her soldiers may take their place side by side with those of the Allied forces.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# ETHIOPIA GETS ENTIRELY NEW CONSTITUTION

DEC 19 1942

## Selassie Cheered As He Opens Parliament In Addis Ababa

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored — Emperor Haile Selassie has granted the Ethiopian people a new democratic constitution.

Following the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the British Government and admission into the council of the United Nations, Abyssinia has let it be known that as soon as her new army completes its reorganization and training in modern warfare, Ethiopian troops will take the place side by side with other Allied forces and help purge the African continent of the Axis plague.

The newly-appointed Ethiopian minister, Professor (Blatta) Ayela Gabre, disclosed news of the new constitution and parliament here this week.

DEC 19 1942

The Emperor sent the following message to Britain:

"To the British nation we express our admiration and sympathy, in full confidence that the near future will see crowned with success its valiant struggle to save humanity from the domination of enslavement."

**Natives Cheer Selassie**

Thousands of natives dressed in their "Sunday best" crowded the street of Addis Ababa and cheered the emperor as he drove through the capital from his palace to the Parliament building.

The new assembly consists of two chambers: A senate of 30 members, mostly elderly statemen such as provincial races, governors of districts, judges and high ranking military leaders, and a house of representatives, composed of 60 members elected by the people.

The natives do not use the ballot box, but assemble together in their villages and the towns and after discussing the qualifications of the various local leaders, elect the ones they deem worthy to represent them.

DEC 19 1942

"They know each other," said an Abyssinian official in London. "They know who were patriots and who were Quislings, and none will be chosen who served the Italians; of that you may be sure."

**Controls All Finance**

The constitution embodies President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms. No Ethiopian subject can be arrested, tried or imprisoned except in accordance with the law of the land. All have the right of free movement. Except in the public interest and in accordance with law no one has the right to be deprived of his property, movable or unmovable. The constitution gives equal rights to all natives of Abyssinia irrespective of race or religion, and all are eligible for all civil and military office.

DEC 19 1942

The constitution also provides for an annual budget submitted to parliament by the minister of finance covering sums to be put at the disposal of each government department. No treasury receipts can be expended except in accordance with the budget.

56a-1942

# Liberia Gets FDR Envoy

P. M. Daily
N.Y.-N.Y.

## Negro Republic Proclaims Special War Emergency

OCT 30 1942

5-6a

By Stanley Burch
*Reuters Correspondent*

LONDON, Oct. 30.—President Roosevelt recently sent a special envoy to the West African republic of ~~Liberia.~~ He is Lieut. Col. Henry McBride, who arrived at Monrovia, capital of the Negro republic, after the Liberian National Legislature had proclaimed "special emergency measures for the duration and for six months thereafter."

This is the first word out of Liberia since Oct. 17, when the Reuter correspondent there cabled the first disclosure that U. S. forces had been landed. It is now revealed that American troops, including Negroes, have been stationed in Liberia for the past three months. (Washington has maintained complete silence on these reports.)

Col. McBride, who is described as a "special representative of FDR," has returned to Liberia after a brief visit to Washington.

At his first series of important conferences with Liberia's president, Edwin Barclay, it was said that an atmosphere of extreme cordiality prevailed. McBride then flew from one of Liberia's two newly built airports—Roberts Field—some time ago to report to his Government.

OCT 30 1942

### Pass Four Acts

Four important acts providing for Liberia's full co-operation in America's plan were passed by the National Legislature at Monrovia, capital of Liberia, after the longest session in the history of the republic—the legislature sat from October, 1941, to the end of last June, when it adjourned for reassembly this month.

The Acts provided for:

¶ Granting to the Liberian President of special emergency powers until six months after the end of the war.

¶ Regulation of air navigation and provision for airports of entry.

¶ Authorization of the Liberian President to appoint a National Economy Committee to prevent profiteering.

¶ Restriction of all alien residents who are nationals of countries not in treaty relation with Liberia.

OCT 30 1942

The legislature passed resolutions approving agreements entered into between the government and Pan-American Airways and a further resolution "approving the agreement entered into between the Liberian Government and the U. S. Government."

The following dispatch was dated Sept. 30 and was airmailed by the Monrovian correspondent of the *African World* and passed by the censor.

The correspondent wrote:

"American technicians and soldiers have won the affection of the people, especially the Negro soldiers. They can be seen in the streets of Monrovia daily. At a recent fire in Monrovia they rendered invaluable services and thus prevented the fire spreading.

"The Americans arrived in time to participate in Liberia's Independence Day, July 26. The night before the U. S. Army band made its debut in Monrovia when a dance was staged.

OCT 30 1942

"The affair was well patronized and the American charge d'affaires, Mr. R. P. Hibbard, was among those present.

"On the morning of Independence Day the President, as Commander-in-Chief, inspected units of the Liberian frontier force at the military camp at Barclay's training center. He took a salute from the review stand and at the executive mansion from the balcony. British and American diplomatic representatives were present. A state ball was held in the evening at Renoved Pavilion."

### Establish Air Mail

The air mail service by which this dispatch was sent opened recently and leaves Roberts Field, Monrovia, once a week. A second air field at Cape Mount has been named Benson Field, for Liberia's second president.

Already new ceiling prices have been ordered by the Treasury Department to ward off profiteering and merchants are "falling into line."

Axis sources on Oct. 18 reported that strength of American forces in Liberia was estimated at "about one division," which would mean between 10,000 and 18,000 men.

OCT 30 1942

The original Reuter cable from Monrovia said RAF patrols had been established at Monrovia to counter U-boats which had been active 500 to 600 miles off the coast.

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LIBERIA
Amsterdam Star-News
New York. N. Y.

# LIBERIA READY TO SERVE DEMOCRACY'S WAR AGAIN

NOV 7 - 1942

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

**With the swing of war to Africa and the recent landing of United States troops in Liberia, the Dark Continent and its millions of inhabitants have taken on a new significance in the global war for the survival of democracy. Ethopia, in the east, and Libya, in the north, are still serving as fields of major operations against a brutal enemy.**

But it has fallen to the small republic on the West African Coast, Liberia, to assume a role of protector of the Americas, in that her strategic position will enable the United Nations to combat the ruthless Nazi submarine menace and possible bombings from Vichy-Berlin controlled Dakar in French West Africa.

NOV 7 - 1942

### Ready to Serve Again

Military expediencies have made it necessary for the War Department to maintain guarded silence on army moves in Africa, but it is known that important measures are being taken to protect the Brazilian coast, particularly Natal, and to sweep African waters clear of Hitler's under-sea craft from Liberian bases.

The truth is, more news regarding the moves of the United States government in Liberia have come from London than from Washington. We know now that in the absence of U. S. Minister Lester A. Walton from his post in the Liberian capital President Roosevelt sent a military envoy in the person of Lieut. Col. Henry McBride to negotiate on military affairs with President Edwin Barclay.

Mr. Walton, as minister, had negotiated and concluded important treaties with the Liberian government and paved the way for Lieut Col. McBride, whose duties were of a specific and military nature. According to "Who's Who in America," Walton's work consisted in negotiating and concluding treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation, an extradition treaty, a treaty of conciliation, a treaty on aviation and a consular convention.

The conclusion is, therefore, drawn that out of the joint labors of Walton and McBride, the military forces of the United States are now in possession of a seaplane base at Fisherman Lake and two airfields, Roberts Field and Benson Field, and the necessary garrisons for troops, which, according to Axis sources, number between 10,000 and 18,000 men.

NOV 7 - 1942

The Liberian President and Legislature lost no time in swinging the republic behind the United States and associated nations in the total war effort. Recent legislation granted to the President special emergency powers for the duration and six months thereafter; regulation of air navigation and provision for airports of entry; the establishment of a National Economy Committee to prevent profiteering, and restriction of all alien residents who are nationals of countries not in treaty relations with Liberia.

**As she served in World War 1, so she is ready to serve again in this the greatest of wars against human civilization. Liberia stands ready to do her share in defense of freedom, justice and democracy.**

**This is as it should be, for Liberia is a nation born out of the maelstrom of race prejudice, oppression, exploitation and the denial of liberty and justice. The republic was founded as a result of the work of the American Colonization Society. The country, after much opposition from Britain and France, declared its sovereign independence in 1847, and was recognized by most of the then Great Powers in 1848 and 1849, and by the United States in 1862.**

The life of the young republic was beset by difficulties. Frontier disputes with France and Britain carved out large tracts of Liberian territory and reduced the area of 2,000 square miles from the republic which it claimed but could not control. Anti-Liberian propaganda emanating in Freetown has been a constant source of embarrassment to the republic.

NOV 7 - 1942

### Nazi Leanings Denied

Charges of pro-German leanings and of special arrangements between the Liberian Republic and the Nazis have been made since the outbreak of hostilities, but they have been denied by well informed persons. It has been said that at no time within the last five years have there been more than 30 Germans in the country, including the German consul-general and his staff.

However, as a neutral nation, Liberia has accorded the usual courtesies to the Germans, who mostly are traders and to the consular officials particularly as Germany had been the republic's best customer. They bought Liberian coffee, piassava and other products, and the ship captains who visited the country were said to have been more friendly than the British.

The future of modern Liberia is said to be tied to the large investments of the Firestone Rubber Company in its rubber development program. Firestone is said to have invested at least $50,000,000 and leased 125,000 acres of land in Maryland County, and Mont Serrado, 45 miles from the Monrovia. Already, rubber production has reached 15,000 tons annually, and it is expected that the 25,000-ton mark will be reached by the end of this year.

### Friendly to Firestone

The Liberian government and people are said to be most friendly to the Firstone effort, but some Liberians feel that American exclusiveness and failure to integrate Liberian and American Negro technicians into their vast scheme of development, which in the last analysis depends on the people of the republic, is a slap in the face. Race prejudice and discrimination, it is felt, have been taken too far from their native soil to the insult of a sovereign people.

Possessing a coastline of 350 miles, and a fertile interior, Liberia is a country of 2,000,000 inhabitants and an area of 40,000 square miles. If, under the pressure of war, she adheres to the United Nations' pact and takes the high road of destiny, she is likely to become one of the great states of all Africa and a haven for the oppressed of her race from several lands, far and near. Liberia's President, Edwin Barclay, is internationally known as a well informed and progressive statesman.

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# Baltimore Yank In Liberia Runs Amok; Kills 2; Wounds 3

N.Y., New York

DEC 26 1942

"New York Age."

Delayed dispatches from Liberia where Negro American troops are stationed, reported the havoc wreaked when Private John W. Williams, 29-year-old Baltimore "Yank" allegedly went amuck, and obtaining a sub-machine gun, two pistols and a rifle, Tuesday night, killed two other Negro soldiers, wounded an additional pair and a white officer. The soldier, who was reported to have been temporarily crazed, was ultimately killed. Military police said it was believed he had shot himself.

Killed were Staff Sergeant Thomas E. Pittman, 32, of Portsmouth, Virginia and Private John E. McMichael, 23, of Raleigh, N. C. Names of the wounded men were withheld.

DEC 26 1942

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# African Ritual Will Be Used In Tribute to Late Dr. Aggrey

## Invoke Gods And Cut Sod

### Will Be Held at Grave In Southland Nov. 26

Nov. 21, 1942

The first African funeral rites ever performed in America will be observed by African students at Salisbury, N. C., on Thursday, Nov. 26, in connection with the celebration of Aggrey Day in honor of the late Dr. James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey, African educator, according to the African Students' Association.

At this ceremony, which is to be conducted under the joint auspices of the West African Students' Union of Great Britain and the African Students' Association of the United States, libations will be offered to the gods, according to traditional African ritual, the sod will be cut, and a piece of the earth in which the mortal remains of Dr. Aggrey lie will be sent to Africa for burial in Aggrey's ancestral home on the Gold Coast.

**Born on Gold Coast**

Dr. Aggrey was born on the Gold Coast, West Africa, in 1875. He became a teacher in a mission school and later interpreter on Scott's Expedition to Ashanti in 1900. He was a graduate of Columbia University and afterwards professor at Livingstone College, North Carolina, for over twenty years. He was a member of the Phelps-Stokes Education Commissions to Africa and later became vice-principal of Achimota College on the Gold Coast.

In 1927 Aggrey returned to America to see his family. He died suddenly in New York City that same year.

The influence of Aggrey on the African people has been tremendous. His ideals influence many British colonial officials in formulating more adequate policies in Africa. Achimota College on the Gold Coast, Yaba College in Nigeria, Makerere College in Uganda, Fort Hare and Lovedale Colleges, in South Africa and Gordon College in the Sudan are some of the educational institutions which were either founded or reorganized through the initiative of Dr. Aggrey.

He was identified with the movement for intelligent cooperation betwewen the white and black races and the cultures which they represent. His famous parable of the piano keys, in which he taught that only when the black and the white races work together with mutual self-respect and interdependence will there be perfect harmony is accepted by all who are interested in inter-racial understanding.

British officials and representatives of many American organizations are expected to be present. Nwia-Kofi Nkruma, president of the African Students' Association, will cut the sod. Kweku Atta Gardiner, Fellow of the universities of Cambridge and London, and representative of the Students' Union in England, will deliver the address.

### ~~Patrolman Discusses Rear-End Car Crashes~~

~~A rear-end collision between automobiles may occur when the driver in front fails to signal his intention to stop or slow down or when the other driver fails to observe his signal. It may result from faulty brakes on the following car. Or it may be caused by the fact that the rear car was following too closely to allow for safe stopping in an emergency.~~

~~None of these causes is accidental. Failure to signal is not an accident. It is bad driving. Failure to observe the signals of the driver ahead is not an accident. It is carelessness. Failure to keep brakes in good condition is not an accident. It is the most dangerous sort of carelessness. Following the car ahead too closely is not a accident. It is poor judgment and bad driving.~~

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East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

## Ethiopia's Economic Needs

During the Economic Conference held in Addis Ababa (a first report of which was given in this newspaper last week), the Ethiopian Minister of Commerce, after consultations with the Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, submitted the following list of essential import requirements:—

Oct. 15, 1942

Cotton sheeting, 6,000 tons; matches, 1,000 cases; blankets, 150 tons; caustic soda, 500 tons; drill, 360 tons; cotton jackets, etc., 800 tons; spices, 600 tons; incense, 300 tons; sewing threads, 50 tons; cotton yarn, 2,000 tons; hardware, 300 tons; oil, 50 tons; khaki cloth, 1,000 tons; stationery, 120 tons; rice, 300 tons; raisins, 20 tons; soap, 100 tons; sugar, 4,000 tons; empty sacks, 20 tons; muslins, 15 tons; cigarettes, 25 tons; dates, 100 tons; chemical products, colouring matter, etc., 250 tons; medicines, 100 tons; and building material, nails, hinges, elec requirements.

It was stated that the Italian staffs of a hessian and rope factory, flour mills and auxiliaries, a shoe factory, and a canning factory, all established by the Italians, were willing to remain at their work and to submit to inspection and control by a British technical expert appointed by the Ethiopian Government.

It was also announced jointly by the British Minister and the Ethiopian Minister of Communications that a regular fortnightly air service, later to be increased to a weekly basis, was to be operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation between Addis Ababa and Asmara for the carriage of air mails and passengers, in order to connect with air mail services to Khartoum, Cairo and London.

Steps are being taken to establish telegraphic or wireless telegraphic communication between Addis Ababa and all the main towns in Ethiopia, and to provide greater facilities for civil traffic.

For Kenya's new road programme the P.W.D. has adopted the standards accepted for the national road programme in South Africa. The maximum grade will be one in 20 (the present Limuru escarpment road is one in 8) and the minimum radius of any curve will be 500 feet. The roads are to be of asphalt-macadam and will be 20 feet wide, exclusive of drains.

56a-1942
New York Age
New York, N. Y

# Defense Of Liberia Put In Hands of U. S., State Dept. Announces; Walton To Return There Soon

Dec. 12, 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government of Liberia has granted the United States, for the duration of the war, the right to construct, control, operate and defend airports in Liberia and to assist also in the protection and defense of any part of the Republic which might be liable to attack during the present emergency, it was announced by the Department of State on Thursday.

An agreement was signed at Monrovia on March 31, 1942, by the Liberian Secretary of State and Lt. Col. Harry A. McBride, special representative of the President of the United States, under the terms of which the United States was granted exclusive jurisdiction over airports, fortifications, and such other defense areas as may be mutually considered necessary. The Republic of Liberia retains sovereignty over all such airports and defense areas, while the United States maintains jurisdiction over American military and civilian personnel stationed in Liberia.

At the same time, by an exchange of letter between President Barclay and Col. McBride, the United States agreed to extend certain defense aids to the Governmnt of Liberia, and to assist in the improvement and extension of its road system.

The strategic situation of Liberia on the West Coast of Africa, and the consequent danger of attack or aggression by unfriendly powers, led the Government of Liberia to request the Government of the United States to give such aid as might be possible in order to safeguard the independence and security of the Republic. The traditional friendly interest of the United States in the welfare of Liberia resulted in the measures described above. Dec. 12, 1942

American forces, chiefly composed of Negro troops, are now stationed in Liberia in execution of the agreement. The German Consul and his staff recently departed from Monrovia at the request of the Liberian Government, thus eliminating Axis interests from the country.

American Minister to Liberia, Lester A. Walton, came to the United States in February, 1942, for consultation with this Government on matters concerning Liberia, and is expected to retprn shortly to his post in Liberia.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsb

## SCHOOLS PACED LIBERIAN CULTURE.

By Edgar T. Rouzeau
Courier War Correspondent Dec. 26, 1942

SOMEWHERE IN LIBERIA, Dec. 24. -- Liberians more and more are turning to America for the specialized knowledge they now realize their sons and daughters must assimilate if the country is to rise economically to the same parity she now enjoys among sister nations in the exercise of statesmanship

### No Professional schools Here

This is a country without a single professional school of any kind. This fact becomes amazing when one pauses to reflect that at least 50 lawyers are practising their profesion in and around Monrovia, and that Liberia's status as an independent nation has been largely preserved by a succession of brilliant Negro statesmen, international jurists and politican

This has been the result of an ingenious apprentice system, much more rigorous in some aspects than the standard American collegiate courses in legal training. The Liberian system, however, has been found inadequate for other needs. Although there is no record of any such experiment, the system has yet to produce its first "graduate" in medicine, economics, applied sciences, agriculture or engineering.

Only a sprinkling of Liberian families have had the means to send their children abroad to be educated. But under President Edwin Barclay's 13-Year tenure of office, this hegira of Liberian youth -- not only to America but also to France and England -- has been given material impetus through establishment of a government scholarship fund. The wisdom of the program, now interrupted by the war, has been justified by the number of its beneficiaries who have returned and are making good.

Howard university, Columbia, Wilberforce, Hampton, Virginia Union, New York university and St. Paul Normal and Industrial institute are some of the institutions whose Liberian graduates now hold important government positions. Other graduates from these and other school have found employment with commercial concerns in Monrovia or are planters in their own right. Dec. 26, 1942

### Howard University Grad Outstanding

Mrs. Helen Scarborough, who holds the post of assistant superintendent of public education, graduated from Morgan College, Hampton Institute and Howard university and also holds a Master's degree from Columbia. James McCrittic of Howard university, is a teacher and Emmett Harmon, another Howard product, is a former chief clerk of the Bureau of internal Revenue.

Johnson Moore, graduate of Virginia Union, is supervisor of research in the Bureau of Agriculture. Henry Luke, who studied in French schools in Dakar, is supervising government electrical engineer. John Louis Cooper and Henry Grimes products of the RCA Communications institute of New York, are respectively, manager and assistant manager o the Liberian Government radio communication service.

### Hampton Well Known - Here

Arthur Sherman, graduate of the Montana School of Mines, is the government's chief mining engineer. John Cooper, of Hampton institute, manages a poultry farm for the Firestone plantation. Two graduates of St. Paul N. and I. Institut have found employment with Pan-American Airways. They are: Andrew Butler and Robert Sherman, while another Varney Sherman, is a teacher in an Episcopal mission school. Dec. 26, 42

Mrs. Essie Simpson George, another Hampton product, teaches handicrafts and child guidance; Maggie L. Dennis graduate of the Lincoln Hospital Nursing School, New York, is superintendent of the Baptist hospital in Monrovia; Mrs. Jeanette Cooper, another Lincoln hospital graduate, is head nurse at the government Hospital, and

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Mrs. Hannah Phillips, of Bellevue Hospital is in charge of the maternity ward at the same hospital.

### Wilberforcean is President of College

Nathaniel R. Richardson, graduate of the Mergenthaler Linotype school, Brooklyn, N. Y. supervises the printing office; Mrs. Anna Kamanda, graduate of Morgan college and Howard university, is dean of Liberia College; Earnest Yancey, of Wilberforce university, is a private planter at Cape Palmas, Liberia, and Miss. Rebecca Cassell, who studied in Italy and France, formerly worked as a government translater.

Harry Morris, a product of Columbus (Ohio) high schools, is a wealthy rubber planter. His sister, adelaide, who studied at Hunter college and New York university, is a Physical Education teacher, and Dr. Ebenezar Ward, of Wilberforce, is president of Liberia college.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Bob Reynolds Ignores Carolina Negroes, Wants To Free Indians

AUG 29 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Reactionary Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, who can't boast of being an ardent advocate of extending the four freedoms to the Negroes of his state, was roundly criticized by his colleagues, Thursday, when he arose on the Senate floor and urged that the United States seek immediate independence for India.

Senator Reynolds, who is chairman of the military affairs committee, emphasized, however, that he was expressing his personal views and not for his committee, after Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky questioned him on this point.

Senator Reynolds suggested that the United States use her influence with the British to suggest that India be granted independence now. He said that it was his understanding that if given independence, India would immediately ask to become a member of the United Nations.

Veteran Senator Norris, Independent of Nebraska, was scathing in his debate with the Carolinian.

"How would the Senator feel if in the British House of Commons someone arose and said, 'We should insist that the American government give its soldiers the right to vote?' he asked.

"Or they might complain that there are localities in the United States where, through the method of imposing a poll tax, some of the voters of the United States have in effect been prohibited from expressing their [illegible] at the ballot box.

"Or they might say that there are some other places where equal rights are not given, where the right to vote, which is one of the elements of freedom, is not accorded, and that that rights is not given to people on account of some condition or on account of the color of the individual."

Senator Norris suggested that stopping the war to give India independence would result in one of the greatest civil wars in all history in India.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Dr. Thurman Speaks On Indian Question

## One of America's Great Mystics and Religious Leaders Gives Views.

AUG 29 1942

### By PETER DANA

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 27.—"There aren't enough jails in all India," Dr. Thurman said, "to imprison the spirit of present day India that articulates itself in Gandhi and Nehru. The arrest of these leaders after the failure of the Cripps mission and the subsequent British bungling in India, is a clear indication that the Churchill government understands neither the psychology of the total fight for freedom nor the spirit that moves India today."

It was a pleasure to meet Dr. Thurman in the lobby of the Theresa hotel last Sunday morning as he was returning to Washington. A modest, stocky, black man, with resonant voice and smiling countenance, he is perhaps one of the few black men in this country around whom a great, conscious national movement of Negroes could be built, not unlike the great Indian movement with which Gandhi and Nehru are associated.

As a friend of many Indian leaders and as a student of Indian life and culture, Howard Thurman is equipped to speak competently of recent developments in India. As a democrat who knows that political freedom is the condition precedent to human dignity and knows that the Indians are both freedom-loving and keenly aware of their personal dignity, Dr. Thurman is solidly for Indian freedom now, and believes the Indian leaders have reduced to moral absurdity the British and all those supporters of the British position who pretend to fight a war for freedom on the so-called practical necessity of denying India her political independence the more effectively to wage a war for freedom.

There can be, he warned, no other unifying and sparkling principle for the United Nations thah that of the freedom of all peoples and their equality under the law. The very term, United Nations, in the context of the present struggle means united as equals for the freedom and equality of democratic peoples. "What is lost to the democratic side by the imperialist stubbornness of Britain toward India is incalculable; while what is to be gained can hardly rate the questionable [illegible] of face-saving, in view of the great moral defeat Britain has already suffered by her stand." On the military side, Dr. Thurman suggested, the British have failed to appreciate Nehru's call for a policy that will set on fire the hearts of millions of men willing and ready to fight for freedom as free men.

As for those American "experts on the Indian question," who are calling Gandhi and Nehru names and accusing them of sabotaging the cause of democratic freedom, Dr. Thurman says their very words are sufficient commentary on their "expertness" and their understanding of what is going on in the world.

Though he is probably one of the best known of speakers and thinkers in American college and university circles, Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel at Howard university and teacher of philosophy, is not sufficiently known to the general public. He is easily one of the most brilliant and profound men in America, young or old.

**He has probably moved more cynical men and intellectual women to tears and further reflection than any speaker of his generation in the United States and Canada. A mystic with ever so practical a turn of mind; a speaker in the tradition of Roger Williams; a preacher of the social gospel with a thorough understanding of the economics and policies of the modern world, Howard Thurman suggests** a Christian likeness of many of the best qualities of Gandhi and Nehru, of whom he is a close friend.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# INDIANS SEE THREAT IN CHURCHILL TALK

## His Remarks Tuesday Are Read to Mean Britain Will Not Liberate India

## AMERICANS ARE WARNED

## Victories Held Empty as Long as 'British Arrogance' Rules Allied Councils

Nov. 12, 1942

### By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 11—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement that he had not become leader of the London government "to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire" was taken by C. R. Rajagopalachari, former Premier of Madras, in an interview this morning, as confirmation of Indian suspicions that the British have no intention of giving up India.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, like other Indian liberals with whom the writer has talked in the past few days, is inclined to minimize the African operations. These observers clearly fear that success will harden the British against any concessions toward Indian nationalism, and Mr. Churchill's speech will obviously strengthen that belief.

"You have occupied some unoccupied countries, such as Madagascar, Algeria and Morocco," was the way Mr. Rajagopalachari expressed it. "You Americans are thinking only of war, but England wants to retain her empire. Will America fight for India after this war if during the war you allow yourselves to be dictated to by Mr. Churchill?

"The American Government can tell the British they must solve the Indian problem. You can win the war without us, but you cannot win it the way you will want to win it.

"If this keeps up, your victories will have exactly the opposite effect from what you hope. The Indians will come to dislike Allied successes if they merely increase British arrogance, as evidenced by Mr. Churchill's speech.

"But there is no deep-rooted animosity. The Indians do not dislike the British; they dislike British domination. If [Pandit Jawaharlal] Nehru were in a national government he would not let [Mohandas K.] Gandhi's pacifism get control. He would help win the war."

Mr. Rajagopalachari concluded his talks with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, with a second long conference last evening which clearly did not bring results. He would not discuss the matter today. He did say that he was trying to "bring the three most obstinate parties together—those at liberty, those in prison [Mr. Gandhi and other Congress party chiefs] and those imprisoned in the Throne of State [the Viceroy]."

# THE INDIAN TRAGEDY

The British Weekly

1942

### By NICOL MACNICOL, D.Litt.

Aickely, Kent.

IT has long been the fear of those who desire the good of India and Great Britain that the series of minor crises through which the countries have passed in recent years in their relationships with each other would culminate in a final breach between them. If such a situation should arise, how tragic, one felt, it would be, after so long and, on the whole, so splendid a partnership. If the parting had to come, surely it would come with respect on both sides, and even with affection. It seems as if such a happy ending can scarcely now be hoped for. However the blame for what is now happening may ultimately be distributed, it appears to-day that the final severance will come about amid anger and recrimination. We are nearing the concluding stage of the impending breach, and all that the spectator of this calamity can do is to survey it with such patience and impartiality as he can muster.

AUG 20 1942

## The Cripps Mission

Whatever errors we have committed in recent discussions, there was none in the dispatch of Sir Stafford Cripps to India or in the proposals for a settlement that he took with him. This time at least there were no hesitations or half-measures, but a frank and forthright offer. India was to have "full opportunity, immediately after the war, of attaining the same independence, the same complete freedom from outside control, as is enjoyed by all the Dominions, or for that matter by this country, under a constitution to be freely devised by the Indians among themselves." That is how Mr. Amery described the offer in his broadcast on August 9, and he added: "By that offer we still stand."

That offer was rejected by the National Congress. It is difficult to see how this rejection and the reasons adduced for it can be justified as statesmanlike from the point of view of India's credit with a world engaged in a struggle in behalf of freedom, or as patriotic from the point of view of India's deadly peril. The same failure to face greatly a challenge that transcends all personal or party or even national claims has manifested itself throughout the debates that have followed that rejection. Can it be questioned that to attempt, in the case of a great sub-continent such as India is, to carry through an immediate and complete transference of Government from the experienced hands that have been guiding it to those of wholly inexperienced persons, chosen no one can tell how and claiming to represent a people so divided into bitterly hostile parties, and to do this with a fierce and resolute enemy battering at her gates, would be nothing less than to commit national suicide? The demands of Congress are surely described with entire truth when it is said that they are certain "to bring about a complete and abrupt dislocation of the vast and complicated machinery of Government." And this was to be carried out "at a time when in Russia, China and Libya and other theatres of war the situation calls for the undivided energy, co-operation and concentration of all the Allied Powers."

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It indeed would seem that Pandit Nehru was himself aware of the danger of these proposals, and the violence of his language in attacking Sir Stafford Cripps betrays his disquietude. One looks in vain among the leaders of the Congress for the magnanimity and the sense of world-responsibility that India requires at this hour in her history. We find these qualities, however, in another Indian, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, that wise and experienced elder statesman, as true a lover of his country as any of the Congress hot-heads. He sees clearly how India's fate is being imperilled by the inflaming of passions and the creating of divisions. His appeal for the abandonment of civil disobedience must be convincing to anyone in India that is still capable of a clear judgment. "It is my emphatic opinion," he says, "that no one has the right to gamble with the lives and safety of four hundred million people at a time when our internal dissensions and civil strife bring joy and encouragement to the heart of the Japanese."

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## Proposals for a Conference

Sir Tej Sapru would prevent such divisions by calling a conference of the representatives of various parties to discuss a settlement for the period of the war and to set up machinery for framing a constitution for the future. Meantime, the British Government should declare that in all matters of policy the Viceroy would be guided by the collective advice of his Council, which is overwhelmingly Indian already and could be made still more effectively so.

Close to Sir Tej Sapru in his views stands a younger leader, Mr. Rajagopalachari, till lately Mr. Gandhi's most devoted disciple. He, too, desires to find even at the eleventh hour a solution that will keep India and Britain together "and save India from the Axis." With fearless leadership from our side and these two men on India's, the worst tragedy may yet be averted and India's freedom preserved. But the omens are dark.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# 3 GROUPS IN INDIA BACK GANDHI STAND

~~SEP 17 1942~~

### Moslem League Member and Laborite Among Seconders of Independence Plea

### DATA ON NEHRU REFUSED

~~SEP 17~~ 1942

### Government Refuses to Tell Where Arrested Congress Leaders Are Detained

**By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS**

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW DEHLI, India, Sept. 16—The shadow of the Congress Party lay over the Legislative Assembly today as three members of other parties, including a spokesman for Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League, embraced the Congress doctrine of immediate independence for India.

SEP 17 1942

The Moslem League speaker coupled his plea that Mohandas K. Gandhi and other arrested leaders be released to negotiate with the Moslems with a threat that growing resentment might lead the Moslems to fight, and "that fight will be most terrible, indeed."

Every Indian speaker stressed that the people wished to defend India against the Japanese, but with one exception they agreed that the present policies were working in the opposite direction.

**New Note in Indian Politics**

It was a strange note in Indian politics to hear a Moslem League member defending the Congress party against Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the New Dehli government. But that was just what Maul-ana afar Ali Khan did. He, like other speakers, argued that the constructive thing to do would be to release prisoners and permit the Indian communities to negotiate among themselves.

"To ignore the Congress is a folly of the first magnitude," said Mr. Zafar. He characterized Prime Minister Churchill as "a very funny fellow" for thinking the world would believe what he said about the Congress party.

Another important spokesman M. N. Joshi, a labor leader, said: "I am quite certain that every Indian in this Assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

He made another point that three other speakers also emphasized today when he said: "The British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma."

"The following speaker, Sardar Sant Singh, declared that Malaya and Burma were the clearest examples of the British attempt to fight on two fronts, one external and the other internal. India would be the same, he added, unless the British met the Indian demands for freedom.

SEP 17 1942

The British will fight the Japanese to save part of their empire," Mr. Joshi, "but if defeated they can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuctoo. But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

**Refuses Data on Nehru**

Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Minister of the Viceroy's Council, refused this morning to answer questions as to where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders were imprisoned or how they were being treated. This was the first time such secrecy had been maintained. Its purpose presumably is to prevent any attempts at jail-storming.

The extent to which the Province of Bihar was paralyzed and isolated was especially emphasized by Sir Reginald yesterday in his review of the recent disorders. He made it clear that Bihar, so strategically situated and so important to the war effort, would be a key point in the whole Indian problem during the coming months. It was there, he left no doubt, that the struggle between the government and the Congress sympathizers would be most bitterly fought and would mean most.

The same, he added, was true of the eastern part of the United Provinces, which likewise had had extensive damage and where the situation at one time was extremely serious.

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The Home Member described "an orgy of destruction of communications and other government property, with whole districts isolated for days on end."

"A very large part of the railway systems in this area were put out of action," he said.

**Damage 10,000,000 Rupees**

Preliminary estimates of the damage, he continued, "are well over 10,000,000 rupees."

He pointed out that such damage had required special implements and technical knowledge in many cases. It had started simultaneously in many parts of India, he added, and consequently he deduced that it could not have been spontaneous.

He gave as preliminary figures 340 persons killed and 850 wounded among the population, with thirty-one policemen and eleven soldiers also killed. Airplanes had been used to disperse a mob on one occasion, he said, but there had been "no bombing whatsoever."

"Government servants," he asserted, "have proved universally loyal, and the country as a whole has remained "steady." What strikes have occurred have had "political influences, backed, we suspect by ample funds."

The population at large did not join in the disturbance, he reported. The Moslems and Untouchables remained "entirely aloof," while large areas of the country were free of disturbance.

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The speaker asserted that Congress leaders knew and approved of what was likely to occur and could not have been ignorant of the organization of disturbances. In Bihar and elsewhere, he charged, many Congress members "have been observed openly inciting mobs to violence and sabotage, while many others went underground."

"Now," he concluded, "the authority of the Government as a whole has been fully reestablished. Train services are practically normal, and goods, traffic also, but there will be severe passenger restrictions for some time.

"The posts and telegraph services are generally satisfactory except in Bihar. Scattered wire-cutting, of which there have been 3,500 cases, continues. Some main lines have been tampered with almost daily."

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BOMBAY, Sept. 16 (Reuter)—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Indian liberal leader, and Mukund Ramrao Jayaker, representative of the Indian non-party group, in a joint statement today urged that even now an attempt should be made to form an Indian national government.

56b-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Danger Signal for India And United Nations

• Gandhi's latest move in threatening to launch a head-on struggle against Britain while she and her Allies are preparing to open a second European front against Hitler, is a serious blow to Indian independence and a danger signal for all the United Nations.

JUN 18 1942

Gandhi's action, with which unfortunately Nehru is reported to have compromised, represents a premeditated attempt to provoke a clash between India and Britain. This move parallels the Japanese-sponsored Indian "independence" conference in the Thai capital of Bangkok. To this meeting Premier Tojo sent a message in which he threatened to wipe out every United Nation soldier in India, including white and Negro American soldiers now stationed there. Simultaneously, the Mikado's Mahatma demands the expulsion of all "foreign" soldiers.

Gandhi emerges as the prospective Indian Wang Ching-wei, that miserable Chinese traitor who now sits in Nanking as Tokio's puppet.

Things have come to such a pass largely because Gandhi was given the opportunity to impose his traitorous program leading to the enslavement of India upon an important sector of the Congress party as a result of the failure of the recent British-Indian negotiations. Here Britain must bear the main burden of responsibility for failing to grant a Provisional National Government and to arm the Indian people.

JUN 18 1942

But now this responsibility must increasingly be shared by the Allies, particularly the United States, for our own national security is most directly affected. While we are engaged in mustering our main strength for the opening of the Second Front in Europe, we must do everything possible to facilitate the counter-offensive against Japan in the Far East. Such a counter-offensive is for the present impossible, and later will be immeasurably more difficult, unless it is based upon the mobilization and alliance of the peoples of the Far East. At the core of this alliance must be the unity of China and India.

JUN 18 1942

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It therefore becomes a matter of military necessity, a matter of our own national security, that the United States exert its great influence upon Britain immediately to take the initiative in reopening negotiations with the Indian leaders. Such action by our own government would also serve to give new assurances to the Negro people and to Latin America as to the just nature of our war aims.

President Roosevelt has assured the world that the Atlantic Charter applies to all lands. Under-Secretary of State Welles declared that the war must secure the liberation of all peoples and an end to the "age of imperialism." Vice-President Wallace spoke of the coming century of the common man and of the people's revolution, in which India and China have a tremendous stake.

This is the time to act in the direction of realizing these aims, all the more so because to fail to do so would be a blow at our national safety.

JUN 18 1942

Labor and the progressives should not lose a moment in urging our Government, working in unison with Great Britain, to do all possible to reopen negotiations with the Indian leaders with the aim of establishing a National Government and arming the people. The trade unions should also consider sending messages of anti-fascist unity in the war against the Axis to the All-India Trade Union Congress and to the All-India Congress.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# BRITAIN FACES NEW ACTION BY GANDHI IN INDIA

## Hindu Silent on Details of Freedom Move.

BY PRESTON GROVER.

WARDHA, India, June 15 [Wide World].—Mohandas K. Gandhi, again the little priest-politician, declared today he soon would launch a movement against British rule in India that "will be felt by the whole world."

JUN 15 1942

He made the statement in an interview in a little whitewashed room in this hot southern India town near which Gandhi lives much of the time on a sort of ranch surrounded by a colony of followers. Gandhi declined to outline the nature of the proposed movement.

As the interview progressed the impression was forced upon me that he himself was undetermined on the nature of the movement-to-be. It was evident he was troubled about the extent to which he would be supported by the important All-India congress, which has been one of the principal aids in his long fight for India's independence.

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**Wants Results Now.**

But Gandhi reiterated he was not waiting until the war ended but wanted results now. He said that if freedom for India were granted by the British, he would be willing to have British and American forces remain in India to fight the Japanese.

Asked what would be the next move in event that a freedom demand were rejected—something he agreed was by far the greatest likelihood—he replied:

"It will be a move which will be felt by the whole world. It may not interfere with the movement of British troops but it is sure to engage British attention.

JUN 16 1942

"It would be wrong of them to reject my proposal [for immediate independence] and that India should remain slave in order that Britain may win or be able to defend China. I cannot accept that degrading position.

**Renders No Real Help.**

"India free and independent will play a prominent part in defending China. Today I do not think she is rendering any real help to China. We have followed a nonembarrassment policy so far. We will follow it even now but we cannot allow the British government to exploit it."

Thruout the interview Gandhi toyed with a wet towel on his head. He wears it constantly to help keep cool. He wore little else save a twist of white sheeting about the hips. He sat on a padded mat, his back resting against a roll like a padded hot water bottle.

Gandhi asserted he had been misinterpreted on statements that he wanted British and American forces to quit India at once. He insisted such an interpretation came from extracting sentences from their context.

Referring to reports that the United States was pressing Britain to make drastic concessions to India to bring her wholeheartedly into the war, I asked if he expected any results from any such action. He replied that he didn't expect results—but held some hope.

**Propaganda Well Organized.**

"But British diplomacy is so clever," Gandhi said, "that America, even tho it may not be committed [to Britain retaining control of India], in spite of the desire of President Roosevelt and the people to help India, may not succeed.

JUN 16 1942

"British propaganda is so well organized in America against the Indian cause that the few friends India has there have no chance of being effectively heard. The political system is so rigid that public opinion does not affect the administration."

Replying to questions what India could do to aid in the war against Japan in event she were granted freedom, Gandhi said:

"Great things. I can say that at once altho I may not be able to specify them today."

At present, he said, this country is being carried by the allies as "a huge corpse." With freedom, Gandhi asserted, India would respond with real coöperation.

JUN 16 1942

"I cannot say today that the whole of India will be in arms against the Japanese," Gandhi said, emphasizing the word "today" with an upraised hand.

"I have a fear that they may degrade themselves as some Burmans did. I want India to oppose Japan to a man. If India were free she would do it. In 24 hours her mind would be changed."

Gandhi charged that the United States must share some blame for India's position because she was fighting actively beside Britain, who, he said, was holding India in subjection.

"The allies have no moral cause for which they are fighting," Gandhi asserted, "so long as they are carrying this double sin on their shoulders—the sin of India's subjection and the subjection of Negroes and other African races."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

**JAPANESE CONCEPTS** One of the false concepts which makes for much maudlin talk is that the ideal of democracy is international.

It isn't. When the 33-year-old Thomas Jefferson sat down and wrote the Declaration of Independence he was putting into words a concept which man had never before been able to see.

Men had fought for the ideal before. Men had died for it. But there it was in words.

They flamed around the world.

The shot fired at Concord was heard around the world.

JUN 20 1942

But history has neglected to say that only here and there did the flame start other flames. Only here and there did the sound of the shot awaken in great reverberating echoes.

The Far East always has had a concept of the rights of the ruler.

One of the things that writers, strategists and philosophers forget is that after a few centuries a concept gets into the chromosomes. Once it gets there it is difficult to get it out.

When the flame of democracy was going around the world the billions of the great land mass of Asia may have lifted dull eyes to the skies. But, after all, a flame soon passes. When the sound of the brittle-dry scattered volley of the farmers' rifles at Concord sounded on the air, the sound was like the breaking of dry sticks by the time it reached the Far East.

The concept there always has been that of the rights of the ruler.

It is that concept which Japan now seeks to revive.

**DANGER IN CHINA** China had, and has, its appeasers. China has its great depressed agricultural classes. Pearl Buck and Lin Yu Tang have written of them as writers have written of our own sharecroppers, our own "Grapes of Wrath" people.

Many of the great landowners of China do not to this day approve of the Chinese fight against Japan. They believe in appeasing to hold their own power, just as there were those who helped Hitler along in Germany, thinking they would save their own property; just as there were those in the Churchill government who did, and believed, in the same manner.

JUN 20 1942

The Chinese always had a concept of totalitarianism. Not democracy. Their concept was less severe because it was a government by bureaus and by common sense rather than by an army. This was why the Christian religion, which is a great radical and revolutionary force anywhere in the Far East, was so resisted by the rulers and the people in that great mass of land and islands of the Far East.

Japan, knowing that this concept exists, believes that if she can set up authority and crush the Chinese armies, China will accept the authority. The idealist will shriek in denial. The realist will admit the soundness of the plan.

The same would apply to India and this, too, the Japanese know.

That is why it has been so important to keep the flame burning in China. That is why the task of this country, fighting from the exterior lines, is so vast and so difficult. China might quit if all help is closed off. Japan knew this when she made her plans.

**JAPANESE NATIONALISM** It was in the 16th century that Japan first began to work at the task of supplanting China.

Japan and China fought a six-year war beginning in 1592. Japan overran Korea because it was—a dagger to her heart. That is an old phrase. (Bennett Clarke and the isolationists used it when they said fortifying Guam would be like putting a dagger to Japan's heart.)

Japan bogged down six years in Korea.

Oddly enough it was the Korean navy which won the war. It was a better navy than Japan's and in 1598 Japan was driven out of Korea. (She got it years later from Russia.)

In 1630 Japan considered a conquest of the Philippines. It is likely Japan could have done so. Spain was not likely to have been able to send enough help.

At about that same time Japan did take Formosa from the Dutch.

JUN 20 1942

This I put down to demonstrate the intense nationalism of the Japanese.

It is an evil nationalism. It is stronger now than ever before. It is but natural that millions in Asia should be impressed by Japan's gains. The Far Eastern mind likes to feel that strength is about it. China, even if not conquered, might adopt the totalitarian system.

That this influence is not theoretical may be seen by the evidence in Siam, Burma and in other sections of the Pacific.

That it failed in the Philippines, where the men of that country fought shoulder to shoulder with our own, is the one great tribute to us and to the ideal of democracy. The Philippines believed in it.

It is an ideal and the light of it does not burn in as many hearts and minds as you might think. That is why it is dangerous to regard the Asiatics as wanting it.

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World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# Indian Intrigue

By Ludwell Denny

**WASHINGTON, June 18.—With battles raging** on the seven seas and almost all the continents, distant conferences make no headlines. But two conferences on India may have bigger results in the long run than some battles. One is an Axis meeting at Bangkok. The other is a gathering of the Indian Congress Party's big three—Messrs. Gandhi, Nehru and Azad—at the Mahatma's sun-baked village of Wardha.

JUN 18 1942

The Japs, after destructive preliminary bombing of eastern India, have been holding off for a month. Apparently they are waiting for anti-British sentiment to duplicate the Burmese fifth-column activities before attempting conquest of the nearby industrial Calcutta area. At the Bangkok conference Jap, German and Italian agents are reported telling India that a beneficent Axis is interested only in winning independence for her. One propaganda dispatch says an Indian national army is being formed to co-operate with the Japs.

**This would sound fantastic if** it were not for the Burma experience—one British general estimated that 80 per cent of the Burmese turned against the British—and if it were not for Mr. Gandhi's statements this week.

There is nothing in Gandhi's record to indicate that he would ally himself with the Jap militarists directly, or that he would be any less hostile to Japs than to British. But his immediate object is to get rid of British rule regardless of the Japanese threat.

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**If Britain rejects his demand** for immediate independence, Mr. Gandhi says he will make "a move which will be felt by the whole world." That he is powerful enough to cripple the weak war effort of British India nobody doubts. Indeed, if Mr. Gandhi had not recaptured control of the Congress Party from Mr. Nehru during the sabotaged British negotiations, Mr. Nehru and Sir Stafford Cripps might have obtained a tentative working agreement.

Despite Mr. Nehru's urgent comments the only hope of saving the dangerous Indian situation is that their mutual friend, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, may yet bring Sir Stafford and Mr. Nehru together on a compromise. Otherwise China will lose her supply route, and the United States will lose the only good Asiatic bases for bombing Japan—not to mention what will happen to India.

JUN 18 1942

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World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# Gandhi Seeks Pact Of Free India, Allies

*By the United Press.*

JUN 18 1942

A treaty between the United Nations and an independent India for defense against Japanese aggression was suggested today by Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian nationalist leader, the London radio reported.

"Gandhi said that he agreed to presence of foreign troops in India provided they were Allies of a free country under a treaty with India," the broadcast recorded by CBS said:

" 'I had in mind a treaty between the United Nations and India for the defense of China against Japanese aggression,' Gandhi said. 'There can be no limit to what a friendly and independent India can do.

JUN 18 1942

" 'I wish British opinion could realize that the independence of India changes the character of the Allied cause and insures speedier victory.' "

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# Nehru Says Japs Would Continue India Subjugation

New Delhi, India, June 17 (AP) —Jawaharlal Nehru, influential leader of the All-India Congress Party, said today "the situation in India is becoming intolerable," but warned that, despite Tokio's promises, the Japanese, if victorious, would only continue India's subjugation.

"We cannot carry on as impassive spectators," he declared. "Other deeds are necessary."

Nehru, Mohandas K. Gandhi and other influential men in the Congress Party have been conferring at Wardha on whether they can further their goal of Indian independence by helping or hindering Britain.

JUN 18 1942

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky

56b-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Nazis Worry About Japanese Victories

FEB 28 1942

## Japanese Blitz Equal to Germans'; Hitler Is Said to Fear Yellow Men Are Growing Strong Enough in Asia to Take Whole Continent

56

CHICAGO, (ANP).—"White supremacy" in the Orient is taking such a terrific drubbing from the little brown men of Japan that the Nazis may forget all about any spring offensive against Russia and instead launch a drive against India to beat their partners to this rich prize.

FEB 28 1942

This is the view of newspaper men whose dispatches are cabled daily to the United States from abroad.

Germany and Italy are fearful of an eventual race with Asia should Japan continue her string of sensational victories.

**Rumors of Peace**

Although it has been officially denied, rumors persist that Hitler is trying to make peace with Britain. This would be preferred in certain Nazi circles to a too-powerful Japan and a consequent threat to Europe.

It takes no stretch of the imagination to envisage the Nazis turning on their Japanese partner just as Hitler turned on Stalin. Throughout it has been a marriage of expediency, and the divorce can come at any moment.

**180,000,000 Under Japan**

Currently there are approximately 180,000,000 under Japanese control. Opposing them are around 495,000,000, including the 422,000,000 of China. These estimates do not include the 350,000,000 natives of India who are not classed as yellow.

As to how many more of the yellow millions will fall to Japan depends to a large extent upon Great Britain and the United States.

FEB 28 1942

It is no secret that British colonial policies and attitudes toward the non-white members of her empire contributed greatly to the Nipponese conquest of Malaya and Singapore and may lose Burma, and that Japan is capitalizing upon resentment toward white supremacy to pave the way for absolute victory.

**Japan Master of Blitz**

The facts show that Japan can make the blitz work as well as can the Germans, that they have an army equal to any other in the world, are well equipped and know how to handle the implements of war, and are skillfully directed by brilliant tacticians.

Japan is a nation of 98,000,000 persons. Conquest of Manchukuo added 36,000,000 more, thus making this eastern power on a population on par with the United States.

FEB 28 1942

Lately Nippon grabbed French Indo-China, bringing in another 23,000,000 yellow men. Siam's capitulation added 15,000,000 more. Malaya brought 3,800,000 an dthe Straits settlement, including Singapore, had 1,250,000.

**Can Defend Singapore**

Speaking of Singapore, there seems no reason why this great fortress could not be as well defended by the Japs as it should have been by the Allies. Since the British considered it impregnable—and well it might have been with proper air and civiilan support—the Japs should have a bastion of strategic importance, able to resist for years any allied attempt at recapture.

Borneo and the Dutch East Indies are next on the list. Borneo has 1,850,000 yellow men and the Indies a yellow population of 42,000,000. Their capture would provide enough resources to keep the Japanese war machine in high gear for many years. Java itself could support an army of 4,000,000, according to the experts.

**Asiatics Indifferent**

Correspondents at Singapore before its fall pointed to the indifference of the native Asiatic population. Most of them were merely spectators from start to finish. Civilian labor deserted key jobs, thus forcing troops to leave fighting posts to unload ships.

FEB 28 1942

On the other hand, many Chinese, ardent supporters of the "Free China" movement, volunteered but received only shotguns to use against dive bombers and tanks.

**White Supremacy**

The sweep down through Malaya was aided, to a large extent, by British imperial policy, which the natives reesnted. Unscrupulous white traders had cheated the tribesmen on many occasions and colonial bureaucrats continued to uphold the traditional white supremacy beliefs until the last.

Despite this, many natives wanted to fight the Jap invaders but received no encouragement from colonial administrators. At the last moment, these bureaucrats fled, leaving loyal natives, and in some instances Europeans of other nationalities, to the mercy of the invaders.

FEB 28 1942

**What of Burma?**

A few weeks ago Premier U Saw of Burma was arrested by the British and charged with seeking to make a deal with Japan. This was after U Saw made a special trip to London to ask for equality in the war effort as well as dominion status for Burma. He received a blunt "no" from Winston Churchill.

It is now a question whether the Burmese will remember this rebuff and allow the Japanese to annex these 14,600,000 additional Asiatics.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

## Death-Bed Repentence

MAR 15 1942

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Sometimes it takes horror, with all its impending uncertainties to bring countries and individuals to a common sense of plain justice. Beath-bed repentence is better than no repentance at all. This is shown in the case of the dying thief on the cross. So there is hope between the stirrup and the ground.

The long struggle of India with her British masters through all the ages has not brought to those benighted subjects the recognition and grave concern now hovering over them like thunder clouds.

It is stated that Sir Stafford Cripps has been sent on a special mission to treat with the Indian people. England no doubt by this time realizes the necessity of genuine goodwill and hearty accord with the struggle she is forced to put up in an effort to save her vast empire.

Let us all hope that the mission of Sir Stafford will be effective. But it would have been a finer thing if England in good times had inquired of the wishes of the Indians when it was necessary for the Mahatma to go on periodic fasts for certain requisitions for his people.

The move will not be in as finer faith now, while Great Britain may be in dead earnest, with honorable intentions of carrying out her promises.

MAR 15 1942

The sad lesson comes home to all republics that the minority should be justly treated. There should be in no country or organization any group held in subjugation, knowingly against their wishes in a callous situation that spurns redress.

Injustice never pays. It is that insidious property that swells masters to believing that they can hold down a minority and disregard their wishes from a viewpoint of superior advantage. It is foolish to imagine that people mistreated and cried down by every subterfuge imaginable can be counted on to fully defend hard masters in the time of peril.

However, it is to hoped that the Indian problem, complicated as it certainly is, can be ironed out at the earliest possible time.

Further delay may prove unprofitable to both the British and the Indians, considering the speed with which Japan is driving west.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# BRITISH PLAN OF INDIAN FREEDOM NEARS COLLAPSE

APR 2 - 1942

## Sikhs, Hindu Group Turn Down Proposals For Post-War Liberty

APR 2 - 1942

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NEW DELHI, India, April 1—(AP)—The Sikhs, warriors of the Punjab, and the extremist Mahasabha group of Hindus Wednesday night rejected the British plan for Indian post-war independence, and all India awaited tensely the decision of the majority all-India congress.

In the light of expectations that the working committee of the congress would turn down the plan because of British insistence of controlling India's war-time defense, there was an increasing awareness of the consequences of failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to this sub-continent.

The deepest impression was made by strong comment of the British and United States press, pointing out that if Indian leaders, by bargaining, cause the plan to collapse, Indians will forfeit the good opinion of the United States.

Yet it was doubtful whether such warnings would be enough to change the congress committee's attitude.

APR 2 - 1942

**Nationalists Bewildered**

The average Indian Nationalist seems bewildered by what he regards as failure of Britain and the United States to understand his point of view on the need for an Indian defense councillor.

He argues that only an Indian can rally the country and he asks what objection there can be to placing the defense portfolio in the hands of an Indian like Capt. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, premier of the Punjab, which provides the present bulk of Indian troops.

APR 2 - 1942

The prevalent attitude in both the congress and the Moslem League is that Hyat Khan is intelligent enough to take advice and guidance from Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Britain's commander-in-chief for India. Even the moderates, led by Sir Tej Bahadur S pru, one of Britain's best friends in India, feel this way.

Wednesday's first definite minority refusals, auguring ill for the success of Cripps' effort to align India firmly behind the Allied war effort, were received glumly by Britons, and the press sounded solemn warnings that if the plan were scrapped, nothing could be done until the war ends.

The Sikhs, numbering about 4,500,000, turned down the program through their all-parties committee for fear they would be placed at the mercy of the Moslem majority of 13,500,000 in the Punjab.

The Hindu Mahasabha group rejected the British proposals and made common cause with the Sikhs because of opposition to the provision permitting formation of separate Moslem states if a single dominion is found impractical. The group's memorandum said some features of the plan were more or less satisfactory but since Cripps "unfortunately" had demanded the scheme be accepted or rejected in toto, the Hindu Mahasabha was obliged to reject all of it.

The Moslem League, which represents more than 77,000,000 Moslems, is expected to reply Friday. The all-India congress committee adjourned late Wednesday night after a long meeting devoted to drafting a reply.

Meanwhile the Nationalist Party in the central legislature issued a statement saying the only course open to Indian Nationalists was rejection of the British proposals.

Sir Stafford already has declared that negotiation on the defense item is impossible, so it appeared that only a compromise by the British war cabinet itself could save the mission from failure.

It is noted, however, that the British cabinet has avoided closing the door definitely to further overtures. The proposals made public Sunday bore the notation that they were not to be considered at present as an official declaration but as a program which would be offered formally if India generally were disposed to accept.

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

## *Hope As To India*

With Britain's proposal on the Indian problem now before the world and some indications of immediate reactions already apparent, it seems that a tentative and moderate hopefulness may be justified as to the prospect for a general agreement as to wartime procedure.

MAR 3 1 1942

Britain has not granted immediate self-government. That has been the demand of powerful Indian leaders. They have taken the position that India could be fully mobilized for support of Britain in the war only on the basis of accomplished freedom, not simply on another promise of eventual freedom. But what would the nationalist leaders of India stand to profit by outright rejection of the British plan?

That would play directly into the hands of those elements in the country which are working with the Japanese and the Germans. The Axis powers are strenuously putting forth promises of freedom for India in return for cooperation against the British. The most influential leaders of India well know that nothing but exploitation would actually be forthcoming from the Japanese militarists. So then, are these enlightened leaders to give strength to the Axis by proclaiming in effect that Britain's plan must be summarily rejected?

* * *

We doubt that Gandhi, Nehru and the others will so advise, for all they may say as to the shortcomings of the British proposal. Perhaps they feel that the period of negotiation is not yet over. And doubtless they are desirous of making Britain's commitment to independence at the earliest feasible time, consistent with the necessities of the war, as plain and as irrevocable as possible.

But these intelligent leaders must now be convinced that Great Britain really is desirous of establishing self-government in India as soon as such a move is feasible.

MAR 3 1 1942

They probably can see that failure to go the whole way at once is due more to the honest concern as to the effect of such action on the war than to a desire still to hold out against home rule.

Suppose all responsibility in India were immediately relinquished by the British, especially in the military sphere? Are the leaders of the Indian Congress ready to assume that responsibility at once?

The defense of India now is a highly important part of the defense of the whole cause of freedom in the world. Would India's freedom be served by weakening the defense of all the free countries against the totalitarian militarists?

Moreover, is this the moment for the tremendous problem of working out India's new constitution?

"We cannot here and now set about forging a constitution for India," Sir Stafford Cripps said yesterday. "That is too important to improvise in a hurried way."

It seems to us that there is the force of reality in that declaration and that Indian leaders will be able to see its logic.

MAR 3 1 1942

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Britain may be tragically late in acting to meet India's demands. But this latest offer does have the marks of sincerity upon it, and it probably goes about as far as Britain dares to go in her present emergency.

Of course, there is *no* immediate solution of this problem that would be altogether satisfactory. There are dangers and difficulties now in whatever course is taken.

If Britain were to say, without reservation, that she was going to withdraw entirely and India could go her own way, would that be any more reassuring plan for the menaces of the present hour?

* * *

There is, it seems to us, a good deal of merit and ingenuity in the British plan for dealing with the internal conflicts of India.

The Moslem territories would be given the right to decide by democratic vote whether or not they would adhere to the central federation. If they did not, they could form their own dominion.

In this way the burden of responsibility is passed back to the Moslem leaders who have been advocating a separate state. Their allegiance to the general plan should be won by the concession made to them. At the same time, the British may be hopeful that the considerable sentiment among the Moslems themselves against partition, together with the strong opposition of the Hindus to splitting up the country, would, when the time of actual decision came, operate in favor of one united dominion.

MAR 3 1 1942

That hope surely must have been strongly held out to Hindu leaders. And there would seem to be some strength in the argument.

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Britain, by so specific and unqualified a promise of dominion status, with the right even of secession, is on record before the world with a pledge which it is scarcely conceivable she could repudiate. That basic reality must be recognized by Indian leaders. They must see the immediacy of the Japanese menace. They must see that strength to meet that menace could only be diminished by an attempt now to work out all the intricate problems of transferring political and military sovereignty to India. They must be sure that Britain is fighting for the whole cause of human freedom, as against aggressor militarists who would destroy all freedom. Consequently Gandhi, Nehru and their colleagues would seem likely to be drawn quite definitely toward the British proposal, even though they emphatically point out its failure thus far to go all the way at once. That, we repeat, may be largely for the record. We do not see how they could expect much more from Britain at the present moment—or why they would want much more at once, in their own interest and for their own safety.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# NEHRU BIDS BRITISH YIELD INDIA RULE

JUN 18 1942

## Backs Gandhi in Assertion That Distrust of People Must Not Cause Delay

## DISOWNS AMITY FOR JAPAN

## But He Says India Can Accept Military Help Only From Freely Chosen Allies

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 17—Agreement with Mohandas K. Gandhi's expressed view that the British should be asked to "withdraw from India" was voiced today by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in a press conference in Bombay. Pundit Nehru, former president of the All-India Congress party, qualified his affirmation by saying that he did not mean the British as individuals should pack up and go but he favored transference of political power completely to the people of India or a decision to do so without advancing any argument about what those people should do about it.

Pundit Nehru, who had just returned from talks with Mr. Gandhi in Wardha, said he realized that the British Government, "as constituted at present," was unlikely to do this in the near future, but that "does not make any difference to us whatever." "We shall carry on in our own way," he added.

He expressed doubt that Indian freedom would come in the near future as a result of "pressure from the United States." He reiterated his conviction that fascism and nazism were menaces to the peace and freedom of the world and asserted that he had repeatedly tried to prevent any development that might even indirectly help the nations that held those doctrines.

"Particularly my heart has gone out to the people of China, to whom I pledged my word—in a sense Indian's word—years ago," he declared. He said he had not been flase to that pledge, but he was convinced that for India to help China in her present grave need it was essential that India be free.

Pandit Nehru referred to Mr. Gandhi's recent statement agreeing to the presence of alien troops in India to fight an aggressor, provided they were there as allies of a free country under a treaty with India. He reiterated that it was fantastic to expect Indian freedom from Japan or any other power fighting on the side of Japan.

JUN 18 1942

"The defense of India," said Pandit Nehru, "is primarily an Indian concern. A free India would ally herself with those who would help her in such defense.

"Japan and the group of powers with her are reactionary and represent a social philosophy that is exceedingly wrong and dangerous."

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# GANDHI ASSERTS HE SOUGHT TREATY FOR DEFENSE OF CHINA

[By Wireless to the New York Times and The Chicago Tribune.]

WARDHA, India, June 18.—Amplifying his recent remark that he had no objection to the presence of British and American troops in India, Mohandas K. Gandhi told an interviewer today that he had "in mind a treaty between the united nations and India for defense of China against Japanese aggression."

JUN 19 1942

Asserting there could be no limit to what a friendly and independent India could do in this war, Gandhi said:

"Given mutual good will and trust, the treaty I had in mind should cover the protection of human dignity and rights by means other than resort to arms. I wish British opinion could realize that independence of India changes the character of the allied cause and insures speedier victory."

JUN 19 1942

56b-1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# KOREANS CALLED ORIENT'S WHITES

## Caucasian Traces Found In People By Study Of Physical Types

JUN 24 1942

56b

WASHINGTON—The Korean, Japan's most abused victim, is "the white man of the Orient."

More than any other major Far Eastern people, says Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, associate in anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, the prevalent type of the Korean peninsula approaches some branches of the white race.

The origin of the people, as is the case with most Oriental races, is obscure, he explains. They may have been part of some prehistoric northward migration from Northern India, or, more likely, from the large region of the Turcic peoples in Central Asia.

The ancient Korean became submerged in the Mongoloid peoples with which he made contacts and it is remarkable that so many Caucasian traces remain. Three major physical types have been observed. The first resembles the Chinese. This type is found in the Yellow Sea region, nearest to China and is known to be of Chinese origin.

### Second Type Is Short

The second type is rather short, with swarthy skin and sparse beard. It is close to that of some of the original Siberians, Dr. Hrdlicka says.

The third type, which is in the large majority and may be considered typically Korean, is of somewhat larger stature with a light skin showing, especially in the young, ruddy color in the cheeks. Among the upper classes it is by no means uncommon to meet an almost Alpine face with well cut features. Even light brown eyes are not unknown. All these point, Dr. Hrdlicka holds, to a strong Asiatic white strain in the Korean blood. These features are portrayed by scores of photographs of Christian Koreans which he took while making an anthropological study of the people some years ago.

An increasingly active interest in the history and former ways of life of this ancient land, for more than a quarter of a century the hapless victim of Japanese treachery and ruthlessness, is now apparent, say other Smithsonian anthropologists who have in their collections one of the finest collections of Korean artifacts in the Western World.

Korea was long "The Hermit Kingdom," rigidly excluding outsiders. Thus it remained ethnologically one of the least known parts of the earth until well after the middle of the 19th century. A major part of the Smithsonian collection was made by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, of the U. S. Navy, in 1884. It was considerably augmented in the closing years of the century by various attaches of the U. S. legation at Seoul and by travelers.

JUN 24 1942

The material culture of the country was already considerably deteriorated when it came first to the attention of Europeans. In the 16th and 17th centuries the land was overrun by Japanese hordes and progress was brought to a standstill. Then came the policy of extreme isolationism which shut off progressive ideas from the outside. Added to these influences was the adoption of a form of Confucianism which stultified progress.

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Houston Post
Houston, Texas

# *Gandhi Plans Treaty With U. S. For China Defense*

56b

JUN 19 1942

WARDHA, India, June 18—(AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist leader, said Thursday that if India were freed "he had in mind a treaty between the United Nations and India for the defense of China against Japanese aggression."

He made this statement in elaborating on an earlier declaration that he would not object to the presence of British and United States troops in India if the latter were given its independence.

JUN 19 1942

The idea of such a treaty was frequently mentioned during the discussions of Sir Stafford Cripps with Indian leaders several months ago.

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## Indian Headache

56b

Recent developments in India, though not widely noted in the U.S., are making that country an even bigger United Nations headache. There seems no doubt now that public opinion toward Britain and, inferentially, the Allies has gravely deteriorated since the Cripps mission. This is borne out by the almost unanimous Congress party support of Gandhi's move to oust British and American troops. Some observers believe the Indians, in their eagerness to see the British kicked out, are almost willing to welcome the Japs.

News Week
Dayton, Ohio

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# BRITAIN IS UNYIELDING ON NEW INDIAN DEMANDS

## But London Realizes That Gandhi Is Able to Make Serious Trouble

By DAVID ANDERSON

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JUL 19 1942

56b

**LONDON, July 18—A remarkable document, drawn up by the working committee of the All India Congress party and made public from Wardha last week in which the British were requested to relinquish their power forthwith, may bring India once again to the boiling point. Mohandas K. Gandhi stands behind this latest development, brandishing the threat of civil disobedience. He may be bluffing. The British, nevertheless, are well aware of the high stakes involved and will flatly refuse to abdicate or even talk about it. And they won't be bluffing. Internal stresses between races and religions in India are such that skillful manipulation can bring about disorder on a national scale through endless local fights.**

**Against this background there is now silhouetted the statement of the Congress party's working committee. It is a long resolution, some 1,700 words, inspired by Gandhi and streamlined by party members, including Jawaharlal Nehru, with an eye on foreign observers. It will be presented to the All India Congress committee for action when that body meets on Aug. 7. The belief here is that the resolution will be adopted because the party fears Gandhi's influence in the country.**

### British Reaction

British reaction is inclined to regard it with suspicion. There is no question of any withdrawal of British authorities and Whitehall is certain that Gandhi knows that perfectly well. It seems to British authorities as if he were indifferent to how the war turns out and was anxious to provoke trouble out of which he would emerge with India in the palm of his hands.

Reports from India make clear two points. First, that many of Gandhi's own supporters are eager to tone down the implications of violence contained in the resolution, and, second, that the Moslems and others outside the Congress party ridicule its naive assumption that the leaders of India can work out their own salvation once the British have gone—saying it is a trick to catch them.

Gandhi has called his resolution "open rebellion," but milder characters serving under him speak of it as giving Britain another chance. If it is anything, British observers say, it is the open rebellion of the Congress party against the rest of India, rather than against Britain.

JUL 19 1942

The Congress has 240,000,000 Hindus who might conceivably one day be enrolled in some sort of political organization, while all the rest of the parties together could muster only 100,000,000 between them, of which three-quarters would be Moslems, presumably with allegiance to the Moslem League. However, the Congress has not done too well politically in recent years and the present bid for power looks like a gamble.

### Strange Ideas

Woven into the fabric of the Wardha resolution are a strange assortment of ideas. It opens with the pointblank assertion that British rule in India must end immediately. It then goes on to say that the Congress has been most patient (later it adds this patience has run out and civil disobedience will be invoked unless——) especially during the Cripps mission, when Britain "frustrated" India.

There follow several paragraphs in which Malaya and Burma are deplored and it is said that India must resist aggression but cannot under present circumstances when ill-will predominates and there must be joint enterprise between India and the United Nations—"this is only possible if India feels the glow of freedom."

Critics of the Congress were not slow to point out that India certainly could not resist aggression without British and American troops and that the resolution does not ask for their withdrawal, though it implies there should be Indian control of the country, which would make the operation of these forces difficult.

### On Domestic Affairs

Going on to domestic affairs the resolution holds that India should be left alone to unravel the communal tangle and set its house in order. Once the British have gone—not actually, it is added, the "British," meaning the authority and not men and women—the "responsible" leaders would be at liberty to work out the joint war effort against the Axis powers. Softening its tone just before rising to a final crescendo, the resolution disclaims any wish to embarrass Britain or the Allied war effort, nor does it seek to be hasty in finding a solution. And then the committee comes to its conclusion as follows:

JUL 19 1942

"Should, however, this appeal fail the Congress * * * will reluctantly be compelled to utilize all the non-violent strength it has gathered since 1920. * * * Such a widespread struggle would inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhi."

56b

One of two things is most likely to happen. As has already been said, the Congress governing committee is expected to adopt the resolution, after which the non-violence campaign will be launched, probably toward the end of the year once it is seen that the British are determined to stand firm. The trouble may die down as it did in 1940, when non-violence was invoked for the third time in twenty years. Or it may spread like wildfire, in which case there will be arrests and vigorous action by the local authorities and by troops if the need arises.

### Violent “Non-Violence”

It was in the Fall of 1920 when Gandhi introduced his technique of non-violence to the world. The Congress gave its support and early in 1921 riots broke out and by August reached their peak when the Moslems of Bombay Province turned on the Hindu population in an unscheduled rebellion. Gandhi was locked up in March, 1922. The same story was repeated in 1931, with variations.

What can happen today? All question of the United Nations mounting an offensive against Burma would be out. Help for China would vanish and the defense of India would be gravely endangered. British and American troops alike would be hampered in their movements if not threatened outright. Instead of non-cooperation being aimed, as it was in 1920 and 1931, at non-payment of revenue and the resignation of Congress members from public office and the boycotting of British shops and industries, it would today consist of blocking the war effort at every turn and inviting the Axis to pile fuel on the fires.

Whitehall is banking on Gandhi's efforts fizzling out before matters reach too grave a stage. The Congress will want time to see how the land lies before applying nonviolence, and the British will give it time to spend itself. But no Pollyannas can be found here, and there is no question that Britain is girding for a tough fight—not alone to protect India from herself but to shake off the bonds that might well cost her her Indian empire.

### Extremists Feared

Gandhi appears even more troublesome now than in 1920 and 1931. In the first place, he is an old man. Many believe that he is ready to die, but on condition that he dies as a martyr, a sort of Indian version of Sun Yat-sen, founder of modern China. That is the last thing that Britain wants, since there is no telling who his successor might be or where the bloodshed would end if the extremists gained power. Gandhi is toying with fire today in what is considered his last bid for supreme power.

Gandhi no doubt argues with some justification that he cannot lose personally. When the civil disobedience campaign fails, as it must either through indifference or British force, Gandhi is expected to withdraw to seclusion and think up another scheme, with his reputation among India's masses a little bit higher owing to this latest proof of leadership.

Reliable sources on Indian affairs here reject the idea that Gandhi's proposal incorporated at Wardha might succeed in the long run. If the British did withdraw from India and the Mahatma's Congress party attempted to form a government, they say the country would fly apart. Whole provinces would secede, the army would disband and civil authority would be paralyzed, for such is the nature of India.

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World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# India Congress Demands Freedom

## Gandhi Sees Possible Violence as Alternative

By JOHN R. MORRIS,
*United Press Staff Correspondent.*

WARDHA, India, July 15.—A nonviolent mass movement on a wide scale was envisaged by Nationalist leaders today if Great Britain refuses to accept a resolution of the working committee of the All-India Congress calling for immediate end of British rule in India.

The resolution, sponsored by Mohandas K. Gandhi, agreed to retention of Allied forces in India in view of the threat of Japanese invasion.

Gandhi, commenting on the action, emphasized the congress' desire to avoid violence but indicated that it might prove impossible to avert riots in carrying out the resolution.

### ‘A Widespread Struggle.’

In the resolution the Working Committee of the Congress denied any intention of jeopardizing the defense of the Allied powers and agreed to the stationing of allied forces in India to ward off aggression and protect China.

But, informants said, it then emphatically expressed the opinion, in the name of the Congress, that British rule in India must end at once. It concluded, it was said:

“Should, however, this appeal fail the Congress will be reluctantly compelled to utilize all the nonviolent strength it might have gathered since 1920. . . . Such a widespread struggle would be inevitable under the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi.” The resolution is to be ratified by the All-India Congress Committee meeting Aug. 7 at Bombay.

### Gandhi's Statement.

Mr. Gandhi said at a press conference that no room now was left for negotiations with Britain regarding independence.

“Either the British recognize the independence of India or not,” he said. “If so, many other things can happen, including negotiations regarding what follows.”

But, he added, a free India would begin to function from the day Britain relinquished its rule.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

## GANDHI AND INDIA

Mohandas K. Gandhi is one of the great souls of this generation. If all mankind were to adopt the spiritual essence of his teachings there would not be any more wars. Yet the effect of what Gandhi is now saying and doing may be to defeat everything for which he stands.

All that the Western World calls civilization, which includes some fundamentals also recognized as good by Gandhi himself, is committed this Summer to its supreme test. The greatest and potentially most democratic of Asiatic nations, China, stands with us in this battle. Gandhi chooses this moment, when the beast is at our throats, to threaten Britain with “open rebellion.” It will be non-violent rebellion. It will not aim at driving the British and their American allies out of India. Nevertheless, it is intended to “free” India entirely from the British “yoke,” and it will be undertaken now, if Gandhi has his way with the All-India Congress, because the British are hard-pressed by the Nazis and the Japanese.

The All-India Congress does not represent all India. It is opposed, with no pretense of non-violence, by a Moslem group which assumes to speak for about one-fifth of the Indian population. If Britain were to “free” India the Moslems, fearful of Hindu control, would rise with arms in their hands. The act would be atrocious, and one's sympathies might lie with Gandhi and the Congress. The practical result, nevertheless, would be bloodshed, followed by anarchy, and perhaps terminated by Japanese invasion. All this was made clear last April when Sir Stafford Cripps came to India with his vain promise of dominion status.

The British are not blameless. They have been arrogant in the past and at times may still be. In the light of present-day assumptions, supported by public opinion in Britain itself, the British have no imperial rights in India. They have only the duty to see to it that in ending an old injustice they create no new ones. If they were to do precisely what Gandhi now demands they would create more wrongs than they would end. They might bring upon India from the direction of Japan a hideous and unending tyranny more vicious than any India has known since the Occidental traders and troopers first landed there.

Gandhi, the ascetic, may, unless he turns back in time, do more dreadful harm to his people than Jenghiz Khan or any other of the long array of conquerors.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

## GANDHI AND HIS PEOPLE

Because of the great prestige which he still commands with his countrymen it is good news that Gandhi has come around to the view that “foreign troops [that is, British and American] are necessary to the defense of India.” Only a little while ago he was against such intervention. He now welcomes it, provided it imposes no financial burden on his own people and provided Anglo-American troops are withdrawn as soon as the crisis ends. These are fair conditions.

Apparently, however, Gandhi is still opposed to participation by the Indian people themselves in a militant defense of India. He talks of sending Indian Ambassadors to Berlin, Tokyo and Rome, “not to beg peace but to show the Axis Powers the futility of war.” This is in accord with his long-cherished faith in the virtues of “non-violence” and “passive non-resistance.” But of what use are such fine theories in the face of the kind of aggression that comes from Hitler and the Japanese plunderers? Gandhi himself greatly admires China. He speaks frequently of the close ties that ought to exist between China and his own country. Cannot he see what would have happened to China, its land, its culture and its soul, if, instead of fighting the Japanese at every step the Chinese had offered no resistance?

The intellectual habits of a lifetime are difficult to break, and Gandhi is deeply committed intellectually to the doctrine of non-violence. But these are times when doctrines and dogmas of every kind are being subjected to the white heat of an immense crisis. Three great tasks are waiting to be done in India, and no other man is so well equipped as Gandhi to play a leading part in them. The first is to reach a real agreement between the Hindus and Moslems on the fundamentals of Indian statehood, with particular reference to the question of how large or how small shall be the right of secession on the part of dissident minorities. Here Gandhi's leadership is vital. The second is to obtain prompt ratification by the British Government of any agreement so reached. Here Gandhi will be entitled to speak for a united India if his own efforts have helped at last to unite it. The third task is to awaken the masses of the people of Asia to the imminent peril of Japanese conquest and summon them to a fighting defense of their own lands. Here Gandhi, let us hope, will take his stand, before it is too late, at the side of Chiang Kai-shek.

56b-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Urge President Roosevelt To Seek Freedom For India

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Urging President Roosevelt to act in the explosive India situation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Monday suggested that the President propose the establishment of a board for the military defense of India with General Douglas MacArthur as the American members, to act with one Englishman, one Indian and one Chinese.

### PROPOSE FREEDOM NOW

The association also urged that the President propose that India be granted her freedom now, with details to be worked out in conference.

"We implore you to act even at the risk of offending our ally, Great Britain. This is now no longer a question solely of Indian freedom," the NAACP stated, "it is a question of saving American lives and the future existence of our nation."

### TEXT OF TELEGRAM

The full text of the telegrams urging Presidential intercession into the Indian situation reads: "President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Washington, D. C.

"We urge your intercession as mediator in India. It is apparent that Japan won a great victory in the Pacific Saturday when Gandhi, Nehru and Azad were thrown into prison because they too wanted and demanded for people of India the same freedom the British Government is fighting to preserve for white Englishmen.

"Niceties of international protocol should not, and must not be permitted to stand in the path of American action.

"Anglo-Indian relations are no longer exclusively a matter of British concern. One billion brown and yellow peoples of the Pacific will without question consider ruthless treatment of Indian leaders and people typical of white peoples will do to colored peoples if United Nations win."

"You can be sure Japanese broadcasts out of Tokyo to Pacific peoples and German broadcasts to Latin America are today industriously and gloatingly pointing this out."

AUG 15 1942

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

## SHOWDOWN IN INDIA

With Mohandas K. Gandhi's call for civil disobedience and the British order not to close shops and stores, the dian situation has come to a showdown. Gandhi and 17

It is a struggle of spirit against force, of imperialism against independence, of black against white.

The All-India Congress, through its spokesmen, Mohandas K. Gandhi and Jawarharlal Nehru, has demanded independence NOW.

The British Government, through Sir Stafford Cripps, has promised independence after the war but NOT now.

Mr. Gandhi professes his love for England and the cause of the United Nations but he has also said that he might talk business with Japanese whose armies are poised on the Indian border.

The British Government professes its love for the Indians and approves their desire for independence, but says it must stay in India (1) to prevent internal disorders and (2) for military reasons.

The Indian viewpoint has been distorted and attacked by all the far-flung propaganda agencies of the United Nations in an effort to swing publice opinion in England and the United States against the drive for independence and those who head it.

In this connection it is significant that all three of the big radio chains refused to carry a speech by Nehru giving the Indian side of the Cripps' negotiations, for "diplomatic" reasons, and that editorials in the leading daily newspapers are almost unanimously anti-Indian all of a sudden.

On the other hand, it is improbable that large numbers of the Indians have been overwhelmed with grief because of the Japanese victories over the British or because the Nippones may invade their country.

The British seem to fear an enormous Indian Fifth Column far greater than that which hastened the fall of Malaya, Burma, Hong Kong and Java, and not without reason.

Will the civil disobedience campaign succeed or will thousands of Indians be slaughtered and socres of thousands jailed, as has happened before?

If the Gandhian message has really won over the majority of the Indian people, their independence is assured, because a quarter million people of one race cannot prevail against 350,000,000 people of another race who are ready to go before the firing squad or go to jail for freedom.

At any rate, this struggle between spirit and force has now been joined and, despite the rigid censorship in India, we shall soon know the result.

AUG 15 1942

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

## Gandhi In Prison

In view of the extreme gravity of the situation in which the United Nations find themselves in Asia and elsewhere, the government of India could hardly have acted other than it did when it ordered the arrest and imprisonment of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders of the All-India Congress Party.

These individuals have made it abundantly clear, in the months since the British government made its sincere and praiseworthy offer to let India decide her own fate after the war, that they would accept no compromise, brook no postponement of their demands for complete and immediate independence. To be sure, they have been coupling this demand recently with the promise that if India were freed she would enthusiastically join forces with the United Nations in the struggle against the Axis. But this pledge had to be taken with a grain of salt. Repeated statements by Congress Party leaders in the past have indicated that they are far less interested in and concerned with the outcome of the world struggle than in the execution of their own particular program. How dangerously self-centered and unrealistic they are was made clear when the working committee of the Congress Party voted on Saturday to entrust Gandhi with full power to order and carry out a campaign of civil disobedience.

By no stretch of the imagination could such a campaign be regarded as in any sense helpful to the United Nations. On the contrary it could only aid and benefit the enemies of civilization. Adolf Hitler had reason to rub [illegible] hands in glee, the Japanese militarists to smack their lips in anticipation, over the attitude and proposed action by the Congress Party.

Had the demands of the Congress Party been carried out the result would have been, as the resolution approved by the Governor General in Council points out, "the betrayal of the Allies, betrayal in particular of Russia and China, betrayal of those ideals to which so much support has been given from the true heart of India's fighting men . . . and betrayal of all those loyal and cooperating elements in India which do not support the Congress Party."

Such a development the British government was duty bound to combat with all the power at its command. Its task of governing India will obviously not be made easier now that Gandhi and the other leaders of the Congress Party have been given an opportunity to revel in the masochistic pleasures of an eagerly sought martyrdom. To have delayed taking the action that was taken, however, would have been to condemn India to a state of anarchy.

The American people have been in the past, and are today, very sympathetic to India's aspiration to freedom. Our own attitude toward the imperialism of the past was manifested beyond peradventure of a doubt by the grant of independence to the Philippines. But at a time when we and the other United Nations are fighting for our very existence no tears will be wasted on Gandhi and those India leaders who, like him, would in the name of freedom destroy [illegible].

It is a real tragedy that the India government found it necessary to resort to the measures it has now taken. But it had no choice in the matter and its action will meet with the overwhelming approval of the American people. The prime task before Great Britain, the prime task facing the United Nations, is to fight the Axis. No interference with that effort can be tolerated. And those who, however noble their motives, however elevated their professions of idealism, interfere with that effort, must summarily be dealt with.

AUG 10 1942

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

## Free India First!

SIR: . . . This war has not been engaged in by the millions of people who are fighting it either to clear the English slums or to democratize the English caste system, or even to make a Seven Seas Navy for the American Century—elevating and exciting as these projects may seem to Englishmen and Americans.

This war is being fought, by the people who are fighting it, in order to get rid of foreign aggression perpetrated on their native soil.

The biggest and barest case of aggression in the world today is the English aggression in India.

This is the precedent for all other aggressions that have since followed. And until it is wiped out, it will remain the moral and physical excuse for all other aggressions which continue to follow in its rutted trail. . . .

What Britain is doing to India is not only political immorality, it is political lunacy. Not all the perfumes of Araby, nor the most complicated apologias of the subtlest Ministries of Information can cover up that blot.

This war must be fought with planes, guns, and ships, but first of all it must be fought with clean hands.

What's to be done?

Dirty records must be cleansed, not later, but now. England must obey India's will for independence today—yes, even in the midst of war. She had her opportunity to do so twelve years ago in the midst of peace. She did not take it then. She must take it now.

India's will for independence is expressed by her major political party, the Indian National Congress. All else told by England, such as that majority rule does not apply in India, or that democracy is impossible in India without English autocracy, or the insanely involuted nonsense about the Moslems, the castes, the princes, etc., etc., is self-delusory hallucitory lying of a most dangerous order.

For not only does the Congress represent the democratic will of the Indian people, but by a miracle of historical accident, the Congress happens to be led by two of the greatest men who have ever lived anywhere in any time. And only the powerful self-restraint of these two men stands between England and the great suppressed wrath of the Indian people, now dangerously rising. . . .

The first strategical consideration in any warfare is that of moral strategy. The moral strategy of this war demands the independence of India as its essential cornerstone. . . .

The first nation to be freed from aggression must be India. Aggression must be eradicated—even if we have to go so far as to look in our own mirror to find the aggressor.

Not until India is free can this war begin to be won. No matter how many gorgeous purple speeches Mr. Churchill makes, nor even how many numerical votes of confidence he continues to get. No matter how we step up our rationalized production, nor how many more billions of zeros we add to our budget, nor how many lives we may add to the earth's long casualty lists.

Whatever the devious dictates of the India Office, the peoples of England and of America have not so far forgotten their own revolutionary pasts as to be indifferent to India's revolutionary present.

*Madison, Conn.* MRS. JOHN GUNTHER

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World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# Not Too Late

### *By Raymond Clapper*

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—This head-bashing** news from India upsets the plan I had to write some purple words this week about the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms.

Elmer Davis sent all of us some handy material to make the rewrite job easy. He suggested this was a good time to stress the Four Freedoms and what the Atlantic Charter means to the man in the street. That was before the streets of Bombay and Allahabad and Delhi came so riotously into the news. Mr. Davis suggested this would be "a good time to dispel any idea that may still exist that the Atlantic Charter does not apply to the Eastern nations as well." He added, in the off-hand manner that was natural enough before Gandhi started to go through with this business, that "of course the Atlantic Charter is worldwide in scope."

But I don't laugh over that. Mr. Davis was too late with too little, as the British have been in India these last few years, and as the Western nations have been generally in their dealings with the old East. The tragic price is now being paid. Axis propagandists are exploiting this bloodshed in India for their own purposes, as is to be expected. Many sincerely loyal citizens in the United Nations must be honestly disturbed. For the most part they probably will remain silent or will temper their expressions lest they do damage to our cause.

* * *

**In India last March and April** I could sense the gathering storm. I felt a depressing weakness in the position of the United Nations in the East, and wrote a good deal about it. It was evident in conversation with Nehru, the more balanced and more strongly anti-Axis of the Congress Party leaders, that the offer of postwar dominion status had come from London probably too late.

I felt deeply that the United Nations had not made their case clear east of Suez. In Europe we were obviously fighting to liberate a continent from the Nazi oppressor. But in Asia the native populations were inclined to regard the Western nations as the oppressor. Freedom was for the white folks in Europe, not for the dark-skinned races east of Suez.

Practically nothing was done to dispel that, nothing to convince those populations that whatever the wrongs of the past the only hope of freedom lay in United Nations victory. Vice President Wallace, Undersecretary Welles and some others spoke about it. They knew that the moral case of the Allies in Asia was weak and they wanted something done about it. But they got the horse laugh from the so-called realists, who were so intent upon being hard-boiled realists that they missed the true reality—which is Gandhi wrecking India, wrecking the main base of the United Nations in the East, inviting a Japanese invasion, the cutting off of China and the spread of Japanese power west across the Indian Ocean to join hands with Germany and slice the Allied world across its middle.

* * *

**"Why talk about war aims until we have won** the war?" Doesn't this bloody, paralyzing business in India today prove the need of war aims that will win the confidence and loyalty of peoples whose help is essential?

Perhaps it is too late now to check the bloodshed in India, the breakdown that has begun there may run its course in spite of anything that can be done. Still it is not too late. It is not too late to try to repair the damage for the Middle East.

It is not too late even to get ourselves straight with the world. So long as the impression remains—and with the grounds for suspicion that support it—that when the war is won the Western nations will climb up on the backs of the East again and feed off the old meal ticket—that long we will be let down in the face of our enemies as we have been throughout the colonial East, except in the Philippines.

The fact that Gandhi is stabbing us in the back does not relieve us of correcting the situation which has invited such treachery. Our intentions with regard to the postwar world are very real weapons in this war. Up to now they are weapons that have been used against us instead of by us.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# ARRESTS IN INDIA ANGER REDS AND LABOR IN BRITAIN

## Government Calls Gandhi Movement Blackmail.

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Communist party of Britain and the leftist international labor party strongly criticized the British Indian government's action today in arresting Mohandas K. Gandhi and other leaders of a civil disobedience movement.

L. S. Amery, secretary for India, announced the government in London completely approved and supported the arrests.

"Altho there may be some minor trouble, there is no danger of the movement assuming the proportions it might have if the government had been weak," said Amery.

Gandhi's movement "still may be troublesome from the point of view of administration," said Amery, "but I believe the authorities will be able to cope with it without undue difficulty."

**"A Stab in the Back."**

He expressed faith that the majority of "realistic" people in India were behind the government's move to scotch "an attempt by blackmail and civil disturbance to make ordinary government of India impossible and to paralyze India's war effort."

He called the attempt "a stab in the back to all who are fighting in India or from India in the cause of the united nations, whether they be Indian, Americans or Chinese."

"No government could accept such a situation," Amery continued. "The government of India could not wait until the masses got excited, until rioting and bloodshed began. It was necessary to cut off the current, to disconnect Gandhi and other leaders from their followers."

**"Hope to Repair Prestige."**

Apart from Gandhi, "who has his own idiosyncrasies," the congress leaders "realized no government could pull out and leave a continent to anarchy. They knew it was nonsense to talk of India's war effort being increased by such means."

He asserted most congress leaders were motivated by a desire to create an emotional situation in the hope of repairing prestige damaged by rejection of Sir Stafford Cripps' suggestions for solution of the Indian problems.

In any case, he concluded, the present action "will not deflect the government from the broad purpose of providing India, as soon as the war is over, with full opportunity under the constitution to become a free dominion."

The Communist party's statement said, "whatever views may be taken on tactical mistakes the leaders of the Indian national congress have made, there can be no justification for the stupid and clumsy provocative measures since adopted by the British government.

"To resort to methods of publicizing stolen documents, arrest of leaders and closing down the nationalist press reveals a bankruptcy of leadership that has nothing in common with the best interests of the British and Indian peoples."

The statement went on to deplore the congress party's action as one which "could only play into the hands of the axis powers," but urged Britain to release those arrested and "open up fresh negotiations with a view to establishment of an interim popular national government in India."

The national council of the international labor party, meeting in Bangor, Wales, said the British action in India "renounced before the whole world any claim to represent the principles of freedom and democracy."

AUG 10 1942
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56b-1942
New Masses
New York, N. Y.

## Eyes on India

THE eyes of the world turn toward Bombay this week as the All-India Congress leaders meet to adopt measures which will have a vital bearing on that sub-continent's position on the war. According to the New York *Times,* July 27, the working committee of the Congress has adopted a resolution calling on the British to end their rule in India and threatening a campaign of civil disobedience if their demand is denied. The resolution will be submitted for ratification at the Bombay sessions. The crucial nature of the deliberations, therefore, is obvious.

Summer is nearing its close and the monsoon season, said to be the reason Japan has not yet attacked in full force, will end in September. Late dispatches indicate that Japan is massing troops at the frontier. Haste, therefore, is all the more necessary by all sides of the dangerous Indian controversy. Unfortunately, the British authorities do not seem to evaluate the peril accurately. Sir Stafford Cripps' recent speech restated his arguments of three months ago: he continued to promise independence *after* the war is won. He does not permit the Indians the responsibility for mobilizing their own people. The speech of Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery was, if anything, worse. He had nothing to offer but jail. Poor solace for 350,000,000 who want their independence and who also, according to all indications, want to defend their homeland against the principal menace today—the Axis. The realization by the Indian masses of the Japanese danger is reflected in the altered tone of Gandhi, preacher of the perilous doctrine of non-resistance. Latterly his speeches have been marked by words of warning to the Mikado that he would meet with resistance if his troops crossed from Burma into India. Undoubtedly Gandhi is tempering his sails to the Indian winds: they blow hard for resistance—active resistance—to any and all aggressors.

But it is also a fact, and incontrovertibly so, that their resistance will be magnified a thousandfold if the wish dearest to their hearts—independence—is granted. It must also be admitted that on this score the American press has not helped the Indians—or the United Nations war effort. The New York *Times* continues to echo the arguments of the intransigent British Foreign Office. That way lies disaster, for India is indisputably essential to the world struggle against the Axis. The Indian masses look to us for aid, for support. This country, historically, and from every other point of view today, must give them that support. It will be repaid a hundredfold as we get to the business of settling accounts with Japan. A word from President Roosevelt today bringing the British and Indians together to finally resolve their differences would be worth armies in the field against Japan and Germany. It would ensure the staunch alliance of 350,000,000 fighters.

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World-Telegram
New York. N. Y.

# Deadline in India

### By Wm. Philip Simms

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It now seems clear** that unless Great Britain or the United Nations make some eleventh-hour move to placate Gandhi and his fanatical followers India will be handed to the Japanese on a silver platter.

Only two more days after today remain before Gandhi's time bomb is set to explode. On Friday the All-India Congress party is scheduled to act on its Working Committee's resolution calling for immediate end to British rule. The resolution, or ultimatum, will almost certainly pass. And unless the British yield or agree to some last minute compromise the "open revolt" threatened by Gandhi will begin.

The fact that Gandhi contemplates a "nonviolent" rebellion fools no one either in London or in Washington. It doesn't even fool Gandhi. For he has admitted that he may not be able to control his followers. Blood may flow.

What Gandhi proposes to do, in effect, is to stop, or slow down, transportation, sanitation, food supply, water supply, work in offices, farms and factories—including the war industries—and so on. He plans a sort of general strike with folded arms while the Japanese, now on the Indian frontier, prepare their invasion.

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**In London the Secretary of State for India, L. S.** Amery, has warned "all who stand behind the policy" advocated by the Working Committee, adding that "the government of India will not flinch from their duty to take every possible step to meet the situation."

A collision, therefore, seems inevitable. The President of the All-India Congress party, Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, has suggested that the United Nations "might do something." He said that "a few words from President Roosevelt" might avert the crisis.

President Roosevelt has already "done something" and said something with direct bearing on the Indian situation. A week from next Friday—the day set for Gandhi's "open revolt" unless he gets immediate independence—marks the first anniversary of one such act. Article 3 of the Atlantic Charter, signed by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt on Aug. 14 last year, specifically pledges self-determination to all peoples, including the Indians.

Only last week Secretary of State Hull, speaking for President Roosevelt as well as himself, pledged the United States government all over again. He said:

"It has been our purpose in the past—and will be our purpose in the future—to use the full measure of our influence to support attainment of freedom by all peoples who, by their acts, show themselves worthy of it and ready for it."

* * *

**By many this was regarded** as having been spoken largely with India in mind, though no country was named specifically. That it does include India there can be no doubt whatever. Thus the specific promise made by Britain to free India immediately after the war is plainly underwritten by the United States.

What more Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and their followers could want at this time is difficult to fathom. It is true that they specify "immediate independence." But the machinery of government of even the smallest country could not be improvised overnight, and India has a population of 390,000,000, divided into scores of almost irreconcilable castes, races, religions, social and political factions. The transition from British to Indian rule will not be easy any time, but now, when face to face with a Japanese invasion, India's best friends regard it as suicidal.

Only one further move to avert disaster to India and the 27 United Nations to which she has pledged her loyalty now seems possible. And that is for Britain to suggest, and for the United Nations to agree, that the United Nations as a whole underwrite Indian independence.

Were this done at once the All-India Congress party could call off or postpone its "open revolt" when it meets. Afterwards Britain and the Indians could work out an independence schedule together. The alternative may doom India if not the whole Allied cause.

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# Uneasiness Grows Throughout India

### By STUART EMENY
*Reuters Correspondent*

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.—Signs of tension among the peoples of India are becoming apparent. Both here and in new Delhi you now see little groups talking in bazaars, invariably with man in a white cap—emblem of the Gandhi movement—in the center.

As Congress workers went about mobilizing support for what Gandhi calls "open rebellion," a few people, apparently excited by a mass meeting, threw stones at a military lorry here yesterday. Instructions purporting to come from Congress leaders are being passed from lip to lip.

One instruction is that the movement will start with a *hartal* or one-day general strike. Another order being passed on is that all Englishmen are to be treated as outlaws in India. Congress enthusiasts are being instructed that even when sent to prison, they must continue disobedience, taking resultant punishment with a view to forcing the maintenance, if possible, of one jailer for every prisoner.

It is considered a foregone conclusion that the Congress resolution calling on the British to leave India will be passed. In view of increasing bitterness, it may even be strengthened.

Communists, who form a minority of about 10 in 300, will be the only persons to challenge the resolution—on the lines it will weaken China and Russia in their fight for freedom. But even the Communists will make the point that they do not intend to play a pro-British game at the expense of Congress.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

# Today And Tomorrow

### By Walter Lippmann

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## India

INDIA IS a subject which is as remote from the political experience of all of us in America as Einstein's mathematics are from ordinary arithmetic. For no matter how many times we are told that "India" is no more a nation than "Europe" is a nation, it is not long before most of us fall back into talking as if the Hindus of the Congress Party are India, and that Gandhi is the George Washington of the Indian nation demanding independence from King George III.

LIPPMANN

Thus there are 80 or 90 million Moslems in India, as many as there are Germans in Europe. The Moslems and the Hindus are at least as much opposed to each other as were Protestants and Catholics during the religious struggles of the Seventeenth Century. There are also the "Depressed Classes," some 60 million—more than there are Italians in Europe—who are excluded from the caste-bound society of the Hindus. There are also ancient kingdoms in India, and there are a number of relatively small energetic nations such as the Sikhs.

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THE PROBLEM of India is how the separate peoples of India can be both independent and united. This is a problem which the separate peoples of Europe have never been able to solve though they are politically more experienced than the Indians. No one has ever found a way to give the peoples of Europe self-determination and independence and at the same time to unite them in one European commonwealth. Any American who thinks he knows how to solve the Indian problem ought to find the solution of the European problem child's play. For what has never been done in Europe, both the Hindus and the British have been trying to do in India. They have been trying to keep all of India under one government and yet to assure the Hindus, the Moslems, the Depressed Classes, and the Indian Kingdoms the privileges of independence.

How difficult, and perhaps impossible, it is to achieve this dual result may be judged from what happened in the provinces of India which between 1937 and 1939 had complete self-government under the rule of the Congress Party. Every year the Moslems who were ruled by the Hindus solemnly observe the end of this experiment by celebrating "Deliverance Day." Their leader, Mr. Jinnah, who is to the Moslems what Mahatma Gandhi is to the Hindus, has ever since demanded separate Moslem states—called Pakistan—which would be as independent of the Hindu states—called Hindustan—as France from Germany.

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SO WELL do the Congress Hindus understand how well-nigh impossible it is for India to be both unified and independent, that when the British used to promise them independence as soon as Indians could unite, they charged the British with insincerity. They said that since the British were offering independence under the one condition—namely unity—which could never be fulfilled, the British never meant to get out of India.

It was not until the Cripps mission that the British Government faced this dilemma and said that India could be independent even if that meant the end of the unity of India. Under the Cripps proposal, the Moslem regions do not have to become part of an India ruled by the Hindu majority.

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IT IS CLEAR, so it seems to me, that the real cause of the present Hindu revolt is not the disbelief that the British will leave India but the realization that they are certainly going to leave India. Ever since 1935, when the British began their withdrawal from India, the struggle between Hindus and Moslems has become sharper. It was bound to become sharper the nearer the Indians got to independence. For once it was certain that Britain was going, and going fairly soon, a terrific struggle was bound to ensue as to whether the Congress Party Hindus were to rule all of India. The stakes are tremendous. The stakes are an empire. And Gandhi's demand that his party be granted immediately the control of the war-time government of all of India is the one way in which a Hindu empire might be established and consolidated.

But to yield to the Congress Hindus' demands would be to place in their hands for the domination of the whole of India all the dictatorial war powers plus the military support of the United Nations. This would call for the abandonment, and in effect, the betrayal of the Moslems in order to obtain the collaboration of the Hindu party. This would have been a mighty poor bargain, considering the fact that the Congress Party is led by men who have no stomach for resisting a Japanese invasion and are prepared to negotiate a separate peace.

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HOW, we may ask, would the Japanese deal with the Indian problem if they conquer India? We know fairly well from what they have done in China. They would partition India and set up puppet governments under their own strict control. They would rule by dividing India: then there would no longer be any such thing as the unity of India nor any such thing as the independence of its separate parts. They would use Congress Hindus as their puppets in one province, Moslem puppets in another, perhaps Indian princes elsewhere.

No doubt Gandhi and his political subordinates realize this. But insofar as the Congress Hindus think that Japan would use them as puppets to rule most of India, a quick surrender to a victorious Japan would seem to be the quickest and cheapest way for them to obtain power. There were Frenchmen, some of them highly venerated by the French nation, who made a very similar calculation in 1940. Gandhi could probably obtain from the Japanese something very much like a Vichy government—just about as free and covering just about as much of India.

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MY OWN VIEW is that Americans cannot resolve the Indian crisis by exhortations addressed to the British or to the Indians. The Indian problem—how to combine unity with independence—is insoluble in the next few critical weeks. What Europe has not achieved in seven centuries will not be achieved in India by the end of this summer.

The problem which may be soluble this summer is the defense of India. The answer to that may be given in part by measures taken inside of India. But even more decisively the fate of India may be determined by what is happening in the Solomon Islands and the Aleutians, and what may come of all that.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## Viewing India Calmly

There has been much bitterness against India in this country since the terrible rioting there began. Such bitterness is easy enough to understand, of course. Trouble there injures the war effort of the United Nations. But, regardless of our ability to understand why such bitterness has risen, it is highly essential that the citizens of this country look upon India and Britain in this dispute just as calmly as is humanly possible. Only in this way are our people likely to develop an attitude which indirectly may be conducive to action on the part of this nation, and perhaps Russia and China, in effecting some kind of solution to the problem.

Many Indian natives are causing great disturbances of a very violent nature. It is easy to scoff at Gandhi's "non-violent" campaign, while pointing out the obvious violence. But what does such scoffing gain us? The facts are plain, in this respect. What is needed is clarity concerning the entire situation.

* * *

This newspaper is greatly sympathetic to Britain in the endeavor of the British Indian government to maintain order. That government realizes full well the necessity of preventing the development of a situation which would, literally, be an invitation to the Japanese. Our government should stand behind the British. But this does not necessarily mean that this government is therefore obliged to stand *against* the Indians. Such sympathy as we have should be directed toward both the British and Indians. The situation in India is one which neither, certainly, would choose to have.

Continued effort to disparage Gandhi, Nehru and other leaders of many Indian people is precisely what we do not need now.

Certainly Gandhi would better have served the cause of the United Nations had he chosen not to bring about the present campaign of civil disobedience. There are even strong arguments that he would have served his own cause better had he refrained from precipitating civil war.

What is needed now, some believe, is a strong argument, forcefully presented—but without actual pressure or force—which will cause Gandhi and Nehru and other leaders to express a willingness to meet with representatives, perhaps, of Russia, China and the United States.

It seems likely now that if any solution is to be reached, these three nations may have to do the acting. There is, obviously, much of difficulty in bringing about, at this tragic time, another meeting of Indian and British leaders.

* * *

Emphasis in this country just now should not be on causes why India cannot be unified. The better emphasis, perhaps—since it is very difficult now to know exactly what is called for and what is not—should be placed on reasons why India *can* be unified.

There are two great reasons which, if presented with great care, might serve to bring about some settlement. Those are the fact that the Indians seek freedom, just as the United Nations seek freedom through active opposition to the forces of the Axis, and the fact that an Indian invasion by the Japanese would undoubtedly be harmful both to India and to the nations fighting Japan and Germany.

However blameworthy Gandhi and other Indian leaders may be at this hour, it should be increasingly evident that continued accent on that blame is going to bring us no solution.

AUG 13 1942

56b-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore. Md

AUG 15 1942

# IS GANDHI WRONG?

## The Allies Are Asking Indian Leader to Think About World Freedom Before Considering His Own; Willkie Versus Shepard; the WAVES; F.D.R.'s Decision

The newspapers attacked Gandhi this week because he threatens to call a general strike of all Indian workers, unless India is given its independence immediately.

Fully aware of the importance of a strong Indian ally to help the Chinese and our own forces to defeat the Japs, we still cannot bring ourselves to condemn the course which Gandhi pursues.

The United States press criticising the East Indian leader, makes three points, that:

1. He doesn't represent all India or even an Indian majority.
2. (Non-violence) a general strike imperils the war efforts of the Allied cause.
3. Gandhi ought to be satisfied with the British promise of independence after the war.

### Does He Represent the Majority?

Let us take No. 1, first—the charge that Gandhi doesn't speak for the Indian majority. That may or may not be true. In a country where parliamentary government does no[illegible]st and a plebiscite is not possible, the determination of leadership by our methods is difficult. It is admitted that Gandhi is the most powerful Indian leader, and that he has millions of followers. Bolivar, Toussaint, Garibaldi and many another revolutionary leader did not have a majority to begin with. He accumulated it as he went along.

### Whose Freedom Comes First

The newspaper PM puts argument No. 2 against Gandhi succinctly. It admits the freedom of the nation is nothing to be trifled with, and adds, but the freedom of the world is nothing to be trifled with either.

The inference is that India should be more concerned with world freedom than with her own. Isn't that asking too much?

This war for world freedom went on two years before we entered it. President Roosevelt campaigned on the platform pledge not to send our troops abroad. That was in 1939. Are our memories that short?

We entered the war when we were attacked by Japan, not when England begged us hardest or, as at Dunkirk, needed us most.

Argentina, considering its own national problems, has so far declined to enter the war at all.

### Should Freedom Be Postponed?

As to argument No. 3, that Gandhi should be satisfied with British pledges of independence after the war, Gandhi says he has no confidence in Churchill's promises, and he points out that Britain didn't keep its World War I agreements with India.

This is what can be called the "time is not ripe" argument, and we hear it frequently in our own country. Indian leaders disagree. They say this is a war for freedom. India wants her independance, is united, is qualified after 170 years of British rule, and is pledged to use that freedom not for a decrease but for an increase in unity and effort to fight the Axis.

### Churchill May Be Wrong

Winston Churchill and Cripps (Sir Stafford Cripps, British emissary to India) think differently. They believe, and our own experts agree, that India will put up a better defense against Japan if British control in India continues.

That is simply an opinion. It may well be wrong. Gandhi knows his people better than we do, and he believes that free Indians will fig[illegible]ore desperately for their homeland under their own leaders. He has on his side the example of the Chinese, who have held off the Japanese hordes for five years.

### India Has the Choice

Most important of all is this fact: The choice of how India shall fight is no longer Britain's or ours. Some 350,000,000 East Indians have chosen this time to say they will speak for themselves.

Instead of joining England in a plea to Gandhi to forgo independence, our country should join India in an earnest appeal to England to grant India national freedom at once.

That would shake the Axis world from center to circumference. It would inspire the millions of conquered peoples under the Axis yoke to rebel at the first opportunity. It would strike a death blow to all propaganda about British imperialism. It would announce to the world that in deed and in truth we fight for world freedom.

### Willkie Versus Shepard

Tear out the AFRO's front page interview with Wendell Willkie and preserve it for future reference. Two things Mr. Willkie said are priceless: Don't stop your "honest struggle for democracy" at home during the war, and to secure equality of citizenship "work and fight."

Put that courageous Willkie statement against a letter of Dr. James E. Shepard to President Roosevelt. He told the President that he and his Southern conservatives have agreed, from now on, to cease agitating for freedom at home.

Our sole effort, Dr. Shepard said, is to win the war. Anybody who counsels otherwise, he said, is a "misguided" or "so-called" leader.

In Dr. Shepard's book, Mr. Willkie and millions of Americans are "misguided," and will always be, we hope.

### The WAVES—F. D. R. Comes Through

All eyes were on Washington last week to see what the Navy Department was going to do about including colored women in the Women's Auxiliary Naval Reserve. (Authorized strength 10,000.)

President Roosevelt came through as we hoped he would. WAVE plans call for a [illegible] per cent representation of colored women. There will be no separate units, but the fly in the ointment is—no colored officers. The navy policy of closing commissions to colored people still stands.

56b-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore. Md

AUG 15 1942

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56b-1942
World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# The First Reader

By HARRY HANSEN.

## Worth-While Books on India.
## Pearl S. Buck's View of Problem.
## Why F. P. A. Knows So Much.

56b

AUG 6 1942

All the nations of the earth are anxiously watching the remarkable assertion of the will to independence that animates the Indian National Congress, which opens its formal deliberations tomorrow, for the demands of this congress show that history has turned a new, clean page. Gandhi and Nehru, its leaders, have asked complete independence from British rule as the price of joining the United Nations in building a wall against the Japanese. Unless this is granted they will order their followers to pursue nonco-operation, a policy that, in the present crisis, would mean that Britain would have to fight Japan in front and use force against its colonial subjects in the rear.

Far aloof have Americans been from this battle, yet today it is a part of the fight of democracy against aggression. Our democracy is still a potent force, and our colonial policy has on its books the successful guardianship of the Philippine people. Drawn into the battle against totalitarian and imperialistic nations, we now have to defend democracy by the side of Britain, which is responsible for the India crisis.

Here, I think, the attitude of Pearl S. Buck, in her comment on India in **American Unity and Asia,** is the only sensible guide. She buries the past and faces the future. The British missed the opportunity we seized in the Philippines; their turn is past; life marches on. And life, in India, demands self-rule, independence, the four freedoms that we say we are fighting for. As the New Statesman and Nation of London said, India will be a great Asiatic power, "if we permit her to come to life."

* * *

### *India Asks: Whose Freedom?*

Mrs. Buck does not deal with specific problems, but with general attitudes. She praises the flexible mind which adapts itself to new conditions. It is easy for Americans to support an independent India; it is harder for the British to give up the political and economic domination of one-fifth of the human race, the scource of much of the wealth of the United Kingdom.

But that brings into relief the issue of this war. If we could win quickly, by force of arms, there would be little change in the imperialist position of modern nations, despite the good intentions voiced by their idealists. But it begins to look as if we will have to accept seriously the liberation of mankind from the imperialist domination that Germany and Japan represent. If so, we will have to give all the weaker nations a leg up, and that includes India.

AUG 6 1942

Minoo Masani, writing **Our India** (Oxford University Press, $1.75), describes the riches of India in soil, minerals, water power and man power. Yet East Indians consumed only 16½ yards of cloth per head each year—so that many freeze in winter. If they could get a chance to develop their machinery they could provide much cloth, as well as labor, for their people. Today India exports 3,000,000 bales of cotton a year, over half of it to Japan, which makes it into cloth and sells it back to India. It has the largest iron and steel smelters in the British Empire, employing 50,000, and instead of using the product at home sells it to Britain and then buys back goods made from this steel and iron. Masani asks that all India own such industries co-operatively, for the good of the millions whose poverty is unnecessary if exploitation ceases.

The India National Congress is not of one mind. It has many parties supporting it, but Gandhi and Nehru speak for it today. As Nehru said: "Our sympathies are with Britain. If Britain is fighting for her freedom today, India has been fighting for her freedom for over a century. In fighting for others' freedom, we should not forget ours." You will find a factual study of the Congress and its policies in **India Today,** by W. E. Duffett, A. R. Hicks and G. R. Parkin. (John Day, $1.75.) Superlatively worth reading, as the study of a personality no less than of an issue, is Nehru's autobiography, **Toward Freedom.**

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### *Let's Talk About Authors.*

How many readers of James Cozzens' novel, **The Just and the Unjust,** recognized the source of his inspiration? It occurs in Plato's **Republic,** where the discussion of the just and the unjust is part of the examination of justice. In the course of that colloquy, practically all the points of view exemplified in the Cozzens' novel have their place. And that analysis of the relation of the individual and the social order to the law was set down 400 years before our era.

F. P. A. expresses himself with his accustomed bounce in describing why he knows so much, in the Atlantic for August. Here he tells how he has had a passion for unrelated facts and found many nuggets off the main line of reading. Of interest is his statement that he began including translations of Horace in his column because Eugene Field had done so years before. F. P. A. has never read thoughtlessly. Once his mind graps a fact it retains it. Like John Kieran, he attributes the slovenly thinking of most of us to carelessness and waste of precious time.

I have often found casual talks with authors unprofitable and disappointing, though I well know the reason. A man may be brilliant in a book written over the course of a year and quite unable to pump up the same kind of concentrated wit at a cocktail bar. Only Sir William Rothenstein drew momentous remarks out of great men at a casual sitting, and I always suspected him of boning up, either before or after the conversation. In New York some of the interviews with authors by Robert Van Gelder are uncommonly good, probably because he does not accept the publicity man's exalted view of the author. There is a perfectly fine report of a talk with James Joyce by T. K. Brown 3rd, in Story for July-August; a tale of mutual embarrassment, told with a chuckle. It ought to come under the head of humor and be preserved in subtreasuries.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# CHINA IS HOPEFUL OF INDIAN ACCORD

## Chungking Spokesman Asserts His Government Will Do All It Can to End Clashes

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## FEARS A CUT IN SUPPLIES

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## Newspapers Appeal to British to Free Gandhi and Seek Peaceful Settlement

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By HARRISON FORMAN

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUG 12 1942

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 11—Though frankly apprehensive over the Indian situation, China is still a friend and ally of Britain while at the same time she has the warmest feelings for the Indians, declared Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Minister without Portfolio, as government spokesman today.

He said that despite the late hour China hoped a satisfactory settlement would be speedily reached. When asked whether China would mediate he said the conflict was a British domestic problem but thta the moral issues concerned the future world order.

"In a question of this magnitude," he went on, "if China is able to help solve it, China will be only too glad to do what she can."

When further pressed on the point he insisted China would not be content to remain in the background, "expressing pious hopes."

He revealed the Chinese expect repercussions affecting China's war effort.

"We are afraid," he continued, "that the present troubles, intentionally or unintentionally, will result in an interruption of lease-lend supplies for China."

AUG 12 1942

Discussing the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Dr. Tsiang said:

"Nationalism is a psychological penomenon which cannot be reckoned in terms of calculus and, moreover, could not be suppressed with guns or by imprisonment."

**FAVORS GANDHI CAUSE**

Dr. Sun Fo

Associated Press

divisions were moving westward through Burma, and Thailand in preparation for an autumn attack on India.

AUG 12 1942

A spokesman said that on July 27 and 28 Japanese transports debarked Japanese divisions at Haiphong and Saigon, French Indo-China. They entrained for Thailand and Burma, destined to attack India's eastern coast, the spokesman said.

Asked whether the Chinese Government felt that a prerequisite to a solution of the Indian problem was the release of Mr. Gandhi, he replied that the government had no idea as to the procedure to be adopted for solving the problem.

"In any case, a premature suggestion along this line might not be helpful," he declared.

At first stunned by the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and Congress party leaders, Chinese are now openly expressing their sympathy with the prisoners.

AUG 12 1942

### Chinese Back Gandhi

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 11 (AP)—Chinese newspapers today expressed their support for the Indian Nationalists in editorials regretting the arrests of their leaders and appealing to the British to seek a peaceful settlement.

The newspaper attitude reflected the opinion of Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, who declared last night that "Chinese sympathy is entirely with the Indians" in their struggle for independence.

Some editorials argued that India's demand for freedom was in line with the Atlantic Charter concerning the rights of all peoples to choose their own forms of government.

"The British-Indian problem forms a link in the common war," said the newspaper Ta Kung Pao. "Once this link fails, but it will affect the united front as a whole."

India is a vital bridge between China and her sources of supply abroad.

"China is not only sympathetic toward India, but because of military reasons is concerned over what happens in India," the newspaper added.

"Events in India might prompt Japan to change her plan of attacking Siberia and, instead, attack India. We wish fervently to appeal to the British Government to control its emotions and show political wisdom by looking for a genuine solution."

The official Central Daily News, also appealing for British "forbearance," declared that the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and his aides "does not solve the India problem which, if permitted to pursue its own course of development, will not only affect the war in the Pacific but also the war as a whole."

The desire for independence "is the desire of the whole Indian nation, therefore the arrest of a handful of Congress leaders and the use of force worsens rather than improves the situation," said The China Times.

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**Threat to India Increases**

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 11 (U.P.)—Chinese military spokesmen said tonight that fresh Japanese

AUG 12 1942

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# CRISIS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

## *If Gandhi persists in India, his offense will be treason to them all and will cost them many lives*

"The Courier-Journal" Louisville, Ky.

By ERNEST LINDLEY.

Washington.

THE crisis in India is of vital concern not only to India and Great Britain, but to China, the United States, and all the other United Nations. The thin line of supply to the Chinese armies runs by way of India. If India is lost, the whole Allied position in Egypt and the Middle East, including the supply line on which the retreating Russian armies in the Caucasus are now almost entirely dependent, will be threatened from the rear. The anarchy which Gandhi and his followers are threatening to create might cause the war to be prolonged by years and cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of American and British and Australian young men. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience should be averted, if possible, and, if that is not possible, that it should be suppressed or overcome by whatever means are available.

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The British errors and omissions of the past belong to the past. The United Nations now confront a situation involving their common security and the lives of their fighting men.

Gandhi and his followers are presenting an ultimatum: Grant their full demands immediately or put up with civil disobedience. Suppose the British were to give in to Gandhi's full demands. Would that strengthen the defense of India?

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GANDHI'S terms are entirely unacceptable to the Moslem League; and half of the men in the Indian Army are Moslems. His terms are unacceptable to other minorities, which in the aggregate may form a majority. In the past, the British have pursued the policy of "divide and rule," but the schisms in India do exist and cannot be obliterated by turning India over to Gandhi and his followers. On the contrary, if the British surrendered to Gandhi the result probably would be civil war and anarchy worse than will be caused by the refusal of the British to give in to Gandhi.

There is another point which deserves careful exploration. In some of his declarations, Gandhi has seemed superficially to say: Turn India over to us and we will spring to its defense. Even if that were his meaning, it would be wholly impracticable to organize and equip his followers to resist by arms an attack which may come at any time. But there is ample evidence that Gandhi has no desire to see India defended by armed forces. This is clearly indicated in his original draft of the "Quit India" resolution just published by the British authorities. The resolution was modified before its adoption, but the authenticity of the original was not denied.

Much has been made of one sentence in this draft: "If India were freed, her first step probably would be to negotiate with Japan." Pandit Nehru explained that Gandhi meant he would send emissaries to Japan to warn them to keep away from India and also to plead with them to withdraw from China. This explanation may sound absurd to the Western mind, but it probably is entirely correct. Gandhi is not pro-Japanese; he is not a Quisling. But he is a religious fanatic, with an intense belief in the effectiveness of non-violent non-co-operation. Under his leadership, non-co-operation has been measurably successful against the British. Gandhi's draft, just allured to, and other of his writings reveal his belief that passive resistance can be successful also against the Japanese.

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SOME who know Gandhi believe that he places the opportunity to try to prove his conviction—that non-co-operation is superior to defense by armed force, that it can nullify all conquests by the sword—above the [illegible] independence of India. They suspect that he would even welcome the invasion of the Japanese, in order to provide the world with a great demonstration of the effectiveness of his method—a demonstration which, if successful, would revolutionize human society.

At a distance, Gandhi's form of pacifism may seem saintly to some. But it is no longer a distant matter to be regarded philosophically. The lives of our own fighting men, and those of our allies, and our common security are involved. Unless Gandhi and his followers withdraw their ultimatum, the defense of India will be injured. The evidence indicates overwhelmingly that it cannot be strengthened, that it would be completely undermined by a British surrender to Gandhi.

If Gandhi persists his offense will be treason to the United Nations and the democratic cause with which Indian independence is indissolubly linked. The use of force to break a campaign of non-co-operation cannot be cheerfully contemplated. It may be visited upon many misguided but otherwise innocent people. And it probably will not be entirely successful. But there may be no alternative.

AUG 7 1942

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# SOCIALIST PARTY IN U.S. CONDEMNS GANDHI'S ARREST

New York, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Socialist party issued a statement today condemning the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlad Nehru in India, and urged that no American men or arms be used in India.

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"Great Britain's action in jailing Gandhi and Nehru and forbidding any meeting of the Indian national congress has struck a dastardly blow against the four freedoms that Churchill and Roosevelt claimed the united nations fighting for," the statement said.

"Japan could ask for no greater aid than this stupidly vicious stab in the back of an awakening Indian democracy. For the sake of humanity and a real victory for democracy we urge President Roosevelt to mediate with Britain for India's immediate independence." The statement demanded that "not one American boy, not one American gun, not one piece of lend-lease equipment be used to shoot down or suppress the democratic masses of India."

AUG 10 1942

56b-1942

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

### ARBITRATION FOR INDIA

AUG 31 1942

In a letter to Time Frederick L. Schuman, professor of government at Williams College, in no uncertain terms criticizes the British for outlawing the Indian National Congress Party and for imprisoning Gandhi, Nehru, and other leaders merely because they urged freedom for India at this time.

Dr. Schuman warns grimly that there could be "no graver disaster to the cause of freedom than what has happened in India and no folly more wicked than the folly which seeks to save India from her 'enemies' through a policy of terrorization endorsed by her 'friends.'" He goes on to say that an India torn by rebellion and civil discord can never be saved by force from the near Jap or the more distant German. He links with the outcome of the Indian question China's survival, the possible loss of the Middle East, and the enforced retirement of Russia beyond the Urals. The sequel of India's loss can only be invasion for Britain; the sequel for America, an endless and all but hopeless war against opponents who will rule the world.

AUG 31 1942

The eyes of "silent and waiting multitudes" of oppressed or exploited peoples throughout the world are turned on India, according to Dr. Schuman. These peoples will conclude wrongly perhaps, but nevertheless irrevocably, that Western white races offer them only "fair words and foul deeds, and that they have no stake in a war between rival oppressors—no choice between Axis arrogance and democratic hyocrisy."

Apparently Dr. Schuman thinks the British have muffed their chances and are finished so far as making Indian an integral part of their global war effort is concerned. With complete disregard of Britain's sovereignty over a major portion of her vast empire, the professor thinks it is high time for America to intervene. He says: "This is America's opportunity. Let Americans everywhere ask their President to join with the leaders of China and Russia in proposing arbitration of the Indian conflict. Let the proposal expressly contemplate the preparation by a United Nations tribunal of a plan for the establishment, within the next three months, of a provisional government of an independent India, linked in war and peace alike to the British Commonwealth and to the United Nations as a free and equal partner."

AUG 31 1942

In his proposal for immediate Indian freedom, Dr. Schuman makes no mention whatever of the lack of harmony within India. He passes over the divided aims of India's teeming millions. He offers no solution for the problem of the ninety million Moslem minority group who threaten civil war if the British give in to Gandhi's demands. No suggestions as to how the British can set up within a period of three months an independent all-Indian government that can and will function satisfactorily for the polyglot factions that comprise modern India are given. Sir Stafford Cripps, who fancied himself a friend to the Indians, recognized the impossibility of reconciling Indian ideals with British needs after two weeks in the country, but Dr. Schuman safe in his Massachusetts fastness, thinks a working government could be set up and start functioning within three months!

AUG 31 1942

There can be no argument about India's future status if the democracies win this war; the whole point at issue hinges on the fact that at present it is utterly impracticable and impossible for Britain to endanger additionally her own safety and that of her Allies by stopping her war effort in order to give irresponsible visionaries an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to do alone what they have never been able to accomplish even with all the help the British Empire could give them—that is govern themselves to their own advantage and not to the detriment of those whose fate is linked to theirs. No, the time for sending India forth on her own has not yet come. There are wolves about even if incurable optimists regard them as capable of reform.

Freedom for India is impractical at present unless we agree with Dr. Schuman's implied thesis that Britain has forfeited the right to suppress riots and maintain order in her colonial territories simply because she has declined to let irresponsible idealists dictate her decisions at a time when she is fighting for her life against ruthless foes who covet her domains.

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New Republic
New York, N. Y.

56b

## We CAN Win India as an Ally NOW!

*HEAR*

**Paul Robeson · Michael Quill**
**C. H. Tobias · Max Yergan**

*Other Speakers to Be Announced*

AUG 31 1942

## Mass Rally

**"Towards a Free India through an Indian Government of National Unity in a fighting alliance with the United Nations."**

**MANHATTAN CENTER**
**34th St. West of 8th Ave.**
**Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 2, 8:30 p.m.**
Admission (tax incl.): 83c, 55c, 28c

*AUSPICES:*
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
1123 Broadway New York City

AUG 31 1942

Tickets available at Council, and Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## GANDHI AND INDIA

AUG 21 1942

New lessons from the war are being learned each day. Years ago few people, if any, ever thought that the time would come when a little brown-skinned man of ninety pounds, more or less, would play such an important part in world affairs.

The position which Mahatma Gandhi holds reminds us of a Biblical injunction which says: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit,' says the Lord". Certainly Gandhi does not represent might and power so far as an army and navy are concerned, but it is quite possible that the consideration which Great Britain gives to Gandhi's demands for "self-determination now" will decide whether the present war will be won by the Axis or the Allied Nations. Surely the old saying "a worm will turn" may be seen in the lesson that Gandhi and his followers are teaching the world today.

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Then, too, interesting enough in this connection is the fact that there are so many people in the world, especially of the darker races, who are in sympathy with Gandhi's position. Indicative of the attitude of the colored people of America, was a resolution passed at a big Negro mass meeting in St. Louis expressing sympathy with the cause which Gandhi represents. It may be stated here also that much pressure from liberal groups and liberal thinkers throughout the United States is being brought to bear upon the President of the United States urging him to use his influence to force Britain to grant Gandhi's demand.

AUG 21 1942

As we view the situation it is our judgment that the only obstacle which keeps the United States from interfering in favor of India is the fact that this nation is practicing the same kind of subjugation of the colored people at her door (but in a milder form) that England is practicing in India. But despite this embarrassing position in which the President of the United States finds himself, there is strong probability that within a very, very short time the United States will probably issue a statement supporting Gandhi's position — who would have thought it? Who would have thought a few years ago when from time to time we read of Gandhi's fasting and of Gandhi's non-violence battles against England that the time would ever come that the same weapon used by this ninety pound half-starved individual would cast the deciding vote in a world conflict — a conflict which will determine the kind of lives which all the people of the world will live after the war.

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# Rally Here Tonight For Indian Liberty

"Daily Worker" New York, N.Y.

566

SEP 2 1942

A free India is vital for victory over the Aixs.

And tonight, thousands of people at Manhattan Center will turn that truth into a rousing demand for India's independence.

Outstanding leaders of labor and the Negro people will denounce the suppression of colonial peoples at the meeting, and demand that the Indian people be permitted to

fight fascism as freemen.

Councilman Adam Clayton Powell will speak on India, the Negro and World Democracy.

A. C. POWELL

We are fighting to preserve freedom, to extend it, not to foster fascism, a statement from the Council on African Affairs points out.

Kumar Goshal, noted authority on Indian and Chinese affairs, will discuss at the meeting far reaching advances in the spheres of democratic political and economic rights achieved in China in the course of her heroic struggles as concrete proof that similar progress can and must be made by the Indian people under the guidance of a provisional Indian National Government.

Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, under whose auspices the rally is being held, emphasized that "speed is essential in arriving at a solution of the Indian crisis in order that the people may effectively mobilize against the fascist barbarians at their gate."

Speakers at the meeting will include Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, Liu Liang-Mo, authority on China, Channing Tobias, Negro leader and secretary of the National Council, YMCA, and Thomas L. Harris, national secretary of the American Council on Soviet Relations. The meeting will begin promptly at 8:30 P.M.

SEP 2 1942

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

# HOWARD THURMAN ON GANDHI, NEHRU AND INDIAN QUESTION

AUG 30 1942

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By PETER DANA

(Calvins' News Service.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Though he is probably one of the best known of speakers and thinkers in American college and university circles, Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel at Howard university and teacher of philosophy, is not sufficiently known to the general public. He is easily one of the most brilliant and profound men in America, young or old, as any one will attest who has heard or known him.

HOWARD THURMAN.

AUG 30 1942

Those who, like the writer, knew Howard Thurman as a student, and laughed and talked and played with him, know that he is a rare combination of sterling qualities—a man of great intellect, of deep spirituality, of wit and charm and boyish laughter, of a broad and knowing humanity. He has probably moved more cynical men and intellectual women to tears and further reflection than any speaker of his generation in the United States and Canada. A mystic with ever so practical a turn of mind; a seeker in the tradition of Roger Williams; a preacher of the social gospel with a thorough understanding of the economics and politics of the modern world —Howard Thurman suggests a Christian likeness of many of the best qualities of Gandhi and Nehru of whom he is a close friend.

AUG 30 1942

It was a pleasure to knock into Dr. Thurman in the lobby of the Hotel Theresa last Sunday morning as he was returning to Washington and talk with him for some thirty minutes. A modest, stocky, black man, with resonant voice and smiling countenance, he is perhaps one of the few black men in this country around whom a great, conscious national movement of Negroes could be built, not unlike the great Indian movement with which Gandhi and Nehru are associated .

**A Friend of India**

As a friend of many Indian leaders and as a student of Indian life and culture, Howard Thurman is equipped to speak competently of recent developments in India. As a democrat who knows that political freedom is the condition precedent to human dignity and knows that the Indians are both freedom-loving and keenly aware of their personal dignity, Dr. Thurman is solidly for Indian freedom now, and believes the Indian leaders have reduced to moral absurdity the British and all those supporters of the British position who pretend to fight a war for freedom on the so-called practical necessity of denying India her political independence the more effectively to wage a war for freedom.

AUG 30 1942

**"There aren't enough jails in all India," Dr. Thurman said, "to imprison the spirit of present-day India that articulates itself in Gandhi and Nehru. Indeed, the arrest of these leaders, after the failure of the Cripps mission and the subsequent British bungling in India, is a clear indication that the Churchill government understand neither the psychology of the total fight for freedom nor the spirit that moves India today."**

**British Suffer Morale Defeat**

There can be, he warned, no other unifying and sparkling principle for the United Nations than that of the freedom of all

peoples and their equality under is incalculable; white what is to millions of men willing and readiness" and their understanding of
the law. The very term Unitedbe gained can hardly rate theto fight for freedom as free menwhat's going on in the world.
Nations, in the context of the questionable virtue of face-shav- As for those American "ex-
present struggle, means uniteding, in view of the great moralerts on the Indian question,"
as equals for the freedom and defeat Britain has already suf- who are Gandhi and Nehru
equality of democratic peoples fered by her stand." On the mil- names and accusing them of sa-
"What is lost to the democrat- itary side, Dr. Thurman suggest- botaging the cause of democrat-
ic side by the imperialist stub- ed, the British have failed to ap- ic freedom, Dr. Thurman says
bornness of Britain toward India preciate Nehru's call for a poli- their very words are sufficient
cy that will set on fire the heart- commentary on their "expert-

56b-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# GANDHI FORESEES VIOLENCE IN INDIA

## Warns Britain It May Not Be Possible to Curb Masses in Independence Fight

## BARS WAR STATUS TALKS

## Leader Says Any Negotiations Must Wait on Decision on Autonomy for Nation

JUL 16 1942

WARDHA, India, July 14 (Delayed) (U.P.)—Mohandas K. Gandhi warned tonight that India's masses, despite a strict injunction to shun violence, might riot in the nation-wide anti-British movement taht he threatened unless London accepted a "final" demand to free India at once.

Mr. Gandhi received foreign correspondents at Sevagram, his headquarters outside Wardha, after the working committee of the All-India Congress party had adopted a resolution calling for a last independence appeal to Great Britain and embodying the leader's plan for a mass anti-British movement if the appeal was rejected.

### Final Vote Due Aug. 7

Although the appeal and the movement have the support of a mapority of the working committee, the final decision is up to a larger Congress committee, including representatives from all party branches throughout India, which will meet in Bombay Aug. 7.

Mr. Gandhi said rejection of the independence appeal would compel the party to launch a mass movement on the widest possible scale to reverse Britain's policy. The movement would be nonviolent, however, and its participants would not be court imprisonment. He wanted no rioting, he said, but it might provie impossible to curb the masses and keep them out of trouble.

Mr. Gandhi indicated that negotiations on India's war role would have to come after, not before, British acceptance of the demand for full freedom. On the freedom issue, he emphasized that no room was left for discussion with the British.

"Either the British recognize the independence of India or not," he said. "If they do, many other things can happen, including negotiations regarding what is to follow."

India would begin to function as a free nation, however, from the day that Britain declared her free, he added, without waiting for any negotiations or details.

### Moslem Opposition Seen

A London broadcast recorded yesterday by the Columbia Broadcasting System said that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, head of the Mosle mLeague, which claims to represent India's minority of 78,000,000 Moslems, has denounced the Congress's independence resolution.

"He made it clear that the resolution was utterly unacceptable to the Moslems and said that when Congress talked about independence they meant Congress [Hindu] domination," said the broadcast.

"Perhaps the most amusing and grotesque thing about the Congress working committee's resolution in India," said Patrick Lacey, British commentator, "is its effort to adapt the British Government's proposals from last March to the Congress party's own ideology. The resolution, I mean, is modeled on Sir Stafford Cripps's plan but takes away pretty well altogether its essentially democratic basis."

The British Broadcasting Corporation said that its New Delhi correspondent had reported that "there isn't the least doubt that the full Congress committee will approve the resolution," but that it was thought likely that there would be some disaffection in the Congress camp when the call actually came for civil disobedience.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

## INDIA

### Rising Pressure

JUL 20 1942

Gnarled little 72-year-old Mohandas Gandhi has recently lost seven pounds. Last week he was down to around 90. Doctors who visited his whitewashed hut in the mud village of Sevagram said that his blood pressure was rising, that hard work and the blazing Indian heat were exhausting him. They advised a fortnight's rest.

Gandhi at once began working harder than before. He received the Indian National Congress Party Working Committee to discuss ways of continuing to protest British rule. Among those present: huge, bearded Abdul Gaffar Khan, a Moslem who spends his life preaching Hindu Gandhi's nonviolence principles to the fierce Pathans of the North-west Frontier Province; the Congress Party's spade-bearded Moslem President, Maulana Abdulkalam Azad, who gesticulates like a French prefect; the poetess and veteran Congresswoman, Madame Sarojini Naidu, Gandhi's principal female disciple, who calls him Mickey Mouse; India's second-best-known citizen, handsome, socialistic Jawaharlal Nehru.

Pictures Inc.

GANDHI'S SAROJINI NAIDU
*Mickey Mouse was losing weight.*

Although Gandhi wants Allied troops to remain in India (TIME, July 13), he believes that immediate political independence is of the utmost importance for India's defense. On this subject, Jawaharlal Nehru made a shrewd psychological point last week. Said he: "Submission to England develops a spirit of submission to the Jap."

As a means of protest, the Congress Committee recommended that Indians refuse to yield property under wartime requisition until the British Government pays in full. And, once again, Gandhi proposed to rub salt into the wound of British-Indian relations. The committee urged that Indians violate the Government salt monopoly by making their own salt. In 1930 Britain jailed Gandhi for leading 79 disciples on a 200-mile "Salt March."

At week's end rumor had it that the Congress Committee, before it was through, would announce some vast campaign of protest. Mohandas Gandhi's followers often claim that his awareness of India is as sensitive as his palate, which can tell the temperature of his daily soup to within a fraction of a degree. If so, India was in a mood for protest. For that was Gandhi's mood.

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# Gandhi Warns Japs India Will Resist

"PM Daily"
New York, N.Y.

JUL 28 1942

Mohandas K. Gandhi warned the Japanese through an open letter in his magazine *Harijan* yesterday that if they attempted to invade India "we won't fail to resist you with all our might." (Presumably, Gandhi meant—with "all the might—of passive resistance.)

Denouncing Japan's attack on China, the Indian Nationalist leader referred to the "merciless devastation of that ancient land."

This aggression, coupled with the alliance with Germany and Italy, he told the Japanese, "was an unwarranted excess of your ambition to take equal rank with the great powers."

He said that the aim of the independence movement, which the All-India Congress Party's Working Committee had agreed to start, "is to prepare India, by making her free, to resist all militarist and imperialist ambition, whether it be British imperialism, German Nazism or your pattern."

The Party's demand to Britain for independence "is coupled with an offer of free India's willingness to let the Allies retain their troops in India," he continued.

**"Make no mistake about the fact that you will be sadly disillusioned if you believe you will receive a willing welcome from India."**

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# India Warned On Obedience

"PM Daily"
New York, N.Y.

JUL 28 1942

BY RADIO

Sir Stafford Cripps intimated unmistakably yesterday that the British will take whatever steps are necessary to prevent Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience in India from interfering with the prosecution of war against Japan.

In a radio address (CBS) to the U. S. A., Sir Stafford declared that Gandhi, rather than compromise on the issue of India's freedom, "would jeopardize the freedom and the whole cause of the United Nations."

"There is not the slightest doubt that other large and powerful political parties are opposed to Gandhi's demands," he said. "I regret profoundly that he has taken this attitude and I know that the Indian people as a whole do not support it.

"He may gain a measure of support for mass disobedience, but for the sake of India, as well as for the cause of the United Nations, it will be our duty to insist upon keeping India as a safe and orderly base for our joint operations against the Japanese.

"Once victory is gained, India has been offered complete freedom to provide, in whatever way she chooses, for her own self government. But that victory must first be gained. We cannot allow the actions of a visionary, however distinguished in his fight for freedom in the past, to thwart the United ' drive for victory in the east."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

AUG 12 1942

566

## China And India

The Indian situation continues to be in a state of great disturbance. The British government in India is endeavoring to prevent as much rioting and bloodshed as it possibly can. But, despite this, nearly 20 persons have been killed and more than 200 have been injured.

William L. Shirer, "Berlin Diary" author and CBS commentator, pointed out in a broadcast Monday night that the chaos may continue, that it may be impossible for the British effectively to bring the situation under control. Mr. Shirer has spent some time in India and was there during the last great campaign of civil disobedience in the early thirties. He emphasized the statement of L. S. Amery, British secretary of state for India, who said in London Sunday that he was confident the British Indian government could control the situation. Mr. Shirer indicated that this might be more a hope, as things stand now, than a probability.

It should be said that Mr. Shirer has viewed the Indian situation somewhat differently from many observers. Others have thought the course of the British government the only step feasible. Mr. Shirer, though he has not been specific, has seemed to indicate that the British, or the Russian, Chinese and American governments, might well effect some kind of an arrangement.

Yesterday it was announced by the Chinese newspapers, reflecting the attitude of the Chinese government, that the people of China, with respect to the disturbance in India, were "not only sympathetic toward India," but were greatly interested "because of military reasons."

"Events in India," one paper said, "might prompt Japan to change her plan of attacking Siberia and, instead, attack India. We wish fervently to appeal to the British government to control its emotions and show political wisdom by looking for a genuine solution."

Arguments might, at this point, be made about Indian control of "emotions," but here they might not seem constructive. Light, not anger or intensification of present opinions, is needed.

In is important to note that the Chinese newspaper, further, said that "the British-Indian problem forms a link in the common war." And, "once this link falls out, it will affect the united front as a whole."

This is very important. The United Nations seek the support of freedom-loving people throughout the world. Unity of purpose may now be in danger of being lost, to some degree, or dangerously imperilled, if no solution is reached.

Many persons seem to think that the imprisonment of Gandhi, Nehru and other leaders has "solved" the situation, removed "the fuse from the explosion," even as Mr. Amery suggested in London. The explosion, nevertheless, seems to be continuing.

This problem is very complex. If any solution is to be reached, it seems likely that sacrifice—even to considered judgment—may be necessary. Will the Indians sacrifice? Some—including Louis Fischer—seem to think they still might if the correct approach is made. Could the Russian, Chinese and American governments succeed now where the British failed?

The *New York Herald Tribune* recently spoke an opinion held by many. Concerning India, the paper said that "the only foreign sympathy" for Indian leaders and their efforts "will come from the enemies of freedom." The Chinese announcement will cause this attitude to be recognized as erroneous in certain aspects at least.

It should be recognized now that, regardless of the soundness of the British action, there may be a danger of alienating many peoples who might—indeed, who should—be supporting actively the cause of the United Nations. The Indian peoples must not be permitted the opportunity of viewing the Japanese invaders as did the natives of Burma.

It is noteworthy at this point, perhaps, to mention that a British radio broadcast announced Monday the arrival in New Delhi of Gen. Joseph Stilwell, who flew from Chungking. Also arriving in New Delhi was Lauchlin Currie, special envoy of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Currie was reported planning a few days' visit in India before returning to the United States.

Perhaps this small announcement is indicative of some greater active interest by this government in the Indian situation.

The Japanese, meanwhile, must be enjoying the increasing disturbance. It may prove helpful to them. Regardless of Indian or British attitudes, this fact should be kept in mind.

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Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

566

# RACIAL FEELING STIRS INDIA TO DISOBEDIENCE

### Root Cause Of Unrest Reported By Returning Americans

### JAP MENACE IGNORED

### Gandhi And Nehru Will Realize Mistake Later, Columnist Predicts—Choosing Lindbergh Is Defended

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Racial feeling—an always bitter, stupid, suicidal guide for political action—seems now to have emerged as a root cause of the unintelligible positions of the Indian politicians. Both Nehru and Gandhi have rather openly suggested this in their recent statements.

American observers, returning from India recently, have complained they could not understand the insensibility of Nehru and Gandhi for the cause of world freedom when they wanted their own.

Independence for India is possible, only if the Anglo-American world cause wins. Otherwise, such a defenseless nation would naturally pass under the domination of its nearest Axis neighbor, in this case Japan.

Mohandas Gandhi

Obviously then, some inspiration, other than a desire for freedom, must have made the Indian leaders reject the full promise of independence from the British in favor of a policy which would bring them under Japanese control, if fulfilled.

The statements of Nehru and Gandhi finally complaining against racial discrimination show what that inspiration was.

For a parallel you must recall British experience in adjoining Burma. There many Murmese foolishly chose to fight with the yellow hordes from Japan and delivered themselves enthusiastically into the Nipponese noose. Such a course, frenzied in its hatred, naturally does not make sense from any standpoint.

This is not a racial war. China and the Filipinos are on our side, or rather we are on theirs. The Indian politicians, and the Burmese, will realize their mistake when we win this war, although it may be late then.

Meanwhile, it makes the Indian situation dangerous.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

566

# British Detain All Leaders Of Congress party

### Americans And Japanese Locked In Sea Battle

BOMBAY—(SNS) Bloodshed and rioting burst upon India Sunday as mobs sprang into action in support of Mohandas K. Gandhi's new campaign to drive British rule from India by passive resistance.

Grandhi and all his principal collaborators were under arrest by the British government, which moved swiftly to preserve order in this vast sub-continent. The British used gunfire and tear gas to quell repeated outbreaks by Gandhi's followers.

The mob quickly looted two Bombay grain shops, set buses on fire and stoned policemen and police stations, apparently heedless of Gandhi't counsel of passivity as the sole weapon to be used.

Passengers were hauled from automobiles and even bicycle riders were dragged to the ground with orders from the mobs that they must walk "because this is democracy." Some bands lay down on street car tracks or piled debris on the rails.

**MANY CASUALTIES REPORTED**

Police met the challenge with shots and bamboo staves and resorted to guns and tear gas on five occasions in Bombay alone. The number of casualties was not announced, but in Bombay city alone five persons were reported killed, 20 wounded by bullets, and 35, including [illegible] policemen, injured in stone-throwing incidents.

The police resolutely fired directly into the mobs, facing the grim realities of the campaign which Gandhi himself has said would surpass anything he ever has done before while the Japanese enemy is at the eastern gates of India.

Police predicted that the rioting would die down in about two days "unless communal riots" started between Hindus and Moslems, in which case "bloodshed would go on all summer."

The number of arrests neared the 200 mark late Sunday and included the working committee of Gandhi's All-India Congress Party and most other prominent leaders of the nationalist movement.

**CURFEW IS IMPOSED**

A curfew was imposed for Sunday night and a strict ban was placed on carrying of weapons.

Across the country in Calcutta, second city of the British Empire, observers said the Congress party's influence in Bengal was of such limited scope that it probably would not interfere seriously with the vital war industries concentrated in the province. But in Bombay police cautioned that no white person could expect to escape attack in the riot areas.

American correspondents were attacked in the Maharbouri section, being mistaken for the British. They were assured later that the Americans were their friends.

56b-1942
~~Chicago Tribune~~
Chicago, ~~Illinois~~

# BOMBAY MOBS STONE POLICE AS GANDHI IS HELD

## Buses Fired, Shops Are Looted.

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 9 (AP)—Mohandis K. Gandhi's new do or die campaign to cast off the British rule in India exploded into bloodshed and riotous violence today.

Frenzied mobs looted shops, battled police, stopped street cars and burned buses and police posts in heedless violation of Gandhi's own counsel to stick strictly to passive civil disobedience.

The British government of India, alert to the challenge to public order, promptly arrested Gandhi and all his principal collaborators in the Nationalist All-India Congress party, and met the outbreaks with tear gas and gunfire.

The All-India Congress party and its committees were officially designated as unlawful organizations dangerous to the public peace.

### 30,000 at Mass Meeting.

Greatest of all the unruly assemblies in Bombay was a massmeeting of at least 30,000 in Shiva-Ji park in the heart of the city tonight. Police broke up the gathering by using tear gas for the sixth time since morning, but not before speakers read and distributed to the crowd this message from Gandhi:

"Every man is free to go to the fullest length under ahimsa [nonviolence] for complete deadlock by strikes and all other possible means.

"Karenge ya marenge!" [Do or die.]

Gandhi had been scheduled to address the meeting, but instead dashed off the message in the half hour police granted him at dawn before they arrested him and took him to confinement in the AGA Khan's palatial bungalow at Poona, 65 miles away. His wife, at first spared arrest, was detained when she insisted on addressing the meeting.

### 3 Killed in Bombay.

There was speculation that the bloody response to Gandhi's exhortations might cause him to start a "fast unto death," a device which has been his favorite personal weapon in the past and which he obliquely threatened last week to employ if his followers ignored the nonviolence phase of his program.

The government tonight gave this summary of the day's tumultous events in Bombay alone:

Two rioters killed and 19 injured.

One police officer killed, 11 police officers and 34 police of other ranks injured.

One hundred and forty-nine persons arrested.

Tear gas and gunfire used to break up mobs on five occasions.

### Cyclists Dragged Off Machines.

Other reports said five persons were killed and 20 suffered bullet wounds in Bombay, while in the big cotton milling town of Ahmedabad one rioter was reported shot dead and another wounded.

Bombay mobs dragged bicyclists and motorists to the ground, demanding that they walk, "because this is democracy."

Thirty-odd persons were reported arrested at New Delhi, and such few leaders of the Congress party who still were at liberty said arrests were proceeding on a wide scale thruout India, but no figures were available.

There were reports that industrial strikes already were being organized in Bombay, and a report from Ahmedabad said cotton mill workers had called a general strike there for tomorrow. The executive committee of the Indian Federation of Labor branded Gandhi's civil disobedience movement as a "sinister move" deliberately intended to sabotage the war effort.

### Natives Are Surprised.

In dealing with the stone hurling rioters, police at first employed only light bamboo staves, then tear gas, and finally resorted to guns.

The decisive action on the part of the British was a surprise, for there had been much speculation in India that the government would let the situation drift in the hope that Gandhi's movement would not take hold.

Police predicted that the rioting would die down in two days unless communal riots started between Hindus and Moslems, in which case bloodshed will go on all summer. Moslems who live in predominantly Hindu districts already had disappeared, and the same applied to Hindus living in Moslem section.

### Nearly 200 Arrested.

The numbers of arrests, starting with Gandhi at 5 a. m., neared the 200 mark and included the working committee of Gandhi's All-India Congress party and most other prominent leaders of the nationalist movement.

The Mohammedan Socialist mayor of Bombay, Yufus Meher Ali, who is an active congress worker, was arrested.

### Moslems Hold Aloof.

The Mohammedans, representing 80,000,000 of India's population of 400,000,000, generally held aloof from the Gandhi campaign, however, on advice of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem league, which is to meet Aug. 16 to discuss its position.

In New Delhi, the capital, about 30 Congress party leaders were held. There and elsewhere Hindu shopkeepers were closing their stores.

Gandhi's arrest here was polite but prompt. Only yesterday he received a mandate from his Congress party group to lead the independence movement. Before dawn six uniformed officers appeared at the home of Das Birla, wealthy Indian industrialist who has been Gandhi's host.

They gave him a half hour to prepare to go, then led him to the railroad station.

Arrested with Gandhi was Madeline Slade, daughter of a British admiral, who has followed Gandhi faithfully for 17 years. His secretary also was taken.

Jawaharlal Nehru, No. 2 man to Gandhi, and Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, president of the Congress party, were imprisoned in Yeravda jail, six miles from Poona.

### Vegetables Are Hurled.

Bands of Gandhi followers quickly assembled in the streets, in defiance of a government order against assembly of more than five persons.

More than 1,000 persons assembled around the Congress party's Bombay provincial headquarters, throwing stones and vegetables at the uniformed patrolmen.

Nagendas Master, president of the Bombay province committee of the Congress party, was among those seized.

A report from Allahabad said Purushottamadas Tandon, speaker of the United Provinces assembly, also was detained.

AUG 10 1942

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# Mr. Fischer On Gandhi

Louis Fischer, author of "Men and Politics" and a correspondent who has seen this war for what it is since the days of the Spanish Civil War and even before, returned last week from India where he spent seven days with Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Sunday Mr. Fischer was interviewed briefly during a radio broadcast. His opinions on India and Gandhi may seem somewhat different from those of many observers today, both in approach, decision and suggestions.

Louis Fischer said that in his opinion there was no question but what Gandhi was "anti-Japanese." He said that Gandhi had great sympathy for the efforts at liberation of the Chinese. How could Gandhi then be anything but anti-Japanese, Mr. Fischer asked.

He said, further, that a solution might yet be reached if India could be granted the *form* of freedom. He indicated that India is interested at the present in getting that form and suggested that some compromise might yet be made.

The situation of American and British troops in an independent India was then discussed. Fischer reported that Gandhi expressed a willingness to permit military forces necessary for the defense of India to remain.

But the correspondent then asked about supply, pointing out that military operations cannot be conducted in a "vacuum." Gandhi replied that he was willing for the Americans and British to control facilities which were necessary, such as docks, railroads and so forth.

Mr. Fischer seemed to be aware of the present grave status of the Indian situation. Even as he spoke, reports continued to come in telling of rioting and bloodshed. And reports, too, were coming in taken from Berlin and Tokyo broadcasts where the situation was being ridiculed as "evidence" of British and American "observance" of the anniversary of the Atlantic Charter.

There is, in Mr. Fischer's opinion, one man who can do much toward effecting an arrangement, even now. He is President Roosevelt. Louis Fischer called on him to step forward courageously to bring a halt to the turmoil and strife. If the president would act, he said, it would unquestionably be "a great blow to the Axis."

To step forward now would, indeed, be courageous. Many think it would be foolhardy even to attempt to offer any kind of independence now to an India which has revealed its interest in its own immediate freedom as more important than anything else in the world.

We must at this critical hour be completely realistic. But it would undoubtedly be a great mistake unhesitatingly to accept the fact that nothing now can be done but to permit the storm to run its course. Mills have stopped in India. The effectiveness of India as a producer of war materials—and it does produce much—has already been greatly reduced.

It is a great problem which besets the leaders of Britain, and part of the responsibility, naturally, lies with our own government.

Mr. Fischer seemed to believe that it was not yet too late to reach a settlement. Is it too late? Perhaps Mr. Fischer after having spent a week with Gandhi is more hopeful of a solution than those who have viewed the situation in its proper place, as a part of the entire world struggle.

Meanwhile, this government should continue to stand firmly behind Britain. If there is a possibility still of reaching a solution, surely it will be given a good try.

AUG 11 1942

"PM Daily"
New York, N.Y.

# Cripps' Plan for India Is Fair to Minorities

JUL 30 1942

Any criticism of the Indian Congress evokes from many readers a charge of apostasy, of desertion of the cause of freedom. We have heard so long and so eloquently about the British sins in India that it seems impossible for some of us to believe that anyone else in India can do wrong, or can even make a bad mistake. Yet what do the people mean who say that if we are really fighting for freedom we must prove our good faith by demanding that the British give freedom to India at once?

In the first place, what is the "India" to which freedom must be given today? It is a country, unfortunately, which contains more people who are opposed to the Congress's demands than there are citizens of the U. S. A. The 90,000,000 Moslems are opposed; a majority of the 45,000,000 outcasts are opposed; the 6,000,000 Sikhs are opposed; an unknown number of the citizens of the autonomous Indian States are opposed. (The number is unknown because, although the rulers of these States are opposed, the citizens do not for the most part have a chance to express their opinions freely.)

The huge majority of these dissidents is, of course, in favor of freedom for India. But not on the terms proposed by the Indian Congress. The minority groups here listed are convinced that if Congress got all it asked for tomorrow the minorities would at once be subjected to a ruthless Hindu oppression. It doesn't matter whether this is a correct opinion; it is the opinion of the Indian minorities who are on the spot. They do not want to see India handed over to the Congress Party. They would break out in revolt if India were handed over to the Congress Party. Civil war in India at this moment would be worth many panzer divisions to the Japanese.

Herbert Agar

This is not an argument for doing nothing. But it is not fair to describe the Cripps offer as "nothing."

Before Cripps went to India the British Government had promised freedom to India, after the war, as soon as all the major groups in India got together and presented a constitution on which they were agreed. This offer could be criticized on the ground that the British would always be able to prevent the Indians from getting together on a united demand. To whatever extent this was true, and it was probably largely true, the offer could be attacked as meaningless. But the Cripps offer cannot be so attacked.

Stafford Cripps offered either complete independence, or dominion status within the Empire, whichever the Indians chose, as soon after the war as a constitution could be drawn up which was acceptable to the majority party in India. The offer included the proviso that if there was a large dissatisfied minority, that minority could set itself up separately, with any form of independence it chose for itself.

If the British are to move out of India they have to hand over to somebody. They cannot, especially in the middle of a world-wide civil war, hand over to anarchy and thus provoke a local civil war. They have made, before the eyes of all the world, an offer from which they will never be able to retreat. It is an offer which provides for all the obvious difficulties and complications in the situation. Those who say that the demands of the Congress should be accepted at once should at least explain how they expect to handle the problem of a violently dissatisfied minority of more than 130,000,000.

If the demands of the Congress really make for true freedom and therefore for the strengthening of the war effort of the United Nations, why is it that the Japanese radio is so delighted with those demands? Ever since the middle of July Japanese radio propaganda in Asia has been praising the Indian Congress, insisting that its demands are simple common sense, promising that if these demands are met India will enter on a period of true freedom and prosperity. These are strange new friends for freedom. Sincere Americans who want only to promote the cause of freedom should think twice before they tell the same story that is told by the Japanese.

And sincere Americans should refrain from falling into the trap set by German propaganda, which tells us that since the ritish (like a good many other people) have committed sins in the past everything they do today must be assumed to be a trick to bring evil into the world under the guise of good.

The acid test for any plan for India is that it takes into account the fearful problem of the minorities. The Cripps plan does. The Congress demands do not.

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

# Our Policy For Asia

AUG 15 1942

On August 10, the Chinese assured India that all her sympathies were exclusively with the Indian Nationalists. Chunking then made the plea "to the British government to control its emotions and show political wisdom by looking for a genuine solution." They declared the desire for independence is one shared by all Indians and not by a handful of Congress members and leaders who have been thrown in jail. The colonial regime in relation to modern times has proved itself obsolete.

America should lose no time, but instead should immediately support the plea of China, her ally, and send like protestations to Britain. Very grave consequences are ahead of us unless we develop and pursue a clean-cut foreign policy that applies not only as it does now to Britain, but to China and India on equal terms. We must remember the Anamites fired as many shots at the retreating French as they did at the Japanese.

American soldiers in India may be forced, in order to impose British imperialism, to fire on throngs of unarmed Indians. And then may have to go to those they wounded and ask for cooperation in the fight for democracy. The damage to the United Nations cause by Americans firing upon the Indians will be irreparable; whether that firing occurs as an actual physical act or occurs spiritually through our implied tactit agreement with the British government's present policy.

Up until now, America has been able to go into this war proudly as free men fighting to mak eall men free. We are faced with the formidable task of persuading Britain to forego her previous Indian policy and to plead with her not to disrupt the unity of all the Allies. If we support the outdated cause of Britain in India against the cause of human freedom we stand to lose our own moral impetus. We also stand to alienate the friendship and trust of China. South America, too, whose faith in the democracies has never been very strong must be more than ever dubious concerning the sincerity of American intentions. The Axis will delight in our present inconsistencies. Is South America wondering now if democracy is just another name for imperialism?

This is primarily an ideological war. Berlin itself has no doubts of that. A man must not only have a gun to fight with. He must have something to fight for. India and China must be allowed to hope for a better world or what is there for them to fight for? Domination by the white race or the yellow seems the alternative for them. If, through our shirking of the Asiatic problem we force them to choose, we must remember that China and India are Asians. We must accept our world responsibilities. As a united group, we are all responsible for each other. We Americans must keep the morale of the United Nations high. We Americans must immediately revise our foreign policy to be consistent with the aims we profess. To keep the friendship and good will of Asia may be more important to the new world order than the momentary good will of certain elements in the British government.

ALIX BATCHELDER.
Alexandria, Va., Aug. 11.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# Mahadev Desai, Sect. Of Gandhi, Dead; Was Writer For The Age

AUG 22 1942

**BOMBAY**, India—Mahadev Desai, private secretary to Mohandas K. Gandhi, died Saturday of a heart attack at Poona, where he and the Indian leader have been kept under detention since last Sunday. Desai, who was 48 years old, died twenty minutes after he suffered a dizzy spell while talking with the Inspector General of Prisons. In accordance with his expressed wish, his body was cremated the same day in the presence of Gandhi.

### WROTE FOR THE AGE

Desai, whose association with Gandhi began in 1921, soon after his graduation from Bombay University, was for several years after that Indian correspondent for The New York Age. He was Gandhi's closest personal adviser, accompanying him during his frequent imprisonments and taking verbatim notes of all the Nationalist leader's conference with British and Indian leaders.

The weekly newspaper, Harijan, which Gandhi founded in 1926 as the semi-official organ of Nationalist opinion, had Desai as its editor and it was during this time also that he wrote a weekly column for The New York Age. His writings were often censored by British authorities because he wrote on social reforms and Indian independence. To get around the censorship, he wrote friends in another country and had them forward his writings direct to The New York Age.

Because of the opinions which he expressed in Harijan, Gandhi's newspaper, and in The New York Age, Desai was often jailed but even the threat of jail and actual imprisonment did not deter him from his purpose.

A native of Gujurat, Desai was a member of the Brahmin caste, the highest of the Indian social scale but he forsook the position to which his birth entitled him and followed Gandhi's course in fighting for the removal of restrictions on the Pariahs, or Untouchables, who, under the caste system were excluded from all social intercourse from other Hindus.

56b-1942

INDIA'S 2 NON-VOILENT
CAMPAIGNS BRED ROITS

# Civil Disobedience In 1921 and 1928-30 Brought Death to Hundreds

56

Gandhi's non-violent civil disobedience campaigns in 1921 and 1928-30 didn't turn out to be non-violent. There were scores of riots, a few between Moslems and Hindus, mostly among the followers of Gandhi whose civil disobedience was met by the police with repressive force. Hundreds of people were killed.

The *India Year Book,* which is naturally as Imperial as an Indian prince, explains it this way:

"According to the strict theory of Gandhi, non-violence was the sheet anchor of the movement, but when clashes repeatedly occurred between the police and the military, on the one hand, and large masses of determined men and women, it was inevitable that violence should break out. In most cases the police used their lathis, but when they were overwhelmed they fired."

Gandhi deplored violence. At Ahmedabad in April, 1919, he said:

"I have said times without number that *Satyagraha* admits of no violence, no pillage, no incendiarism and still in the name of *Satyagraha,* we have burned down buildings, forcibly captured weapons, extorted money, stopped trains, cut off telegraph wires, killed innocent people and plundered shops and private houses. It is open to anyone to say that had it not been for the *Satyagraha* campaign there would not have been this violence."

## Reasons for Campaign

The primary causes of the civil disobedience campaign of 1919-1922, were strong measures on the part of the British Government such as the arbitrary Sedition Act and the notorious Amritsar massacre. These events coming on top of the Indian contribution to the British effort in the last war caused a sharp rise in anti-British feeling. India had contributed 1,457,000 men to the British war effort, of whom 552,000 were combatants.

The sedition laws passed in 1918 resulted in the murder of officials, both British and Indian.

On April 13, 1919, a large crowd, many of whom probably were unaware of the laws against assemblage, drew together at Amritsar. Gen. Dyer, in command of a small British force there, ordered his troops to open fire. The fusillade killed 379 and wounded 1200, by British official count. Indians said much larger numbers were killed and wounded. Gen. Dyer was retired but the House of Lords "deplored" his retirement and private subscribers presented him £26,000 (about $125,000).

During the subsequent civil disobedience, impartial sources reported that the "extent of Moslem-Hindu co-operation was impressive." Major riots occurred at Bombay in November, 1921, and at Chauri-Chauri, in February, 1922.

## The Salt Strike

Trouble broke out again in 1930. It began officially when Gandhi ended his famous march to the sea and his followers began to boil down sea water and make salt without paying duty on April 1. It ended by agreement between the then Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and Gandhi, March 31, 1931.

Gandhi's Congress forces were well organized with himself [illegible] supreme commander, other commanders throughout the provinces, heading war councils.

During the month disturbances broke out at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Poona, Chittagong, Madras, Peshawara, Amritsar, Delhi, and other centers. There were 35 serious disturbances within the month and they continued at about the same rate until Gandhi was arrested. His place was taken by Abbas Tyabji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Thereafter raids were made on the salt works at Dharasana and Wadala. Hundreds were injured in these affairs.

The trouble at Chittagong occurred when a group of young Indians, disguised as soldiers and officers raided a British post. They worked Commando fashion, killing the sentry and entering the barracks to shoot others and seize arms and some ammunition. They were driven off later and it is believed all were captured or killed as they fled.

## Police Ban

This open and momentarily successful attack upon authority caused grave concern to the British Government, as an example of what might spread. They also viewed with alarm the activities of young nationalist men and boys who harassed the police in minor forays.

Police imposed a ban on gatherings but their orders were disobeyed. At Sholapor, the British Government said, police were attacked and constables mobbed and murdered in broad daylight. Government buildings and law courts were set afire.

When crowds at Peshawara defied police, martial law was introduced and crowds attacked troops with stones. The Congress, the British admitted, made some dissatisfaction among Sepoy troops.

Congress activity among the Afridi tribes, according to the British account, made them anticipate the rise of a "Gandhi Raj" and in such expectation they raided Peshawara, but were quickly controlled.

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New York Times
New York. N. Y.

## INDIA, BRITAIN AND AMERICA

The dispute over India has passed the point where logic or consistency can have much weight. It does not matter whether a completely unbiased court would say that the Congress party under Gandhi [illegible] Nehru, the Moslems under Dr. Jinnah, or the British Government as represented by Stafford Cripps comes nearest to being right. There is some rightness in each of them. Each has some things to apologize for, both to the whole people of India and to the nations who are now under the Axis yoke or who are fighting at terrible cost in blood and treasure to bring the Axis down.

The closest we can come to an impartial jury to try this case is to call upon the Government and people of the United States. In no formal sense can we render a verdict. Yet the very fact that we are being appealed to by all factions overrides the limitations of our distance and of our lack of information. Because we are detached, and because our detachment will not save us from paying an awful price if India falls, Americans are under an obligation to speak.

And what can American officials or American commentators say that will be of the least help? Simply this, that the pride of leaders, whether white or brown; the consistency of governments or parties, the love of power, have no standing before the tribunal of American opinion; that any decision, any compromise, which helps win this war, and in winning it helps win freedom for all of us, India included, is good; that any decision, any compromise, which weakens the strength of the anti-Axis Powers is bad and evil.

We do not believe that Gandhi, Nehru, Jinnah or any other responsible Indian leader desires the victory of Japan and Germany. We do not believe that Cripps, Churchill or any other responsible British leader desires to withhold freedom from India for a single unnecessary day, nor that any of them would question the solemn statement of The Times of London, more than five months ago, that "British dominion in the Far East can never be restored."

We believe that the very magnitude of the Gandhi-Nehru movement proves that the British have failed to awaken the people of India to a knowledge of what this war means for them. We believe that Gandhi and Nehru have failed to weigh the reasons which forbid the British to take the chance of abandoning India to a civil war between the Hindus and the Moslems. We believe that the Moslems, however fearful of becoming an oppressed minority in a "free" India, have failed to take into account the imminent danger that they will become an oppressed minority in a slave world.

We believe that the British must refuse to withdraw their administrative agencies and their laws if this withdrawal is likely to produce anarchy. We believe, nevertheless, that they should explore to the last breath and syllable every prospect of adjustments that will increase Indian self-respect and lead the Indian people, of all races and religions, in the road of self-government.

The time is short. The full committee of the Congress party votes today on its "non-violent non-cooperation" resolution. This is no hour for dogmatists. It is a historic opportunity for men of good-will, in India and in London, to throw nonessentials to the winds. Let us not deceive ourselves. The length of this war, perhaps its outcome, and with it our own future, is involved in this Indian-British crisis.

AUG 7 1942

# Arrest Temporarily Silences Gandhi

"The Courier-Journal"
Louisville, Ky.

Rioting and sporadic manifestations of ill-feeling follow the British arrests of leaders of the Congress Party, including **Mohandas K. Gandhi** and Pandit **Jawaharlal Nehru**. But it is difficult to see what other course of action remained open to the British, just as it is difficult for students of the long career of the wily Mahatma **Gandhi** not to feel that arrest and a martyr's role are among the eventualities he has counted upon.

56

The British now are paying heavily for past mistakes and stupidities in the conduct of Indian affairs—mistakes and stupidities for which no one man is more to blame than **Winston Churchill**. But for these there has been of recent years a generous disposition to atone by liquidating imperialism through orderly processes of political evolution. But the reaching of independence based upon Western ideals of democratic procedure has held little or no interest for leaders of the Congress Party who have determinedly ignored the fears and claims of huge and inimical minorities in their demand for an immediate withdrawal of British supervision in favor of government through the party's leadership.

It is a tragedy for the United Nations that payment for past mistakes must be presented at this crucial juncture of the war. It is still more a tragedy that Indian leaders who could have set an example to the world in the subordination of individual claims to the common fight for freedom should choose instead to demand immediate payment of a stake which has been pledged them as a post-war settlement with the whole free world as witness. Their arrests must be regretted by everybody who has watched with interest and sympathy the growth of Indian nationalism. But it is difficult to blame the British at this point for ending a forebearance which must have been watched with cynical amusement by the same Axis powers whose motives and methods are regarded with such tolerance by **Gandhi** and his Congress adherents.

AUG 10 1942

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 27, 1942

## Dangerous Ignorance

With regret The News and Courier reads this expression in The Winnsboro News and Herald, and so would read it in any other newspaper of South Carolina:

"Just the same, despite The News and Courier's apparent irritation because certain colored persons in the larger areas remain on WPA, we hold that the negro, in the North and in the South, has rarely received his just deserts. And if he is now receiving some 'conscience money' (The News and Courier calls it 'vote money') from the white man's government—a government that has mistreated him for a century or more—we shall not become unduly alarmed. Abolish WPA, we say. But abolish it without making excuses for the act."

56K

While in the slavery day and in the day of freedom negroes often have been maltreated, cruel injustice has been done to them in individual cases, there have been hard taskmasters (so everywhere in the United States white men have often suffered similar injustice), the simple fact is that the Southern negroes as a section of the African race have had far better treatment than they have had in other parts of the world.

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A large proportion of the negro slaves were sold to slave traders by negro slave masters in Africa.

In the South they multiplied, they received the comforts of life, they had "social security" (they were property), and they became "civilized". In Haiti they have long been free, and have not been civilized there, have not prospered, have not substantially increased in numbers. Nor have the negro tribes anywhere in the "Dark Continent" advanced as they have in the South.

The simple fact is that in slavery and freedom the negroes in Fairfield county, (named for its "fair fields") have enjoyed opportunities and have made progress that they would never have known if they had not had kind, just and generous masters and employers, however there were exceptions among the white men.

Where in America is a monument erected by white men to a white sheriff who gave his life in protecting a negro accused of infamous crime except in Winnsboro, Fairfield county, South Carolina?

When negroes were slaves, free white labor was sometimes imported to the South, paid fifty cents a day, to drain swamps and dig canals, because white men valued their slaves too highly to have them exposed in that kind of labor.

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The condition of laboring people was hard whether free or slave in the United States and everywhere in the world until sixty or seventy years ago. A century ago white girls from farms of New England were working twelve or thirteen hours a day six days in the week in New England mills and were locked in their rooms at night lest they should run away. Theodore Dreiser in his "Reminiscences" tells of labor and living conditions in Pittsburgh in the 1880s that would have shocked and distressed Southern white employers had they been present on their farms in that period.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# India Congress Move Upheld

## Coalition Government Seen as Solution of Present Difficulty

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We feel that Bertrand Russell's letter in The Times of Aug. 5 has completely misrepresented the present move of the India National Congress. Dr. Russell does not seem to realize the forces that have driven the Congress to take this step.

AUG 7 1942

Since the failure of the Cripps mission, apathy and bitterness have swept over India. Certain elements in India have even expressed delight over the recent Japanese victories. The Japanese are busy manoeuvring a puppet government for India in connivance with some exiled Indian revolutionaries. Something had to be done immediately to check the fatal tide in India and to counteract the Japanese move. That Gandhi has done by revitalizing and redramatizing his fight for freedom. He is reassuring his followers that freedom can yet be won by his methods, and not by outside help. We feel that India is infinitely safer in the hands of the Congress than it would be in any one else's.

565

Dr. Russell advises India to welcome experienced British military control. No one in India wants to dispense with this assistance. It seems to have escaped Dr. Russell's notice that the Congress was even in favor of giving more powers to the British commander in chief (see Azad's last letter to Cripps), provided only an Indian Minister of War was also entrusted with effective military powers. The Congress wanted those powers for an Indian Minister, because only then would it have been possible to rouse the apathetic masses and to make this war a people's war in India. We are informed that India will welcome joint military control under the United Nations. Does Dr. Russell think that Britain would accept this arrangement?

The Congress movement is not calculated, as Dr. Russell asserts, to hinder the victory of the United Nations, nor to assist Japan. It is calculated to stir the masses, without whose hearty support no amount of foreign troops, nor experienced British help, can save India. Have we learned nothing from the débâcle in Malaya and Burma? Gandhi is exhorting the people to resist the Japanese with all that they have. And if India falls to Japan it will be due not to the Congress but to the British Government that has deliberately kept Indians unarmed, and that still does not trust them with the defense of their own country.

AUG 7 1942

Dr. Russell will serve India, as he has done in the past, better by inducing his own people immediately to set up in India a Coalition Indian Government with real powers. That means curtailing the dictatorial powers of the Viceroy—a curtailment that Cripps refused.

AUG 7 1942

It is strange that Dr. Russell, the great Liberal friend of India, should end his letter with the solemn warning that "Whoever supports this [Gandhi's] movement is no friend of either India or China." Dr. Russell should read Lin Yutang's message to the Town Hall Meeting supporting the Congress movement. That speaks for millions of Chinese.

**Mary W. Hillyer,**
**Anup Singh,**
**Roger Baldwin.**

New York, Aug. 6, 1942.

56b-1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## An Example: Ethiopia

Roland Hall Sharp, in *The Christian Science Monitor*, outlines the status of Ethiopia since that small nation has been relieved of Axis domination. The British still have garrisons of troops in the little country, but there is no strong domination.

SEP 1 2 1942

As Mr. Sharp says, all that is being done by the British in Ethiopia for the assistance of the war program, is being done "with a minimum of affront to Ethiopian self-respect, and with a maximum of Ethiopian consent."

At present Haile Selassie does not play a role as head of a member nation of the United Nations. The writer suggests that the ruler has some grounds for wishing, first, to see what the policy of this group of nations is to be with respect to small and weaker countries. His experience with the League of Nations leaves Selassie with some doubts, probably, as to the effectiveness of joint international guarantees of sovereignty.

But the British have withdrawn much of their personnel from Ethiopia. Perhaps far more, Mr. Sharp says, than they were obliged to, though, of course, there is a great demand for British forces in more active parts of the world.

Ethiopia, as Mr. Sharp comments, is the focus-point of the eyes of many of the world's smaller countries. For the British policy there may be, to them, an indication of the policy of the larger nations of the world in the post-war world.

SEP 1 2 1942

Doubtless much talk of the place of small nations in a better ordered post-war world causes leaders of small nations to conduct their affairs with larger and more powerful national governments, or groups of such governments, with some hesitancy. These leaders know that there is a theoretical question before those who even now are thinking of the international system to come after the war is over. That question is whether a more closely organized world system of cooperation can afford to make a place for the completely independent small nation.

SEP 1 2 1942

Thus Ethiopia, small though it is, is test point. Colonial powers are iewed askance by small nations, reardless of pledges. Action is more ssuring to them. It should be reasuring that whatever suggestions for nternational cooperation are given ominance in the post-war world, it eems most likely that the colonial polcy of all free nations is bound to unergo a change. Strict care in maters concerning small nations is a equisite to a truly free and indepenlent world of nations, large and small, fter the war.

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New Republic
New York, N. Y.

# Still Hope for India

AUG 2 4 1942

Over the last weekend, the air was full of rumors that a compromise of some sort would be attempted in India. We hope they are true. For a description of the harm that can be done to the cause of the United Nations by injustice to India, we refer our readers to the article by Dr. Lin Yutang on page 217 of this issue. This distinguished Chinese philosopher and author speaks for his whole nation and for millions in other parts of the world, in saying why the problem of India is more than a mere matter of the British Empire or even of Britain and the United States together.

AUG 2 4 1942

On the whole, it has looked, up to now, as though the British believe that they can destroy Gandhi's influence permanently, by crushing the present campaign of civil disobedience. They also seem to believe that the support and coöperation of the Indian masses are of little if any importance in defending India against invasion by Japan. They perhaps expect to maintain the status quo by force of arms until the war is over and then start afresh with some version of the Cripps plan.

If this is intended, it is a desperate, a foolhardy course and it is worth noting that the men responsible for it have a painful record of failure in similar circumstances in the past. They failed in Malay. They did the same in Burma. If the Tories go on as they have begun in India, they may add the loss of the war to all the other failures of their past. Yet even now it is not too late for a sensible and humane policy to be adopted. It cannot be said too often that India is a problem for the United Nations; that the quarrel can be meditated as any other quarrel can be; that there are half a dozen formulas for a provisional government, or for a United Nations guarantee of fair treatment. The Moslem problem is not incapable of solution, or the problem of the untouchables or the problem of the native princes, many of whom are not and never have been fit to occupy a throne.

AUG 2 4 1942

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

## OUR STAKE IN INDIA

AUG 2 8 1942

American concern for India is primarily military. We have sent armed forces there to fight the Japs, to give aid and encouragement to China and possibly to help retake Burma and reopen the road to Mandalay, Singapore and the East Indies. Wherever there is a Jap there is an enemy of the United States, an enemy who has been calculating for 20 or 30 years with a vindictive long term policy. This has become one of the bitterest of all wars, one of racial hatreds, deeper than the color of the skin, and it is the American purpose to put the Japs back where we found them.

Of recent years we may have seemed to ask for some of this trouble, but allowing for that it nevertheless was invited over the long term of years by double dealing Japanese treaty makers, two-faced men with hidden knives. The American force, principally air, was sent into a country supposed to be a dependable base against an enemy which thus far has been more destructive than any other to the British empire. It is of concern to the United States that these American forces and whatever reënforcements they need should not be caught in empire revolution, civil war, dangerous disorders or an internal weakness which lets in the Japs. This is our primary concern and because the whole military situation in Asia may be affected by the handling of the Indian problem our voice in the affair is not that of an intruder.

AUG 2 8 1942

Americans cannot deny that their idea of a free people includes India. It has been Great Britain's problem and a tough one. But didn't Mr. Churchill for the British government and people accept and sign the charter of freedoms? He may not have examined Mr. Roosevelt's altruisms attentively or have been awake when they were read. At the most he may have had only a practical politician's idea that one of the party's orators had a good rostrum composition which would sound well.

AUG 2 8 1942

Any number of people must think that some of the freedoms, such as freedom from want and fear everywhere in the world, are idealities beyond the power of any charter signers to achieve. The wisdom of such platforms is questioned. If they fool aspiring people they are bad. If they fool only their authors they are bad. India is one of the bad consequences right now. Other countries than India are asking whether they are being fooled or not being fooled.

The British may see no way of making the political and property readjustments in wartime and they may feel that they cannot expose their flank to the unpredictable consequences of turning India loose unconditionally. Indian factions might tear the land apart. The discords arise from religious, racial, social, and economic differences, from conflicting superstitions and rituals, from poverty, illiteracy, and intolerance. This is not to say that Indian independence is impossible. It is possible but difficult. Our own republic had its difficulties and still has them. We are taunted with the fact that we have not yet brought our cherished rights within reach of all our citizens.

AUG 2 8 1942

Gandhi says that independence must be won and not come as a gift. Otherwise it will lack the spiritual lamp. He is right. What the Indian leaders of all sects must do, now or some time, is form a government which will endure, which will have the consent of the people, which will protect minorities. That will be winning independence. That is India's own problem. If India can solve it, liberty will not come as a gift. It will be won the hard way. Great Britain need not delay until the end of the war. India can be asked to form its government now. That will satisfy the dictates of the charter of freedoms. And it will give India something to do which may require longer than the duration. Such a government will not be conjured out of a jar or found on a magic carpet.

# Churchill Shows How Not to Handle India

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

The greater the man who leads in crisis, the greater the risk is run when the question of the hour must magnify his weakness and render impotent his genius for leadership. This risk, this implicit tragedy, now faces all of us because the overshadowing, the tremendous problem of India must be faced by WINSTON CHURCHILL.

SEP 12 1942

The very qualities which have made CHURCHILL the undisputed leader of embattled Englishmen unfit him for solving the Indian riddle. At his best, and that best is magnificent, CHURCHILL typifies the old Englishman, not the new, emerging product of a rocking world, but the vanishing race of empire builders. A final, defiant embodiment of Nineteenth Century England, he is brave, intelligent, just, superbly patriotic; he also is an instinctive autocrat, a convinced believer in the theory of empire and the blessings of colonization under enlightened rule.

SEP 12 1942

There is no way that such a man can be brought to see the real meaning of the ferment that is working in India. The Congress Party may be leaderless and wrongheaded; its course may be drifting irrevocably towards disaster for India and the United Nations. But for what it is, it is the legitimate child of Eastern mysticism and the Western democratic ideal. There is no reason to believe that sympathy and understanding could not reconcile these disparate forces. There is no reason why even at this dangerous hour a working agreement could not be reached which would insure India's whole-hearted participation in the war without any drastic change in the political *status quo*, or any trade with the Congress Party which would endanger the liberties of minorities.

But to Mr. CHURCHILL, there is no force in India which cannot be combatted by turning back the clock. The troubled and troublesome reaching towards freedom becomes, to his uncompromising mind, merely the effort of a handful of traitors to embarrass the waiting allies. The dangerously silent masses, who are at this moment neither with GANDHI nor against him, but who are certainly not with Britain, are, in Mr. CHURCHILL's colonial creed, behaving with the submissiveness due from docile people to kindly rulers. Entirely unaware of the terrible implications of his words to a world which well knows the tragic difference between the democratic theory of racial equality and its unfulfilled practice, he speaks cheerily of large reinforcements and of the growing number of "white soldiers" now in India. As in the old pattern of yesterday, the riots of defiant brown men must be put down firmly by white soldiers so that life can go on as usual.

There can be no truce with India on Mr. CHURCHILL's terms. There can be nothing but the countering of steel with sullenness and the slow worsening of a bad situation. Apparently Mr. CHURCHILL felt that the proposals made by Sir STAFFORD CRIPPS and rejected by the Congress Party represented the ultimate in British concession. That gesture made, there is no more to be done, at least by the righteous and arrogant in Whitehall.

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It is probable that the English themselves, on the theory of empire a generation ahead of Mr. CHURCHILL, will induce the modification of his last rash and ungracious statement. Otherwise, the explosion now gathering force beneath the surface will force a reconsideration at the cost of no man knows how much blood and bitterness in time to come.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# The Case For India

By LESTER BROWN

The whole world has consciously put India on trial. It has been argued with quite some weight that India's ultimate attitude may spell victory or defeat for either the Allies or the Axis.

At the outset we can validly attest that India has not had a "good press" among the dailies of England and America. The exception to this has been the Marshall Field press, the Negro press and outstanding periodicals like [illegible] Nation, [illegible] Republic, and fearless thinkers such as Pearl Buck and Samuel Grafton. Millions of others feel that India should have immediate independence but they are inarticulate.

AUG 16 1942

Just prior to the last war, India was promised Dominion status by the Viceroy as well as his superiors in London. But at the close of the war Dominion status was not forthcoming. It was argued that India was too divided to merit self rule. There were the Hindus, Mohammedans, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jaims, Parsees, Animists and Christians, and a caste system within each religious framework. It was further argued that India was too illiterate to merit Dominion status. Thus we see that this request for immediate independence is not a fresh problem intruding itself into the world arena just when the British are fighting a life and death struggle. Britian misrepresents and varnishes the Indian position with calumny when she intimates that India, so to speak, is trying to stab her in the back at a crucial moment.

England should long ago have realistically tried to settle the Indian question. But what did she do? Jailed the leaders of India for protesting against political, economic and social injustices. What would be Churchill's attitude toward India if the positions of the countries were [illegible]sed and India had jailed and half starved him because he pled for the rights of his countrymen? No sensible, justice-loving man need ponder long for an answer to this query.

AUG 16 1942

What is India's precise philosophy and position at the moment? India is saying to the world—disgorged from diplomatic language—that she wants her independence, now! It is long over-due! "What then will become of you (India) if you try your philosophy of 'passive resistance' on the Japs once England has granted your terms?" many are asking. India answers: "We will take our chances. We know that this step will not settle the many difficulties that we will encounter in the long process of making a united, independent nation, but if this is a hard step, delay will only make it harder. In 1776, the thirteen American colonies did not want taxation without representation and so declared, took up arms and freed themselves. Her peoples were diverse, her religious sects many; she risked being a free people to work out her many problems in her own way. They have not yet been satisfactorily worked out. But the first step was to gain the privilege of wor[illegible] them [illegible]without outside control or interference. That is what we want—the responsibility of working out our own destiny in our own way."

AUG 16 1942

The aforegoing is a summation of the Indian position. The question arises—if India is anti-Axis, as she has often alleged, with the exception of the fascist-minded Bose, why does she not act in good faith with the Allies, chime in with the allied efforts for the duration, and thereby aid in the conquest of the Axis?

The plain truth is that many Indians in the All-India Congress would favor waiting until the close of the war for their independence, meanwhile using every means of aiding the Allies. The principal Indian leaders are not so credulous. They have been burned in the crucible of bitter experience and they have emerged a residue of hardened realists not a little skeptical. As we earlier noted when the Indians were promised Dominion status after the close of the last war, Indians eagerly threw their man-power (300,000) in the fray and fought with magnificent valor. But, alas, after the war, listening hope did not hear the flap of freedom's wings.

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Whatever bitterness that may immediately follow henceforth from last August 7, we must try to see the Indian position too. For if we do not, the mistake may be fatal. If Russia falls, Turkey, Iran and Iraq will too. Then India,—the last stymie between the Axis partners, can join hands. Africa then would be untenable for the British. The Americas would be isolated.

This dire picture could be otherwise. Give India her immediate independence and do not resort to camouflage or policing the Indian masses. A free India will fight—will collaborate with the Allies. A free India collaborating is the better of the bargain of trying to hold India and losing the war.

AUG 16 1942

56b-1942
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

AUG 10 1942

# British Leftists Strongly Assail Arrest Of Gandhi, But London Stands Firm

## Mahatma's Life One Of Nonviolence and Constant Struggle

*By the Associated Press*

India, spawning ground of religions and of mystical movements, has come to a crisis that may be the gravest in her modern history.

The prime mover in that crisis is Mohandas K. Gandhi, frail ascetic little man who has spent most of his adult life in a nonviolent struggle to improve the lot of Indians, as he sees it.

Here are some high lights of the strange career of Gandhi, who soon will be 73 years old:

1869 — Mohandas Karachand Gandhi born, October 2, at Porbander, near industrial city of Armadabad.

1882—Married at age of 13 to another 13-year-old who became mother of four children before Gandhi and she agreed on "brother-sister" relationship.

1887—Went to England, studied law at University of London.

1889—Admitted to bar before returning to India.

1893—Went to Natal, South Africa, as attorney in law suit, found Boers treating Hindu settlers like native Negroes and started movement for Hindu suffrage.

**Imprisoned in South Africa**

1893-1814—Resided in South Africa after year at home, spending nearly two decades in championing Hindu cause, being imprisoned several times and giving up lucrative law practice to further the movement; espoused British cause in Boer War, heading Red Cross unit. Later organized hospital in Johannesburg to fight plague, and once led stretcher company with troops suppressing native revolt in Natal.

1914—Led his first passive resistance campaign in South Africa and made a settlement with General Smuts.

1915—Returned to India, shared leadership of nationalist movement with C. R. Das; advocated pacificism during World War and organized ambulance corps for British Army; won two war medals.

1917—As Gandhi's followers reach total of millions, Britain announces policy of making India eventually an "integral part of the Empire."

**Instituted Civil Disobedience**

1918—Gandhi instituted "satyagraha," literally "insistence on truth," or nonviolent disobedience of laws considered unjust.

1919—Britain set up 10-year trial period of government by dual British-Indian control.

1920—Gandhi started passive resistance campaign, including boycotts of government service, legislature, courts and foreign goods, surrender of all public offices and withdrawal of children from government schools. British imposed stringent political regulations following riots.

1922—Sentenced to six years in prison on charges on conspiring to spread disaffection with a view to overthrowing the government.

1924—Released from prison following appendectomy.

1925—Announced intention of retiring from the world for a year.

1929—Placed by National Congress Party in charge of campaign to win complete independence.

**Takes Salt from Ocean**

1930—Gandhi began with an attack on the salt tax, a levy which touched every household, by drawing a small amount of illegal salt from sea water. He was arrested in May after the campaign began spreading with rioting as a consequence.

1930-1934—This was the period of two round-table conferences in London at which India's dominion status was pledged by the British, the period of Gandhi's renewed civil disobedience program, his fasting "unto death," and his continued fight to abolish the Hindu caste system. Some of the time he spent in jail.

1937—Frail headth drove him into seclusion in a mud hut 200 miles north of Bombay. He tried to renounce the title of "Mahatma" (great soul) and on his sixty-eighth birthday started a three-year campaign for prohibition.

1938—Attacked Nazi treatment of Jews and urged passive resistance.

**Faster for Four Days**

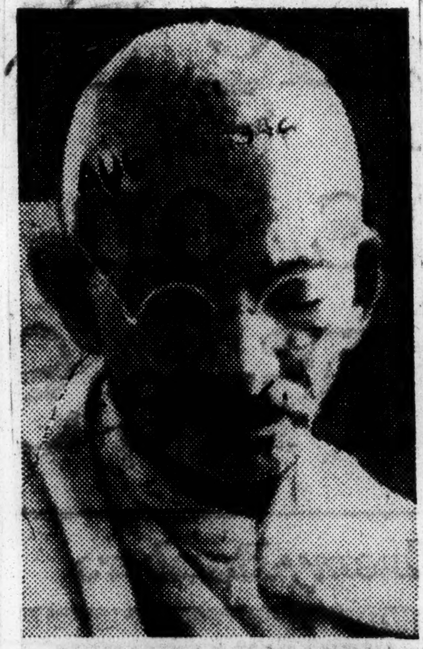
1939—Went on his sixth hunger strike in March, in protest against administration in Rajkot state. Fast lasted four days. In this period Gandhi demanded independence as the price of Indian participation in the war.

1940—Lead All-India Congress as it meets on question of Indian independence; Britain promises "free and equal partnership" in return for war effort, but Gandhi unimpressed.

1941—New civil disobedience program in progress.

1942—Gandhi, having quit again as leader of Congress Party, says civil disobedience is off for the duration, meets China's Chiang Kai-shek; Britain offers full dominion status after the war, with right to secede; proposal rejected, with Gandhi influence against it a big factor; Gandhi named to head new civil disobedience campaign, he and others leaders placed under arrest; rioting starts.

## *Gandhi and Nehru Jailed by British*



MOHANDAS K. GANDHI

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

## Government Tells Necessity for Use Of Strong Measure

*By the Associated Press*

London, Aug. 9.—The Communist Party of Britain and the Leftist International Labor Party strongly criticized the British Indian government's action today in arresting Mohandas K. Gandhi and other leaders of a civil disobedience movement, but L. S. Amery, secretary for India, announced the government in London completely approved and supported the steps taken.

"Although there may be some minor trouble, there is no danger of the movement assuming the proportions it might have if the government had been weak," said Amery, at a press conference which was held before [illegible] of rioting reache[illegible] from Bombay.

Gandhi's movement "still may be troublesome from the point of view of administration," said Amery, "but I believe the authorities will be able to cope with it without undue difficulty."

**Assails "Stab in Back"**

He expressed faith that the majority of "realistic" people in India were behind the government's move to scotch "an attempt by blackmail and civil disturbance to make ordinary government of India impossible and to paralyze India's war effort."

He called the attempt "a stab in the back to all who are fighting in India or from India in the cause of the United Nations, whether they be Indians, Americans or Chinese."

No government could accept such a situation," Amery continued. "The government of India could not wait until the masses got excited, until rioting and bloodshed began. It was necessary to cut off the current, to disconnect Gandhi and other leaders from their followers."

Apart from Gandhi, "who has his own idiosyncrasies," the Congress leaders "realized no government could pull out and leave a continent to anarchy. They knew it was nonsense to talk of India's war effort being increased by such means."

**Won't Halt British Course**

He asserted most congress leaders were motivated by a desire to create an emotional situation [illegible] the hope of repairing prestige [illegible] damaged by rejection of Sir Stafford Cripps' suggestions" for solution of the Indian problems.

In any case, he concluded, the present action "will not deflect the government from the broad purpose of providing India, as soon as the war is over, with full opportunity under the constitution to become a free dominion, as free as any nation could be."

The Communist Party's statement said, "whatever views may be taken on tactical mistakes the leaders of the Indian national congress have made, there can be no justification for the stupid and clumsy provocative measures since adopted by the British government.

"To resort in the present critical situation to methods of publicizing stolen documents, arrest of leaders and closing down the nationalist press reveals a bankruptcy of leadership that has nothing in common with the best interest of the British and Indian peoples."

**Deplores Congress Party Action**

The statement w[illegible] to deplore the Congress Party's action as one which would only play into the hands of the Axis powers," but urged Britain to release those arrested and "open up fresh negotiations with a view to establishment of an interim popular national government in India."

The National Council of the International Labor Party, meeting in Bangor, Wales, said the British government action in India "renounced before the whole world any claim to represent the principles of freedom and democracy."

The India league, which said it represented the Congress Party in Britain, said arrest of Congress leaders disclosed Britain "has no policy but the mailed fist."

Nation
New York, N. Y.

# The Mind of Nehru

*GLIMPSES OF WORLD HISTORY*. By Jawaharlal Nehru. The John Day Company. $4.

A HISTORY of the world by the second most important leader of India naturally arouses great interest. It is, if nothing more, a testimony to the intellectual versatility of its author, who amid the activities of political life has read so widely and gathered facts so intelligently that he has managed to produce a quite creditable survey of world history, not inferior to Wells's "Outline of History," to which incidentally the author acknowledges his indebtedness. Interest in the work is increased by the knowledge that the book was written in prison in the period 1931-34, and that it was meant primarily for his youngest daughter. The chapters are in the form of dated letters to her, but the personal element is never obtrusive. Many chapters were obviously written for a larger audience, for they would hardly be comprehensible to a small girl.

It cannot be claimed that the book as history contains anything striking or original, although its emphasis on Oriental events and its treatment of the great heroes of the East wholesomely offset the usual historical survey which makes world history ancillary to the history of Europe. The author has some difficulty in finding a pattern to give meaning to the panorama of events that he records. He presents modern history primarily as a struggle between imperialism and nationalism, and his position as a nationalist leader prompts him to regard this struggle as a conflict between good and evil, but he is too conscious of the divisive force of nationalism in the world to hold to such a thesis resolutely.

Most of us will probably be more interested in the glimpses into Nehru's own mind that the book affords than in its presentation of world history. Among the great leaders of history Akbar, Napoleon, and Lenin claim his particular interest. Akbar he regards as "in a sense—the father of Indian nationalism," a "wise despot, who made commendable efforts to synthesize Hindu and Moslem culture. Of Lenin he declares that "as time passes he grows greater; he has become one of the chosen company of the world's immortals." His enthusiasm for Lenin extends to the whole Soviet experiment.

It is not unnatural that he should find difficulty in doing justice to Britain and British civilization. He thinks that Britain does not have real democracy but rather exploits the democratic idea for undemocratic purposes. The depth of his anti-British feeling warps many a judgment. His own political convictions may be described as passionately democratic and socialistic. Of the terror unleashed by revolutionary movements, he observes that it is only more vivid than the "day-to-day terror of starvation which overshadows millions."

Quite obviously his political convictions are not identical with those of Gandhi. He is of course generous in his appreciation of the Mahatma. He observes that "behind his language of peace and friendship there was power and the quivering shadow of action and a determination not to submit to wrong." But it is significant that he transmutes Gandhi's religious doctrine of non-violence into pragmatic strategy, justified because no other alternative is open to India. "Armed rebellion seemed out of question for the Indian people. We were disarmed, and most of us did not even know the use of arms. Besides, in a contest of violence the organized power of the British government, or any state, was far greater than anything that could be raised against it." Gandhi's program was "an effective way to get the masses to function, and it seemed to fit in with the peculiar genius of the Indian people."

Nehru's autobiography furnished us of course with other glimpses into the mind of one of the great political leaders of our day, and perhaps this book gives us no new insight. It is nevertheless a rewarding experience to accompany this man through the paths and bypaths of history. He is plainly a leader of striking spiritual integrity. Is he also, one wonders, a man of resolute action?

REINHOLD NIEBUHR

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Nation
New York, N. Y.

BOTH THE INDIAN NATIONALISTS AND THE British government appear to be feeling their way toward a reduction in the gap that separates them, and as a result there has been some easing of political tension in India. A reorganization of the Viceroy's council has made possible increased Indian participation in the government on the lines proposed during the abortive Cripps mission. Sir Firoz Noon Khan, a moderate Moslem, has been appointed Minister of Defense, and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has been named Minister of Labor, thus giving the 60,000,000 "untouchables" of whom the latter is the leader a representative on the council for the first time. With the enlargement of the council non-official Indian members enjoy a clear majority. At the same time two Indians have been appointed to sit with the War Cabinet in London; this puts India in the same position on that body as the Dominions. While Britain has been making these concessions, Gandhi, in his usual frank way, has announced a change of views. He now believes that "foreign troops are necessary for a defense of India" and is therefore prepared to welcome the Anglo-American forces provided they leave as soon as the crisis is over. However, the Mahatma's statements are always subject to interpretation, and the gloss he himself offers on this occasion leaves much unclear. For instance, he thinks that the military forces protecting India should not exercise any authority over the people of India—a proposition which, to put it mildly, seems to offer insuperable administrative difficulties. Nor will practical Western minds be attracted by the suggestion that India express its philosophy of non-violence by sending ambassadors to Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo, "not to beg peace but to show them [the Axis powers] the futility of war."

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

# The Indian Crisis

~~AUG 1 5~~ 1942

It was with mixed feelings accusing the leaders and pitying the deluded crowds, that we learned of the Indian Government's action following the adoption by the All-India Congress Committee of the Congress Working Committee's resolution proposing a civil disobedience campaign if British power is not withdrawn from India.

Politicians all the world over can be permissibly mischievous in their utterances against their adversaries, and Mr. Gandhi's somewhat reckless words: "Quit and let India misrule herself" could be taken for what they are worth from a political point of view. But an attempt to translate such words into action at a time when the worst enemies of the aspired freedom are knocking at the gate is the height of folly and irresponsibility.

AUG 1 5 1942

Rather the Indian leaders had launched a campaign against the forces of disunity in that country which we believe are the main stumbling block to the realisation of full political independence. Congress leaders may plausibly defend their case by quoting one of the world's greatest statesmen, Abraham Lincoln, who once said "No man is good enough to rule another man against his will." Those words can also be appropriately used against Congress which seeks to impose itself against the will of millions of Moslems and other groups outside the pail of Congress in India.

AUG 1 5 1942

While it is easy to blame the British Government for having waited till the advent of a critical stage in the history of India before embarking on a bold political move in that country, it should be remembered that two wrongs do not make a right. In spite of all our sympathy with the Indian national cause we cannot countenance a movement that is sure to undermine the future of so many other countries inviting as it does the entry into India of a very unscrupulous enemy.

AUG 1 5 1942

It is to be hoped even at this juncture that the Indian people will compromise their feelings and remember that too much is at stake to allow the entertainment of such purely nationalistic indulgences, and that the Government of India will discharge its duties to India and the Allied nations with the minimum of suffering in that country.

56b-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

## BRITISH HYPROCRISY

AUG 22 1942

The arrest of Gandhi and of other influential members of the all-India Nationalist Congress, is the greatest blunder committed to date by the British government. From the Ethiopian crisis and the tragedies that followed in the wake of the Munich Pact to the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India, British diplomacy has had almost an uninterrupted series of convulsive blunders.

It would not be extraneous logic to view these blunders not in the light of inept foreign policies, which could be forgiven and explained away with grace, but in the obvious context of a British diplomacy that refuses to renounce the imperialistic thesis of John Bull in the face of a changing world outlook.

The reaction that the failure of the Cripps' mission met in British official circles, showed unmistakably that the Churchill ministry did not intend for the mission to succeed. Moreover, the developments that have ensued since then and Sir Stafford's own public utterances lead us to doubt his sincerity and avowed friendship for the people of India. In the ordinary course of political events, the failure of so important a mission would have ended Sir Stafford's political dreams and relegated him to permanent obscurity which is death to British politicians. But Sir Stafford's popularity instead of decreasing, has increased in proportion to the extraordinary consequences of the muddled Indian issue.

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The conclusion is therefore inescapable that the mission was a mere show intended for the uncritical and the unsuspecting. The plain truth is, Britain never meant to grant independence to India. The promise that the Indian people's demand for freedom would be granted after the war was correctly termed by Gandhi as a "post dated blank check." Against an historical background of broken British promises, the "after the war" stratagem failed to deceive Indian leadership and the rank and file of the Nationalist Congress at the time when England and her allies are fighting for world democracy and freedom.

Why did not Britain send another mission to India? Why did not the viceroy of India use his influence to have the Mahatma postpone his final decision? The answer is clear. Great Britain does not intend to relinquish her imperialistic hold on the darker peoples that make up the British empire. To do so now, she doubtless reasoned, would be tantamount to inviting colored people everywhere to press for their democratic rights. Yet these are the very rights for which the white world is fighting, and which colored people everywhere are called upon to defend under the flamboyant banner of democracy.

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If India's cry for freedom is smothered, the position of the Negro people the world over will become increasingly precarious; more than that, the cause of democracy for which our own beloved America and her allies are bleeding, will be irreparably jeopardized. Such fearful eventualities should prompt Negro and white American citizens—especially Negro citizens—to aid India in her hour of trial and storm. They should urge our good President Roosevelt, who has made the principle of the Four Freedoms the cornerstone of his brilliant, humanitarian administration, to intervene in the Indian crisis. Failure to reach a satisfactory settlement of the issue would have dire consequences causing the already unhappy position of the colored people to degenerate into the tragic plight of birds without nests.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

## THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND INDIA

AUG 22 1942

Friday, August 14, marked the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter. This is a document that men have set their hopes upon. The third clause reads that "They (the Churchill-Roosevelt governments) respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live."

AUG 22 1942

Today, one year has passed. The people of India are being murdered in cold blood because they are demanding a national government of their own choosing. Riots are sweeping India. The people want freedom under the terms of the Charter even though Churchill has said it did not apply to the empire.

The sympathy of Negro America pours all-out for India. The demands of India are just. There are no "buts," nor can there be any. Negro America supports India's demands. Negro America knows that the independence of India will aid the cause of the United Nations in the fight against Hitler and Hitlerism. It will aid the cause of colonial freedom; the cause of Africa and of black men in these United States. The cause of freedom and democracy is indivisible. We stand with India in order to do honor to our own demands for full and complete equality.

Either the Atlantic Charter will be made to mean what it says or a colossal fraud of disastrous proportion is being perpetrated upon mankind. Yet only the people can make the Atlantic Charter live. Freedom and democracy are not given. They must be won. Black America must understand this well. The war against Hitler is our war but Hitlerism everywhere must be stamped out as we fight or we lose. India is fighting our battle. Imperialist elements within Britain and behind the scenes are forcing a course upon the Churchill government that can only bring about the defeat of the United Nations. America must speak out against this.

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Make no mistake about it, India is the victim of British imperialist greed, terror, and rapacity. Negro America is the victim of American imperialism, greed, terror, and rapacity. Puerto Rico's desperate plight stems from the same source.

Certainly not all white men are imperialist. Nor is the Roosevelt government imperialistic. But for the most part our most powerful monopolists are. They are the owners of mines, railroads, steamship lines, and great plantations of our country. They want to own, dominate and control the whole world, politically and economically. White labor is also the victim of the rapacity of these elements. Many of these bloated "lords of creation" had all kinds of trade ties and agreements with Hitler's Germany. The investigation of the Senate committee headed by Harry H. Truman exposed the methods by which these men have held up war production until they secured the profits they demanded from our government. These men are not seeking a victory for democracy.

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These are the men whose discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups made the Fair Employment Practices committee necessary. The ways of imperialists at home do not differ when they or their money goes abroad. Negro America must understand this basic but elementary truth if our fight for complete equality is going to be successful. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles has said this is the end of the era of imperialism. We must make it just that and nothing less. This must be what we call it—a people's war.

Yes, we fully support the Indian demands for freedom. We call upon our government to act. India needs national independence.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Indian Crisis Quiet, But Worse; America Seeks Intervention

[redacted] 1 2 1942

[redacted] 1 2 1942

**Special**

NEW DELHI, India.—Indians here are growing skeptical about the *Four Freedoms* and the importance of the *Atlantic* Charter promulgated by the Allied Nations with the promise that the age of imperialism is over. This suspicion is developing out of the failure to do anything about the conditions here, according to a special article to the *NYTimes* last Sunday by Herbert L. [illegible]atthews. The writer had talked with many important Indian leaders who asked:

"Why confine these splendid things to other parts of the world?"

Matthews also pointed out a growing desire that Washington intervene diplomatically or arbitrate to settle the deadlock between the British government and Indian elements belonging to the All-Indian Congress or sympathetic to Congress aims.

[redacted] 1 2 1942

This plea was made by all segments of life in India except by Moslem League members, and Congress leaders who are all in jail.

On the other hand, British opinion is just the opposite. Their attitude is that they the (British) will see the matter thru to the finish. They are confident they are doing right in using repression in the present circumstances.

There is widespread fear that the situation will get worse unless some neutral power gives both sides a chance for a satisfactory solution.

"Altho rioting has lessened," Matthews points out, "there is no outward sign that the general situation has improved. Today's *National Call* of Delhi reports incidents in 47 localities involving 10 deaths, 12 wounded, 79 arrests and many fines. That may not seem much in a country of 400,000,000, but that is just one day and every person involved in these incidents has relatives who in turn get embittered.

[redacted] 1 2 1942

"They ask whether the Bri are willing to sit on the lid inte minably with the brew getting hotter and hotter der them or whether, having shown their strength and determination, it would not be to their advantage to accept the friendly offer of a third party."

One Indian is quoted as saying: "We see thousands and thousands of Americans all over India, showing us you consider this country vital to the war effort, but, if so, why do you stand aside and permit a situation which is harming the war effort?"

All Indians interviewed by the *NYTimes* correspondent clearly stated that they do not trust the British.

[redacted] 1 2 1942

(Editor's note: During the last struggle to "save the world for democracy" the British promised India her freedom after World War I., but. . . . Hence, India bases her doubts on historical facts of broken promises.)

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# QUESTION OF INDIA

### By WILLIAM PICKENS

~~AUG 2 3 1942~~

WILL GANDHI make THE mistake? He may, for when that old fellow sets his head to a course, he usually sticks to it, come hell or high water. In my judgment it will be his great mistake if he leads India out of the society of the united nations and into the claws of Japan and the company of the fascists. There is no doubt about what the past ought to have been, but a real statesman faces the present as it is, and the near future as he can best see it.

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Thank heaven, this is the United States, where I can express my honest opinion to you and you do not have to agree with it. But you cannot forbid me to express it,—and I thank heaven the United States for that.—Sometimes I hear Negroes saying that the colored citizens of the United States should emulate the people of India,—that is, they should act toward their country as the Indian people threaten to act toward Great Britain. People often draw parallels that way, where the conditions are vastly, even diametrically different. Consider these differences:

AUG 2 3 1942

1. The people of India are located in India, and the British people are in the British Islands,—many thousands of miles away.

2. The American Negro is in the United States, and so are the American whites,—face to face with and all around and in and among each other.

3. The people of India are not citizens of the British Isles but foreign subjects of the British empire.

4. The American Negro is a citizen of the United States, by all the law that is,—and native born,—older American as a total racial group than are the whites as a total group.

AUG 2 3 1942

**GANDHI NOT A TRAITOR**

Gandhi, therefore, is not committing treason against his own country in India: he is standing for his country, India, even if with doubtful wisdom, and is both morally, legally and actually differently situated from the American Negro.

Any American Negro acting as Gandhi has been acting, should either have long ago been put into jail for 20 years or shot,—or else the law of civilized nations is a sham. The American Negro, one tenth part of the citizenship of his own country, even though he has just grievances, cannot seek to redress them in the way of the people of India, who are not only many thousands of miles away from the English nation but are also 8 or 10 times as numerous.

The American Negro's problem is a domestic problem. The problem of the man of India is a foreign problem in its main outlines. A Negro in the United States who refused to pay his taxes or to register for the army, is simply a common criminal. One of Gandhi's men who commits the same failures, is simply a protestant or a disobedient servant. In the yees of the local laws of the Indian states, he may be considered differently.

**SEES NO PARALLEL**

AUG 2 3 1942

There is no complete parallel of similarity between the Negro's problem in the United States and the Indian's problems in the British empire. They both have something which they want, and (I think) ought to have, but they will have to go after it by different methods and different routes

But going back to India: Since we wrote the foregoing paragraphs we read in the press that Gandhi and his associates are asking, or at least have now begun to ask not that British and other united nations should withdraw their forces from India during the present war, but should sign up guarantees to leave India when this war is finished.

That is a reasonable proposition which England should agree to but which India would hardly accept without the signature of other responsible powers also, like the United States, Russia and China Indian Independence after the war, but no evacuation by allied forces during this war, that makes

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## "DEMOCRACY BEGINS AT HOME"

AUG 2 9 1942

**AFTER READING** a pamphlet, "Freedom for India Now!" sent out by the Post War World Council in an effort to acquaint the people of this country with the Indian problem from the point of view of the Indian, we are still confused. Various liberal leaders have submitted statements to prove that the problem of India is no longer Great Britain's problem but that of all the United Nations engaged in the war against the dictators; that by permitting the British government to suppress the Indian revolution by ruthless force we give our tacit approval to such methods.

AUG 2 9 1942

566

What the pamphlet says is true in a general way but it should apply also to Africa, to the West Indies, and to minority groups within our own country as well. To hear voluable Americans express horror over the treatment of the peoples of India when these conditions can be matched in our country where the only voices raised in protest are the voices of the victims, leaves us cold.

It's a fine thing to have a world outlook and a broad vision but its finer to be able to see injustice at home and to speak out against injustice wherever it is found. It's the same policy as that adopted by the white races in sending missionaries to Africa, China and other remote parts of the world to bring the christian religion to the "heathens" or "savages" when subsequent developments have proven that the same white races are just as much in need of the peaceful teachings of the Lowly Nazerene as those they were trying to convert.

AUG 2 9 1942

If all those who are concerned about bringing freedom to someone else would show just as much concern about bringing freedom and democracy to Negroes in the United States, this war will not have been in vain. While they're indignant over crime in Indias, let them also show indignation and do something to eliminate the lynchings, discriminations and jim crowism so prevalent in these United States.

56b - 1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# REYNOLDS REBUKED FOR SENATE SPEECH ON INDIAN FREEDOM

AUG 2 1 1942

## Says Britain Must Act Before World Will Be Convinced of 'Good Faith' of Allies

## FIVE COLLEAGUES REPLY

## 'Broad Statements' by Men in Posts Deprecated—A Chance for Disunity Claim Visioned

AUG 2 1 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, asserted in the Senate today that Great Britain must grant immediate freedom to India before the world would be convinced of the "seriousness and good faith" of the United Nations.

The statement of the former isolationist brought quick and sharp rebukes from Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader; Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senators George W. Norris of Nebraska, Walter F. George of Georgia and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

"If we are fighting for the right of people to maintain the government they desire," Mr. Reynolds said, "we can convince the people of the world of our seriousness and good faith only by requiring our ally, Britain, to grant immediate independence to the 370,000,000 people of India."

AUG 2 1 1942

### Comment by Barkley

That brought from Mr. Barkley the comment that men in Mr. Reynolds's position should be especially careful of their comments, because their words carried much more weight than those of Senators and Representatives not holding such posts.

Deprecating the issuance of "broad statements" by men in such posts, Mr. Barkley said he also included in his condemnation Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, who recently suggested that the war was nearly won.

Mr. Connally indicated his belief that the North Carolinian's statement would be exploited by the Axis powers, and added that "in the great struggle now going on anything that detracts from a common effort does not serve national interests."

AUG 2 1 1942

Any moves that the United States might make in the Indian situation should originate in the Executive branch, he held.

Mr. George, who preceded Mr. Connally as Foreign Relations Committee chairman, made a similar comment.

"Any statement that can be interpreted as a denunciation of Britain which comes out of our government will be hailed by the enemy as evidence of disunity between Britain and ourselves," he said.

### Questioned by Norris

Mr. Norris asked Mr. Reynolds what his reaction would be if a member of the British Parliament should suggest that Southern States "establish freedom and independence for all" by removing poll-tax restrictions on their voters.

Mr. Reynolds replied that he felt that Britons could be "excused" for making suggestions on "political matters" to this country if the result would help toward winning the war. Any suggestions based on othed motives, he held, however, would be "presumptuous."

Mr. Bridges said that Mr. Reynolds's proposal would not promote unity between this country and Britain, adding that he was "seeking to dictate to Britain what to do about India."

AUG 2 1 1942

Mr. Reynolds replied that he was not wording his "request" so that it could be construed as a "demand."

"I simply want this country to make a few friendly suggestions," he said.

He said that Japanese propaganda in India was extremely effective because it promised independence to the Indians. He held that "the best way to combat this infamous and untruthful propaganda is by Britain giving India the freedom that Japan is promising her."

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### Moslem Terms Offered

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 20 (Reuter)—The working committee of the All-India Moslem League, in a resolution issued this afternoon after three days of debate, says it is willing to consider any proposals for the setting up of a provisional government of India provided the demand for "Pakistan" [separate Hindu and Moslem States] is conceded. The committee is willing to negotiate on such proposals with any other political parties on the footing of equality.

The resolution expresses the hope that Moslems will be able to carry on with their peaceful occupations and will not be intimiated from any quarter; otherwise they will be compelled to resist such efforts in order to protect their lives, honor and prosperity.

AUG 2 1 1942

The resolution says the committee is of the opinion that if the Moslem masses are to be roused to intensify war efforts they must be assured it will lead to realization of "Pakistan." It calls on the British Government to come forward with an unequivocal declaration guaranteeing to Moslems the right to self-determination and to pledge that it will abide by the verdict of a Moslem plebiscite and give effect to the "Pakistan" plan in keeping with the basic principles of the Moslem League's Lahore resolution of March, 1940.

The resolution states that, "Having regard to the oft-repeated declaration of the United Nations that they will secure and guarantee freedom and indepnence for the smaller nations of the world, the working committee invites the immediate attention of the United Nations to the demand of the 100,000,000 Moslems in India to establish sovereign States in the zones which are their homelands and where they are in the majority."

AUG 2 1 1942

### Outbreaks in Madras State

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 20 (AP)—Looting and arson by Indian independence demonstrators broke out anew today in the Madras State. A communiqué said that 3,000 Indians attacked a police station in the West Godavari district and looked homes, and that 500 persons attacked government offices in the Ramnad district and looted the local treasury. The police fired on demonstrators at Bhimavaram.

### British List Nine Killings

NAGPUR, India, Aug. 20 (AP)—Indian dissidents beat and burned two policemen to death and killed three others in an attack on a police station at Ashti, a British communiqué said today. Four district officials, including the subdivisional magistrate of the village of Chimus, were pounded to death and their bodies were burned by a mob, the communiqué added.

## *Nehru's Credo*

GLIMPSES OF WORLD HISTORY. *By Jawaharlal Nehru. John Day.* $4.00.

N.Y., N.Y.
Common Sense

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S *Glimpses of World History* is an unusual book in many ways. It consists, in the main, of letters written from prison to his daughter between 1930 and 1933; in parts it contains postscripts written during the interlude between Munich and the beginning of the present war. Nothing in it is subsequent to the end of 1938, and therefore the author's attitude to the war does not appear.

Sept.—1945

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The book contains two sorts of material: on the one hand, accounts of those parts of past history which he thought it most important for his daughter to know; on the other hand, an account of events since 1914, especially in Asia. Of the purely historical part it is enough to say that, considering that it was written without access to books except those in the prison library, it shows astonishing breadth of knowledge. I do not believe that any politician in the Western world knows as much history. But it is not on ancient history that readers are most anxious to learn Nehru's views; I shall therefore confine myself to his comments on events during the past thirty years.

Every Western reader, if he can sufficiently divest himself of bias, will profit by the account of imperialistic tyranny in Asia. Nehru has no special animus against the English, in spite of the fact that they have kept him so many years in prison, and that it is against them that his political activities have been particularly directed. As a good Marxist, he attributes their sins to capitalism, and finds the French and the Dutch, where they rule, equally objectionable. This broad outlook saves him from personal bitterness. He is not surprised that the English so frequently imprison him, and is not concerned to attribute moral blame to nations or individuals. Only rarely does he display bias. For instance, he mentions with approval Mustefa Kemal's prohibition of the fez and the veil, but is horrified that in parts of Bengal the government regulates dress.

This illustrates what seems to me an error that he shares with many reformers. Foreign tyranny is bad, but at the present time some of the worst tyrannies are native. Nehru, after all, is still alive; if he had been German or Russian or Japanese, he would have been put to death, not by foreigners, but by compatriots. (As regards Russia, he would question this, but not as regards Germany and Japan.)

It is important to understand Nehru's hopes, since they have as good a chance of being realized as those of any other idealist. He admires the Soviet Government, and believes that, if its economic system were established everywhere, tyranny would cease. He hopes that the various nations of Asia will achieve communism and self-determination, presumably in alliance with Russia. He dislikes Chiang Kai-Shek for his persecution of communists in 1927; this must obviously have weakened the force of Chiang's appeal to India at the time of the Cripps mission. He objects to the Zionists as allies of Western imperialism in a country belonging by right to the Arabs. (I cannot say that I have ever found Zionists particularly enthusiastic about British imperialism.) Like most Indian nationalists, he ignores the problem of the military defense of India; I think, if pressed, he would recommend an alliance with the U.S.S.R. Perhaps this is going to be the solution for the whole of Asia—even for Japan, after defeat. I cannot myself view this solution with enthusiasm, but that does not make it less probable. Whether it will come about is likely to depend upon the course of the war.

Nehru is a believer in democracy, but thinks the parliamentary form in capitalist countries outworn. What he would substitute is not clear; still less is it clear how, after establishing communism, he would prevent the growth of a bureaucratic tyranny. All this, I think he would say, is a problem for the future; the first thing is to free Asia from foreign imperialist rule.

I am convinced that only harm can come of attempts to prolong white supremacy in Asia, and that not only Europe, but America also, will have to learn to regard Asiatics as equals. This country might do something to reassure Oriental nations in this respect by amending the unjustifiable immigration laws which restrict the Indian and Chinese quotas to 100 annually and inhospitably prohibit Oriental immigrants bringing their wives and children with them.

BERTRAND RUSSELL

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New Republic
New York, N. Y.

## Why Not a Free India Now?

1942

SIR: Will you permit me to say through your columns that the present moment, instead of being the worst possible time for the Indians to shift to self-government, may well be the best possible time? With an enemy just outside their gates to help them forget their differences, and with their self-respect and ingenuity quickened by their new sense of freedom, they ought not only to fight valiantly in defense of what would be their own, but make new discoveries in the difficult business of living together. The American colonies might have wrangled decades away to no end over some such matter as slavery had they not first been obliged to consider self-government with a hostile army present to initiate them in forgetting differences.

In any event it does not necessarily follow that the Indians would be unable to wage war just because they were busy with the first steps of self-government. The Chinese, right before our eyes, have been performing very much the same double feat that we say is impossible for the Indians. We said the same thing about the Chinese before they had a chance to disprove our words.

With the enemy in their country, Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists have composed numerous differences, many of the twenty-eight provinces have adopted government by democratic election, the people, through the development of countless co-operatives, have stepped up production, and they have performed miracles of educational and governmental service—all at the very time they were waging war against a powerful enemy whose home base is only a matter of hundreds of miles off shore. In the whole of the New Life movement they have risen to such heights of patience and sacrifice and daring that China may well be the moral leader of the world by the time the war is over—if she is not already.

We wish to win the war. If the Indians were spontaneously on the march as the Chinese are, the end of the Oriental half of the struggle might well be in sight. But India is not marching with any of the Chinese spirit, and nobody expects her to do so when she is not marching openly as herself. How, then, can immediate self-government—perhaps with a provisional government most nearly representative of conflicting interests, that would be reconsidered after the war—bring to the United Nations any disaster that they do not already face with India disgruntled?

If the Axis wins the war, England will be out of India. If the United Nations win the war—on the platform of freedom for peoples—a morally sensitive China right at hand will inevitably support India, and England will be out in that case, too. And no proposed board of arbitration of United Nations would dare in self-respect to report for anything except freedom for India. So why does Britain not win the gratitude of the Indians—and all the rest of us—by helping the people take the step at this tardy yet auspicious moment? Can Britain in the present nervous state of affairs do anything in defending the Indians as ruler that she might not do as a friend pledged to withdraw as soon as the war is won?

1942
Apr 30

Of course nobody can prove in advance that the details of Indian conduct will be thus and so. But Indians are, after all, human beings. And we do know how human beings in general respond to a frank and generous recognition of what is best in them. And we know that the peoples of India possess manpower, and much intelligence, and steel, and cotton, and many another war necessity. If Japan moves upon India in the present situation, the Indians will in fact be driven to choose between Japan and England; and a percentage of disgruntled people will always try any new thing. But with the same resources, and with the choice between Japan and themselves, as India, there would be a different response—unless the people of India are unlike all other peoples on the earth. So why is the moment not opportune for their freedom?

*Cambridge, Mass.*

ROLLO WALTER BROWN

56b-1942
Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

# GANDHI, CHAMPION OF HINDU RIGHTS, HAS BEEN THORN IN BRITISH SIDE

SEP 3 1942

## Spent Most of his Life in Non-Violent Fight to Improve Conditions Among the Indians

India, spawning ground of religions and of mystical movements, has come to a grave crisis and the prime mover in that crisis is Mohandas K. Gandhi, a frail ascetic who has spent most of his adult life in a non-violent struggle to improve the lot of Indians, as he sees it.

56b

Here are some highlights of the career of the strange little man:

1869—Hohandas Karamchand Gandhi born October 2 at Porbander, near industrial city of Ahmadabad.

SEP 3 1942

1882—Married at age of 13 to another 13-year-old who became mother of four, before Gandhi and she agreed on "brother-sister" relationship.

1887—Went to England, studied law at University of London.

1889—Admitted to bar before returning to India.

1893—Went to Natal, South Africa, as attorney in law suit, found Boers treating Hindu settlers like native Negroes and started movement for Hindu suffrage.

### *Backed British In Boer War*

1895-1914—Resided in South Africa after year at home, spending nearly two decades in championing Hindu cause, being imprisoned several times giving up lucrative law practice to further the movement; espoused British cause in Boer war, heading Red Cross unit. Later organized hospital in Johannesburg to fight plague and once led stretcher company with troops suppressing native revolt in Natal.

SEP 3 1942

1914—Led his first passive resistance campaign in South Africa and made a settlement with General Smuts.

1915—Returned to India, shared leadership of Nationalist movement with C. R. Das; advocated pacifism during World War and organized ambulance corps for British army; won two war medals.

1917—As Gandhi's followers reach total of millions, British announces policy of making India eventually an "intergral part of the Empire."

### *Opened Disobedience Campaign*

1918—Gandhi instituted "Satyagraha," literally "insistence on truth," or non-violent disobedience of laws considered unjust.

SEP 3 1942

1919—Britain set up 10-year trial period of government by dual British-India control.

1920—Gandhi started passive resistance campaign, including boycotts of government service, legislature, courts and foreign goods, surrender of all public offices and withdrawal of children from government schools. British imposed stringent political regulations following riots.

SEP 3 1942

1922—Sentenced to six years in prison on charges of conspiring to spread disaffection with a view to overthrowing the government.

1924—Released from prison following appendectomy.

1925—Announced intention of retiring from the world for a year.

1929—Placed by National Congress Party in charge of campaign to win complete independence.

SEP 3 1942

1930—Gandhi began with an attack on the salt tax, a levy which touched every household, by drawing a small amount of illegal salt from sea water. He was arrested in May after the campaign began spreading with rioting as a consequence.

1930-1934—This was the period of two round-table conferences in London, at which India's dominion status was pledged by the British, the period of Gandhi's renewed civil disobedience program, his fasting "unto death," and his continued fight to abolish the Hindu caste system. Some of the time he spent in jail.

SEP 3 1942

1937—Frail health drove him into seclusion in a mud hut 200 miles north of Bombay. He tried to renounce the title of Mahatma (Great Soul) and on his 68th birthday started a 3-year campaign for prohibition.

### *Attacked Nazi Persecution*

1938—Attacked Nazi treatment of Jews and urged passive resistance.

1939—Went on his sixth hunger strike in March, in protest against administration in Rajkot state. Fast lasted four days. In this period Gandhi demanded independence as the price of India participation in the war.

1940—Leads Congress as it meets on question of Indian independence; Britain promises "free and equal partnership" in return for war effort, but Gandhi is unimpressed.

SEP 3 1942

1941—New civil disobedience program in progress.

1942—Gandhi, having quit again as leader of Congress party, says civil disobedience is off for the duration; meets China's Chiang Kai-shek; Britain offers full dominion status after the war, with right to secede; proposal rejected, with Gandhi influence against it a big factor; Gandhi named to head new civil disobedience campaign; he and other leaders placed under arrest; rioting starts.—A.P.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# As An Indian Sees It

## British and Indian Princes Exploit Natives

OCT 31 1942

By KUMAR GOSHAL

THE British Government tirelessly reiterates that it is difficult, if not impossible, to have a democratic solution of the Indian problem. One of the reasons given for this is the existence of numerous Indian states ruled by Native Princes. In a recent broadcast Lord Halifax, once Viceroy of India, said, "The independence of the princes is enshrined in solemn treaties between them and their King-Emperor . . . To scrap these treaties unilaterally would be to scrap one of the principles for which we went to war with Germany."

MR. GOSHAL

### RESISTED FEUDAL RULE

This fine solicitude shown for the Native Princes is of comparatively recent origin and stems from motives neither ethical nor humanitarian. In the first half of the nineteenth century the British followed a policy of continuous conquest of the decaying Native States under any and every pretext. But the revolt of 1857, popularly and wrongly known as the Sepoy Mutiny, threw a scare into them. The revolt was an attempt on the part of some of the Native Princes to turn back the tide of foreign domination. It failed because the vast majority of the Indian people were by that time fed up with feudal rule of the princes, and refused to support it.

BUT the British Government realized that "All India is at times looking for our downfall," as Lord Metcalfe, once Governor-General of India, wrote. They remembered that Sir John Malcolm had said that if all India were divided into British Districts the Empire would not last 50 years; but that a sufficient number of Native States, without political power, supported by the naval supremacy of Britain, would ensure an indefinite life for the Empire.

### REBELLION WOULD BE DIFFICULT

OCT 31 1942

So from 1858 on the British government signed treatty after treaty with the remaining Indian rulers, and even elevated some of the petty landowners to the rank of princes. These treaties guaranteed each prince protection "against rebellion or insurrection . . against attempts to eliminate him and substitute another form of government."

56b

THUS today there are 562 Native State scattered all over India, "a vast network of friendly fortresses in debatable territory," as Rushbrook Williams has said. In the middle of the nineteenth century the Indian people were outgrowing the feudal period; without interference from outside, they would have eliminated these princes in the natural course of historical evolution. The British Government preserved them from oblivion solely for the maintenance of British rule. As late as 1930 Professor Rushbrook Williams stated: "It would be difficult for a general rebellion against the British to sweep India because of this network of powerful loyal Native States."

### PEOPLE EXPLOITED

OCT 31 1942

The 93,000,000 people living in the territories of these princes are no different in linguistic or in cultural and social heritage than the rest of the Indian people. Their condition, under the autocratic rule of the princes, is worse even than that of the people under direct British rule. The outside world learns very little about these miserable people, illiterate, incredibly poor, disease-ridden and overburdened with heavy taxes arbitrarily imposed. Guaranteed against internal rebellion by the power of the British Raj, these princes exploit their people mercilessly.

THE British Government has spared no pains to keep these people in the most backward condition imaginable. On June 25, 1891, they passed a law stating that "No newspaper or other printed work . . containing public news or comments on public news, shall without the written permission . . of the Political Agent (British) be edited, printed or published after August 1, 1891."

### MAHARANA ABDICATES

But all is not serene in these Native States. The people of these territories are awake, and they have organized a powerful democratic movement of their own known as the States Peoples' Conference, working in close cooperation with the Indian National Congress. (The Congress is illegal in the Native States). In 1939 the conference declared: "With the hard-earned money of the poverty-stricken and miserable people, enjoyment is bought and luxury is flaunted by their Rulers in foreign countries and in India. This system cannot continue. No civilized people can tolerate it. The whole argument of history is aaginst it; the temper of the Indian people cannot submit to it." The people of the States have gone on record for the establishment of a united India under a democratic government of their own choosing.

OCT 31 1942

I WRITE these lines because I seem to notice a trend. The Indian princes are said to be looking longingly to the United States.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

## TOWARD PEACE IN INDIA.

Recent dispatches from India mention efforts to bring about a peaceable solution of the Indian question. Men of good will, it is said, are attempting to find a basis of agreement between the British [redacted] 18 1942 and the advocates of Indian independence, an [redacted]ment which will find support among all the various racial, religious, and social groups concerned.

Americans recognize, of course, that the first consideration in any such settlement must be assurances that India will not fall to the enemy and that our military position will in no wise be jeopardized. Americans will hope that these conditions can be met. If they can, our own political experience may prove helpful in suggesting the means by which an orderly transition to the new governmental régime can be achieved.

265

When the United States contemplates giving a new political status to people who have been connected with it in less than full citizenship stature these people are invited to prepare a constitution and submit their form of government. If it is approved, the new people are admitted to full membership in the Union. In that fashion we have converted territories into states. Of late years, when people associated with the American form of government have been regarded as more entitled to complete independence and better fitted for that than for membership in the Union, steps have been taken to give them their liberty.

In the unavailing efforts of Great Britain and the All-India Congress party of India to find a ground where Indian aspirations and British needs could be reconciled it does not appear that the British proposed or emphasized this method of dealing with the emergency. Certainly it would have taken the responsibility of handling India's divergent religious, racial, and political elements off the shoulders of the British government and have placed it upon the Indian leaders who demand independence now.

Gandhi, Nehru, and the other members of the All-India Congress committee who have been arrested, with the consequence of rioting and disorders [redacted] the British and American lines facing th[redacted]anese, [redacted]e allowed at least one point in their insistence upon action now and not after the war. They could say to the British negotiators that now the Congress leaders have some trading power. They ask for something and they offer to give something in return for it. After the war they will have nothing to offer. If they do not insist now upon the satisfaction of their national ambitions, after the war they will have promises in their hands, but they will have no bargaining ability. A horse trader needs, first of all, a horse.

The British realize that the Indian question presents one of its greatest difficulties in the United States. We are thought not to understand all the problems presented by caste, untouchability, heredity, degradation, princely houses, fierce religious antagonisms, and all the other elements which fragment the country. Without a pretense of extravagant virtue and without being silenced by mock modesty, we can say that the American republic has been exporting revolution and ideas of self-government and independence to the world from the moment of its birth.

The average American took the ideas which philosophers had cultivated in a vacuum for centuries and made them flesh and blood. These ideas have stepped from island to island, and from continent to continent until now in what were the remote parts of the world when the Declaration was issued the principles are vibrant with life and are inspiring peoples who were supposed to be at once indifferent to them and incapable of using them. This is the most successful export of revolution and independence in the history of man, and it as much as anything is responsible for the new epoch upon which we are entering and which we may but dimly perceive at the time.

As Americans we do not believe that the results will be unfortunate and we cannot concede that there will be many self-imposed restrictions upon it. We're not taking snap judgment on the [redacted] situation, bad as it seems to be and as [redacted] as it encourages our powerful enemies. It is, however, to be considered that a proposal inviting the Indian factions immediately to submit a form of government which they think would be accepted by India itself, which would solve its problems and produce stability instead of a civil war and chaos, would place responsibility where it ultimately must rest, and would relieve our British allies of the criticism that they are again promising something which they will not be able to grant.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# India Council Aroused By Amery Report

NOV 2 - 1942

### Reference to Absence of Rioting Believed To Have Provoked Attacks

By HARRY A. STANDISH.
For North American Newspaper Alliance.

266

NEW DELHI, —(By Wireless)—India Secretary Leopold S. Amery, whose statements always are subject to severe scrutiny throughout India, has again succeeded in stirring up a wave of indignation here. At the beginning of the present disturbances, Amery's cocksure reference to the absence of rioting in Calcutta is believed by many authorities here directly to have provoked the violent riots which broke out there the next day.

This time the India secretary has even stepped on the corns of the viceroy's executive council. I understand that six members of the council have sent a telegram of protest to the viceroy. The point of annoyance is Amery's recent house of commons statement, "I am not prepared in the present circumstances to permit interviews with congress leaders."

**Question Raised.**

This statement raises a constitutional question because Indian leaders maintain that Amery, as secretary of state for India, has no power to ban interviews. This can be done only by the viceroy after consultation with his executive council, it was said here. Members of the council always have strongly resented any implication that they were rubber stamps operated from Whitehall through the viceroy and it is claimed that Amery's statement provides strong ammunition for critics who claim that Indians should refuse to hold office under the present system of government.

NOV 2 - 1942

The council members claim they have, in fact, real authority to make or implement decisions in their departments and genuine combined influence in matters of broad policy. Therefore, another point of irritation here is Lord Simon's statement in the house of lords describing members of the council as "advisers." In India, an "adviser" is a civil servant acting as a counsellor of the governors of the various provinces.

Meanwhile, M. K. Gandhi, who is still held incommunicado in the Aga Khan's palace at Poona, is worshopped almost as a god by hundreds of thousands of people in the Gujaret area of which the textile city of Ahmedabad is the center. Gandhi lived and worked in this area for nearly 20 years, seeking out untouchables in the village industries and helping low-caste spinners to organize trade unions, thus raising their living standards.

NOV 2 - 1942

**Saint to Millions.**

In Gujarat, Gandhi, who is a saint to millions of Indians, is worshipped as little short of a deity. Pictures and even images of this meager, loin-clothed figure are to be seen in thousands of homes of mill workers alongside those of the Hindu gods with which Gandhi shares the daily ceremonial family worship.

During the recent Gandhi week, which coincided with the Mahatma's birthday, almost every street in Ahmedabad had a rough shelter symbolic of Gandhi's simple hut. The shrines contained big pictures of Gandhi raised on an altar and draped with spotless handwoven cloth. Each day worshippers garlanded these pictures with flowers and school boys and girls placed offerings of fruit and goat milk before them.

NOV 2 - 1942

Officially Congress party leaders in the past have tried to discourage any popular move to deify Gandhi, but in Ahmedabad recently local Congress officials have appeared to be actively fostering the tendency to worship the Mahatma's image as a part of their independence campaign.

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

# 21 Sentenced To Death for Part In India Riots

Dec. 6 1942

New Delhi, India, Dec. 5 (AP).—Special courts at Bangalore and Wardha have sentenced 21 persons to death as a result of the Indian disorders in August and September.

At Bangalore 11 persons were sentenced to death and 13 others to banishment to penal camps for life after conviction on charges of murder and rioting in which a village police inspector and another official were killed.

At Wardha 10 persons were sentenced to death, 52 to banishment for life and 9 others to various prison terms for arson, looting and murder.

56b-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# NEW INDIAN TALKS ASKED BY STUDENTS

SEP 6 1942

### World Assembly Also Calls for a Second Front 'in the Shortest Possible Time'

### AND FUTURE SAFEGUARDS

### Leaders of Britain, China, Cuba and Greece Plead for Unity in the War and Later

SEP 6 1942

By WINIFRED MALLON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—The International Student Assembly adopted at its final session today a declaration of principles calling for immediate resumption of British-Indian negotiations designed to free India and enlist its people in the all-out war effort of the United Nations against Axis powers, and calling, as well, for the opening "in the shortest possible time" of a Second Front in Europe, and for the post-war development of an international organization of all peoples with power enough to enforce its decisions and assure peace and plenty for all.

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The delegates, nearly 400 in number and representing more than fifty countries, were guests at a White House garden party given for them this afternoon by Mrs. Roosevelt, and tonight they were addressed at the closing mass-meeting session by officials of China, Cuba, Greece and Great Britain, all of whom urged on the students the importance of united action for victory and for the establishment of a better world order, failing which, they said, the war would have been fought in vain.

SEP 6 1942

### Pleas for Collective Security

Speaking for the Latin countries of the Western Hemisphere, Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, Ambassador of Cuba, hailed the assembly "as an act of positive affirmation effectively contributing to the strengthening through ties of solidarity the ideals and objectives which unite all the countries now at war against the Axis."

Dr. Hu Shih, retiring Ambassador of China, and A. Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information, warned the students that peace must not only be won but must be enforced, and urged as the first duty of their generation, called to fight for the freedom which was won only to be lost again by the victors of the first World War, the establishment of an effective system of collective security.

"My generation wasted twenty years without ever working out a procedure and a machinery for making the world safe for democracy and for humanity," Dr. Hu Shih said. "That old international order was good enough for the peace-loving and law-abiding countries. But it was not good enough for determined aggressors.

"We must rid ourselves of the prejudice that force is something inherently evil and to be avoided in any idealistic scheme of world reconstruction. We must learn to think with Pascall, the French philosopher, that justice without force is impotent. And we must learn that the old idea of balance of power will never work again and must be replaced by a new concept of overwhelming power behind law and order."

### Fight on Aggressors Pledged

Mr. Michalopoulos, speaking for the countries of Europe under enemy occupation, told the assembly that they would "fight on to the end until victory comes, as it surely will," with the hope and trust that, having done their duty by themselves and democracy, "democracy will not fail to do its duty by us, now and after the war."

Harold Butler, British Minister to the United States and Director General of the British Information Service, told the delegates that they had it in their power "to fashion the kind of future which some of us older ones worked for in vain after the last war."

"But you will not achieve it, if you are only bound together by the ties of self-interest, by the prospect of profitable trade, by the hope of material advantages," he said.

"The only living bond on which nations can be permanently united is a common faith in justice for all and a common resolution to fight against injustice wherever it be found. That means looking realities in the face, not pretending that things are just or not very unjust when in fact they are utterly vile and abominable. Those who believe in freedom must accept all its obligations.

"Do not be afraid of dreaming dreams. The idea of liberty itself began as a dream, an apparently impossible dream. It only became a fact through the ceaseless and undaunted efforts of men, who worked and fought for years and for generations for the faith that was in them. If you can translate the ideal of the United Nations into a permanent reality, then from the blood and suffering and sacrifices of this great ordeal will rise a better world than any of us have even known."

A major task in the accomplishment of the desired ends was "to promote self-government among those who have never enjoyed it," Mr. Butler said, adding that "British policy has steadily pursued that aim for thirty years and more."

The promise given India of full independence, "as soon as Indians themselves could frame an agreed constitution," would be carried out "when the war is over," Mr. Butler added, stating that the difficulties involved were enormous and would require time and statesmanship.

"It cannot be done with the Japanese at the gate," he said. "But when peace returns, the Indian people will have the fullest opportunity to work out their own salvation with the complete goodwill of the British peoples."

This pledge came after an agreement had been reached today on the question of Indian freedom between the British and Indian delegations to the Assembly. This agreement was embodied in the declaration finally drafted for the Assembly.

This agreement, which replaced an earlier assertion of the belief of the delegates that "India must be granted immediate independence," was as follows:

"On the basis of a national coalition government in India, we urge that negotiations be reopened at once between Great Britain and the Indian people toward the granting of political freedom, so as to mobilize the Indian people for an all-out war effort alongside of the United Nations."

It was signed by S. Chandrasekhar, leader of the Indian Student Delegation, and the Rev. Alan Booth of the British delegation, with the approval of the other three members, Wing Commander Scott Malden, Captain James Cochran and Sub-Lieutenant Richard Miles.

The Slavic delegates, who yesterday adopted a resolution calling for the opening immediately of a second front in Europe, accepted today the milder declaration of the assembly's "credo," favoring such action "in the shortest possible time," on the understanding that their own stronger resolution would be included in the "minutes" permanently recording the procedures of the four-day sessions.

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# Robeson to Address Free India Rally

56b
New York, N.Y.
SEP 3 1942

Paul Robeson will address a Freedom for India rally tonight at the Manhattan Center. In a statement issued yesterday by the Council of African Affairs he said:

"The people of the world recognize the urgent necessity of immediately granting freedom to the Indian people, that they may take their proper place in the united struggle against Fascism."

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# CHIANG KAI-SHEK

56b

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek gave Negro America something about which to think in his words to the Eleventh Forum of the New York Herald-Tribune. This forum which was dedicated to the theme "Our fight for survival in a free world," performed a worthy educational role.

"China," said the Chinese leader, "not only fights for her own independence, but also for the liberation of every oppressed nation. For us the Atlantic Charter and President Roosevelt's proclamation of the four freedoms for all peoples are cornerstones of our fighting faith."

12/5/42

It would be well if Negro leaders in America took these words to heart. This struggle for the liberation of all oppressed is the tie that binds the oppressed of the world. Their indissoluble unity is the only guarantee of their freedom.

12/5/42

China's leader added another gem to this when he said, "There will be neither peace nor hope, nor future for any of us unless we honestly aim at political, social and economic justice for all the world, great and small." Mr. Chiang called for an immediate start in this direction. We echo that lofty thought.

Negro America is not so foolish as to believe that all its ills will immediately be cured. But a great measure of political democracy is coming out of this war for all who fight against the evil that is Hitler. And out of this political democracy in the very process of the war must come a correspondingly great advance of economic and cultural democracy.

12/5/42

It must be fought for. This fight can only be won if Negro America "not only fights for her own independence (equality of opportunity in our case) but also for the liberation of every oppressed nation." For that we need unity in our own ranks.

# The Real Case Against Gandhi

Courier - Journal)

N.Y., N.Y.

Sir **Stafford Cripps'** interview with **DeWitt Mackenzie**, published in yesterday's *Louisville Times*, emphasizes the major danger involved in any immediate transfer of responsibility for India's government to the **Gandhi**-dominated Congress Party.

**Gandhi's** obsession with the principle of non-violence, Sir **Stafford** told Mr. **Mackenzie**, makes it "impossible for his followers to participate in any government no matter what its nature, which wages war." The demand, therefore, that government be given immediately to the Congress Party is a demand that people with a fanatical objection to waging war should have control of the destiny of one of the focal points of the war.

OCT 24 1942

To even a casual student of **Gandhi's** career, the validity of such an objection must be obvious. **Gandhi** has said that he would tolerate the presence of Allied troops in India, but nothing more. The wave of popular support for the war effort which enthusiasts see as the first result of a sweeping British withdrawal from India would be smothered by the Hindu disapproval of violence and by **Gandhi's** unshakeable conviction that he can convert such people as **Hirohito** and **Hitler** to non-violence by the simple power of persuasion.

Louisville, Ky.

It is fashionable to pooh-pooh such statements and to insist that if India were responsible for her own destiny, the result would be enthusiastic support for the Allied war effort—support which, it is implied, **Gandhi** himself would benevolently countenance. Nothing seems farther from the truth about **Gandhi**. It should be remembered that during the very rape of Poland he recommended non-violence to the Poles. In 1939 just before the war began, he addressed to **Hitler** a letter of astonishingly naive argument in which he pointed out the victories which could be gained by non-violence. He announced last summer that one of his first acts, should the demand of the Congress Party for unconditional self-government be granted, would be to try to call personally upon the Japanese and German leaders in order to debate with them on the futility of war.

OCT 24 1942

Add to these evidences of **Gandhi's** own rigidity on the subject of war, the fact that he is, as Sir **Stafford Cripps** agreed, the greatest single influence upon the Congress Party, and probably upon all India, today. When **Louis Fischer** asked this powerful figure whether the policies of self-government he envisioned were not likely to result in chaos, **Gandhi** blandly answered that they very well might. Theoretically it is probably true that a nation has the right to invoke its own chaos if by that means it achieves growth and self-sufficiency. But there can be few of us whose futures as still-free members of the United Nations are at stake who could feel that the granting of such a right to India at this stage in the war's progress would not endanger the lives and futures of far more millions than even India holds.

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# Gandhi's Wife Reported Dead

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

N.Y., N.Y. OCT 24 1942

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—A German radiocast, unconfirmed by any British or Indian source, said today that Mrs. Gandhi, wife of India's imprisoned nationalist leader, had died. (She had been reported ill earlier this week.)

Mrs. Gandhi was not arrested when her husband was taken into custody and placed incommunicado in the home of the Agha Khan at Poona, India, last August 9 following the start of the nationalist leader's latest non-violence campaign against British rule. The Gandhis were married when both were 13.

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ttsburgh Courier

ttsburgh, Pa.

# India Justified In Freedom Fight, Readers Declare

OCT 10 1942

OCT 10 1942

Despite the fact that nothing more than an ominous silence penetrated through the tight censorship from far off India, the American Negro was most articulate this week when he responded with a loud "yes" to the Pittsburgh Courier's Bureau of Public Sentiment query: "Do You Believe That India Should Continue to Contend for Her Rights and Her Liberty Now?"

This question, the third in a series of scientific studies on how colored America thinks on pertinent national and international subjects, yielded the most far-reaching response yet enumerated by the Bureau.

OCT 10 1942

**VARIED GROUPS ANSWERED QUERY**

The Negro population, answering in the affirmative 87.8 per cent of the time, was thoroughly sampled. In accordance with their representation in the population, the question was put to housewives, farmers, defense workers, educators, soldiers, businessmen, domestics, clerical workers and other segments of diversified Negro America.

Overwhelmingly, from the north and from the south, from male and from female, the sincere belief was the same . . India is justified in her contention for freedom—NOW!

So enthused were the people when they were approached on the Indian controversy and so vitally interested in a matter which they considered an important part of the total United Nations war effort . . It became possible for the Bureau to analyze the reasoning behind this flood of sympathy for Indian independence. It boiled down to this: Negroes believe that freedom for India now would revitalize the millions of colored inhabitants on the side of the United Natons and give conclusive proof that this war is being fought for world freedom.

The question:

**"DO YOU BELIEVE THAT INDIA SHOULD CONTEND FOR HER RIGHTS AND HER LIBERTY NOW?"**

**Over 10,000 American Negroes answered.**

**87.8% SAID YES**
**10.7% SAID NO**
**1.5% HAD NO OPINION**

Southern Negroes joined with their Northern brothers in full approval of the Indian struggle for self rule. The North was more postive by the small margin of 1.6%.

The South said:

**YES 87.4% OF THE TIME**
**NO 12.6% OF THE TIME**

For the North:

**Yes 89%**
**NO 11%**

Very little difference of opinion was noticed in the thinking of men and women. Result: Males said "yes" 88.2% of the time and the women answered likewise 87.5% of the time.

In the 10.7% negative answers, the minority opinion can be summarized thusly: "Independence now would hurt the war effort." "We cannot afford to embarrass England now." 'Indian leaders cannot control their own people." "India is not educationally developed."

Next week: DO YOU BELIEVE THAT A "MARCH ON WASHINGTON" WITH CONGRESS IN SESSION WOULD ACCOMPLISH ANY MATERIAL GOOD?

56b- 1942

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

DEC 23 1942

# NEGROES BOOST U.S. IN INDIA

By A. T. STEELE
Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA. — There are no stauncher Americans anywhere than the Negroes of the American Army engineering unit stationed at the eastern India base. Nor could there be any better advertisement for the United States in this land of dark-skinned people than the presence of these well-fed, well-paid well-equipped American Negroes.

Most Indians and many Englishmen are surprised to learn that the Negroes receive the same pay and the same treatment as their white colleagues.

"Are you colonial troops?" one of the Negro boys was asked by an innocent questioner.

### "Colonials,——Heck, No!"

"Hell, No," was the reply. "We are Americans. And don't you forget it."

A lot of fuss is being made over the Negro unit. Their talents for music, for dancing and for athletics put them in heavy demand. The other night a quartet composed of Corporal Dansby and Pvt. Hartford Reeves of Alabama, Pvt. James Lee of Navasota, Tex., and Pvt. John Jones of Monroe, La., put on a program of Negro spirituals over a big Indian broadcasting station. The station manager could scarely believe his eyes when he received a flood of mail from Indian listeners.

"I cannot understand it," he said. "Nobody ever writes fan letters in this country."

### Jitterbug Bites Indians

Jitterbugging was an unknown art in this city before the Negro arrived. Now, wherever the colored lads go they infect the English and Anglo-Indians with the jitterbug cirus.

Pvt. Willie Walker of Georgetown, S. C., is the recognized champ. He went over to an Anglo-Indians hospital recently for a minor ailment. Before he left he was giving lessons in jutterbugging to fellow patients, nurses and even dotcors. Big, bashful and black as ebony, Willie sees a big field in India for the jitterbug art.

"They eat it up," was his commentary.

Most of the Negro troops are from the Deep South, chiefly Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina. But there are a few like Lorenzo Powell of Chicago and Farnk Smith of Chicago, who have northern addresses. Over a bottle of lemonade at a loacl hotel — none of the hotels here have a color bar — Powell, Smith and a Beaumont, Texas boy Robert Cauley, regaled me with stories of their experiences. They had just won a softball contest from an Indian police team to whom they had taught the game.

### Time Out for Tea

"You know what? Those Indians called an intermission after the seventh inning not to stretch, mind you, but to have afternoon tea. They stuffed us full of tea and cookies we could scarcely waddle through the rest of the game."

**Morris Hegman, former Memphis, Tenn., boxer, is another Negro who has made quite a reputation for himself here. He spends a lot of his spare time giving pugilistic points to Indians and Anglo-Indians who are keen about boxing.**

The Negro detachment's main job at present is supervising the loading and unloading of vital freight but they are subject to call for any kind of engineering work. They also do their daily stint of rifle drill—just in cast. They have white officers and Negro non-coms Capt. John oMyers of New York, their commanding officer, said that more than 70 per cent of his unit were better off economically today than they were in peacetime occupations. The majority have been farmers, laborers, bellboys and railway workers. Negro First Sergt. Lewis Seawood of Wilson, Ark., told me that he had salted away $3000 since he had been in the Army and sent an equal amount home. Not bad for a boy just out of high school.

### Troops Religious, Patriotic

The Negro troops are much more religiously inclined than their white ocleagues. Some of them go to chapel not once but several time weekly. The Bible is their favorite reading matter. They are fond of church socials but likely as not follow them up with an unroarious jam session at some local cafe. Their home ties are very strong and there is only one country in the world for most of them — the United States.

**"I guess the most thing we want," remarked Sergeant Seawood mournfully, "is letters from home."**

The Indians have heard exaggerated stories about the American Negro problem and about the oppressed conditions under which American Negroes are supposed to of them to find the American Negro troops so intensely patriotic and so well taken care of. In the street the Negroes tower over the Indians like giants. They are not much interested in Indian politics though they enjoy the company of Indians and Anglo-Indians.

Considering the difference between American and Indian pay scales, the Negro private is rich enough to hire Indians to polish his shoes, clean his gun and do his work — if so minded. But Army regulations will not allow it and the Negro have better uses for their money. Besides the boys are no shirkers. They are throwing themselves just as hard into the job of winning this war as their white compatriots.

56d-1942

# Canada Acts To End Bias

N.Y., N.Y.

## Will Cut Off Labor Supply From Employers Discriminating Over Race, Color

P.M. Daily

56d

*Special Correspondence*

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—Canadian employers have been ordered by the National Selective Service to refrain from discriminating against employes, or potential employes, on account of race, color or creed, under penalty of having their supply of labor cut off entirely.

No permits will be issued to workers to seek employment at any plant where such discrimination is continued, National Selective Service has ordered. No person in Canada is permitted to seek employment without permit, nor any employer to hire a person without permit.

No advertisement asking for help is permitted to contain any expression such as "gentile preferred" or "protestants only," or any phrase which indicates an employer's intention of discriminating against any class of person.

### Questions Banned

Regional offices of the National Selective Service have been instructed to refrain from using any form of questionnaire which contains any question or indication of applicant's race, creed or color.

The order further says:

"No official of Selective Service shall do anything to encourage or facilitate any such discrimination, that is, no such official shall make any remark to, or ask any question of any applicant or employer that could be interpreted as condoning or suggesting discrimination in employment against any class of person and no official, in selecting applicants for referral, shall take into consideration any factor other than the applicant's ability to fill the vacancy."

Special provisions are made in cases of war plants where the employment of certain categories of aliens is prohibited and in such cases, for example, where a Catholic family desires to employ a nurse of the same religion, or a Jewish family wishes to employ a Gentile for the performance of such things as may be prohibited to it on Sabbaths or Holy Days.

Finally, National Selective Service says:

"If it comes to the attention of a National Selective Service officer that any employer is unreasonably refusing to engage otherwise qualified persons referred to him by the office principally on the grounds which are discriminatory within the meaning of these instructions, the National Selective Service officer shall notify such employer that, in view of the evidence of discrimination, he is required to refer the matter to the head office, at Ottawa, and that the result may be directions to grant no more permits until such time as it is satisfactorily established that such discrimination has stopped."

The edict is understood to have been issued as a result of disclosures of widespread discrimination throughout Canada, but more particularly in the Montreal and Toronto areas.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENC

56f-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Negro Named President Of Oxford Union; First Naval Officer Appointed

## Colored People Fill Important Positions; Race Does Not Hinder Success of Those With Ability

Nov. 20/1942

LONDON.—(ANP) — The recent election of Cameron Tudor, West Indian Negro student, as president of the Oxford University union is an event of outstanding significance.

It shows first and foremost that people in Britain are not deterred by any considerations of color from recognizing the outstanding merits of colored people in their midst.

Mr. Tudor received on his election over 400 telegrams of congratulation from all over Britain. The vice chancellor of the university, Sir David Ross, honored him with an informal luncheon.

Mr. Tudor's election would not have been complete if the Nazis had not contributed to his success. This is what they said:

> "A Negro was elected President of the Oxford Union society, according to the London press. London papers stress the fact that this is the first time a Negro has been elected to this post. The Oxford union has always played an important part in English political life and was considered to be the social antechamber of the English parliamentary system. Formerly, members of well known English families occupied the post, Several presidents later became ministers of the crown. In the England of today, a Negro is at the head of this institution."

Colored people with qualifications to fill important positions are steadily being appointed in Britain. Thomas Fowell Boston, L.D.S., R.C.S. qualified recently at the Edinburgh Dental hospital and has just been appointed dental officer to the county borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Boston will be working under the authority of the medical officer of health, Dr. Fairley. His appointment is a responsible one. The dental care of the district's school children will be entirely under his supervision. In addition, his duties extend to various council hospitals.

Thomas Boston was born in Sierra Leona. He is the younger son of the popular Sierra Leone barrister, J. Fewell Boston, who is known as the father of the criminal bar in West Africa. Mr. Boston, senior, is also the proprietor of the Sierra Leone "Daily Guardian."

Thomas Boston is a versatile young man, who has musical and athletic talents. He played football and tennis with distinction in Edinburgh during his student days. After he qualified, he was appointed demonstrator in his hospital for several months.

### First Uganda Surgeon

Dr. Albert Kagwa, M.R.C.S., L. R.C.P., is the first of his race from Uganda to obtain a British medical qualification. Dr. Kagwa received his education at St. Dunstan's school, Catford, London, and at the London Hospital Medical college; he was the first African to enter the college.

He had a distinguished athletic career as a quarter-mile sprinter both for the United Hospitals club and for the University of London. He played rugby for the Hospital 1st XV, and other first class clubs.

At present Dr. Kagwa is a house surgeon at the London Hospital annex "somewhere in England." Dr. Kagwa's home is in the state of Buganda, in Uganda British East Africa.

His father, the late Sir Spolo Kagwa, K.C.M.G. (Honorable major-general in the Brtiish army) was at one time prime minister of Buganda, and was one of the most distinguished Negroes in the British empire. He was one of the regents appointed to the infant King Kabaka of Uganda in 1897. He spent all his energies in the service of his little master. He was a skillful leader in adjusting national life to the new day which had dawned.

### Visited Britain for Coronation

At the coronation of Edward VII, Apolo Kafwa represented his country. King Edward received him at Buckingham palace, and he was present at the coronation in Westminister abbey.

After his return to Africa he was made a knight commander of St. Michael and St. George, one of the first Africans to receive the honor. He met and made friends with many famous men. Splendid physique. quiet dignity, and quick intelligence were among his outstanding attributes. His books on ancient customs, legends and religion are in all the great libraries of the United States and Europe.

He administered affairs with skill and judgment, and was prime minister of Uganda for 35 years. During the great war (1914-18) he and the Kabaka co-operated with British officials in the protection of the frontier between Uganda and German territory. Sir Apolo, who had welcomed the British to Uganda, was glad to see all the resources of his country used on the allies' behalf.

### Naval Negro Officer

N. R. Junor from Jamaica has brilliantly concluded an extensive course in nautical training at the chief naval school in London. He has been gazotted sub lieutenant in the R.N.V.R., and is now serving on one of Britain's battleships. Mr. Junor thus becomes the first Negro to be appointed a ranking officer in Britain's navy.

The training for the Royal Air force is perhaps the most difficult of all the services. West Indians are proving themselves efficient to the highest degree in this branch of the fighting forces, and are receiving an appreciable number of promotions.

It is now a familiar sight in Britain to see colored RAF officers and sergeant pilots with wings heroically displayed on the left breast of their tunics. I recall with pleasure my visit to the West Indian committee in London, where I met Pilot Officer P. B. Nanton from Antigua. All these West Indian airmen are flying side by side with their fellow pilots of Britain.

### Colonial Social Center

Another hostel and social center for colonial seamen was officially opened recently in the East End of London by the under secretary of state for the colonies, Harold McMillan. "Colonial house" is the name given to this new and modern hostel, the fifth of its kind in Britain for people of African descent. The others are in Liverpool, Newcastle, North Shields and Cardiff.

Mr. McMillan said: "I bring you greetings from Lord Cranborne, the colonial secretary, who is unable to attend on account of important duties of state imposed upon him." (Lord Cranborne was at the time in Gibraltar and Malta getting a first hand impression of conditions in those heroic and hard-pressed parts of the colonial empire.)

The under secretary pointed out that the hostel was financed and run by the colonial office and public subscriptions. "Colonial house is a symbol of international friendship and understanding, for it has already sheltered sailors of other nations and will continue to do so in the best of fellowship," said Mr. McMillan.

The warden, A. K. Lewis, B. A., from Sierra Leona, Freetown, Nigeria, is a member of Middle temple, one of the Inns of Court. He has worked with great ardor and self-sacrifice for the establishment of Colonial house, and has thus rendered his race a great service.

The welfare department of Britain's colonial office has appointed well-qualified Africans with distinctive gifts to manage the various hostels now established in Britain.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# British Fleet Gets 1st Colored Officer

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Nov. 21, 1942

**By RUDOLPH DUNBAR**

LONDON — (ANP) — N. R. Junor of Jamaica, B.W.I., who brilliantly concluded an extensive course in nautical training at the chief naval school in London, has been gazetted sub lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. and is now serving on one of Britain's battleships.

He is the first colored man to be appointed a ranking officer in Britain's Navy.

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Nazi propaganda last week said this:

"A colored man was elected president of the Oxford Union Society, according to the London press. London papers stress the fact that this is the first time a colored man has been elected to this post.

"The Oxford Union has always played an important part in English political life and was considered to be the social ante-chamber of the English parliamentary system.

"Formerly, members of well-known English families occupied the post. Several presidents later became ministers of the crown."

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### Colored in the RAF

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World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# Christmas Message Calls for 'Total Peace,' Individual Freedoms— Hits Marxism, Civilian Bombings

*By the United Press.*

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Pope Pius denounced Godless authoritarian government and "Marxist Socialism" today in a Christmas message to the world.

He condemned racial and national discrimination, deplored the bombing of civilians and called for a new world in which all men would have free choice of government and religion.

"We are tied impartially to all people and are willing to collaborate in any new order which will bring a just peace," he said in a 40-minute speech broadcast from Vatican City.

After the message he gave his "Urbi and Orbi" blessing to the world.

"Juridical order is necessary for total peace," the Pope said. "It is useless to fight without faith in God. Only through the co-operative efforts of various nations can peace be established in such a way that no further conflict will be possible in future.

### 'Feels Compassion.'

"Those who aim at peace must aim at the reintegration of lawful order, which is at present being altered by the positivism and utilitarianism of various political and social movements."

At the outset of his speech, after the College of Cardinals had delivered their Christmas greetings, the Pope said he felt compassion, according to the motto Miserio super turbam (I pity the people).

"It is for us a holy trust, inviolable and at all times valid," he said.

"It is our motto in the present situation of humanity as it was the motto of Jesus Christ. The church would belie herself were she not to seek to be a mother to every anxious and filial cry by all classes of humanity which reaches her ears."

### Assails Prejudice.

DEC 24 1942

The Pope said that there had risen an era which excluded ethical conceptions and forgot God. He decried "legal positivism," which he said exaggerated the value of purely human laws and sought to establish supremacy of a particular nation, race or class.

Such positivist theories he said had in common "that they consider the state or its representatives as the absolute authority, exempt from any criticism, even if their acts are in violation of Christian and human laws."

"The church still condemns Marxist Socialism," he said.

(At Berne, Switzerland, this was received as: "The Church condemned and still condemns Communism and nationalism. These orders contrast with God," Berne said the Pope said.)

"Those who aim at building a new world must fight for the right of free choice of government and religious order," he continued. "They must refuse that the state should make of individuals a herd of whom the state disposes as if they were lifeless things.

"All barriers of prejudice must be smashed.

"We must not lament but reconstruct. The new war cry must be 'God will it,' like that of the crusaders.

"We will strive to establish a new social and moral order. We owe this vow to all those who lie buried under the fields of battle, to the widows and orphans. We owe it to the exiles swept from one country to another for no reason other than race or political opinion. We owe it to the thousands of civilian victims of air attacks, who have lost their lives and property."

He said that "international agreements made to regulate the conduct of war and also to limit war to actual combatants and safeguard the fate of prisoners have in many instances remained a dead letter."

### For Material, Moral Health.

(Berne said that the Pope spoke in a firm voice.)

The Pope called for a better world based on the right of the individual to work and enjoy the fruits of labor, and to conserve the family in a state of material and moral health.

The Pope said his benediction and paternal encouragement went to all those who were willing to take part in "this new and human crusade" for a better world.

He protested against national or racial discrimination. He said that people are killed, or at least put into such conditions that they must finally perish, for no other reasons than those of race or nationality.

He appealed to mankind to humanize war, including the treatment of noncombatants and prisoners.

### Regrets Bombing.

Especially, he expressed regret at aerial bombing of civilians.

"Those who aim at peace must aim at the reintegration of lawful order, which at present is being altered by positivism and utilitarianism of various political and social movements," he said.

The German Bishop of Fulda has profoundly deplored propaganda against Christianity, accord to a Vatican broadcast directed to Germany and quoted today by the British, CBS reported.

"Last night Vatican radio, in a broadcast to Germany, "gave a report of a sermon pronounced by Dr. Schmidt, the Bishop of Fulda in Germany. The German Bishop declared:

"'We deplore profoundly that there exists in Germany a propaganda directed against Christianity and against the principles of Christian life. We cannot approve the words spoken in favor of a Germanic world philosophy.

"'Have not 95 per cent of the people of this world affirmed, according to the latest figures, their loyalty to the Christian ideology?'"

56f-1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

# JAMAICAN TECHNICIANS IN LIVERPOOL SETTLING DOWN TO ENGLISH LIFE AND CLIMATE

FEB 14 1942

## Invent New Method to Double Output of Certain Types of Machines

## HIGHLY PRAISED BY EMPLOYERS

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON.—(ANP)—I recently paid an official visit to Liverpool for the purpose of interviewing the technicians who have come here from Jamaica to help in our war factories. There are some 200 of these men, e. g. welders, riveters, fitters, motor mechanics, etc. They had to go through a rigorous test in Jamaica before leaving for the United Kingdom to work in various war factories where they are now engaged successfully. I came in contact with most of them while in operation of their craft in the factories, and others at their hotel, West Indies house. When I disclosed to them the nature of my visit, they were happy and genuinely pleased to know that the authorities had taken such keen interest in their welfare.

The officials on the whole are extremely kind, courteous and considerate to all of the Jamaican technicians. This is noteworthy especially when you review the position and witness the trying ordeal which confronts the officials in carrying out their work satisfactorily. One cannot but feel great admiration for the infinite detail of accomplishment in Leary Constantine's work, He is tempered with gentleness; this together with his method of Caribbean psychology, has produced re- for the men at West Indies house. Added to this are mobile projectors which show the latest news reels. Plans are being made to furnish a five piece combination of West Indian musicians from London to provide dance music and entertainment to stimulate the vigorous element of young blood among the techni- markably fine work which has gained the admiration of all the Jamaicans. It will be remembered that Mr. Constantine, the famous West Indian cricketer, was appointed welfare officer in Liverpool a few months ago.

The employers have shown a general concern for the men's welfare as well. Having not been accustomed to the hustle and bustle of rush-hour periods in this country, one of the technicians resented this discomfort and remained behind always to catch a bus that afforded more comfort and ease. By this procedure he arrived frequently late for work. The man was reprimanded by his employer and when told the circumstances of the situation, the employer overcame the dificulty by purchasing a bicycle for the technician.

In all the various technical departments, it has been unanimously agreed upon that the Jamaican technicians are highly competent workmen. When they are assigned to do a job of work, it is executed with meticulous accuracy and amazing speed.

I visited a tank factory where four of the technicians were happily working admist the deafening orchestration of machines and the rhythmic staccato of the lathe. They were Cecil Constantine Higgins, Arthur Frankson and Ernest Tang of the who worked in a sugar estate as a fitter. They were very satisfied with conditions in general and had no complaints to make except about the climate. I spoke to the manager who conducted me around the factory and to these men he generously paid a high tribute. A large group of these men are engaged in a royal ordnance factory somewhere in England. Here in this factory, it is said that the Jamaican technicians possess indispensable qualities. One of the technicians, Bertram McGeachy, with his intuitive sense of mechanism invented a method which was approved by his manager to double the output machines. This method is now working successfully.

A large number of the technicians are motor mechanics and are engaged in the Bootle corporation repairing civil defense vehicles. It is said by an official that they are efficient to the highest degree in this department. And they are fully cognisant in all the intricacious of motor mechanism.

When the Jamaican technicians arrived in England it was quite clear to the officials that a sort of social centre would be needed. The ministry of labor therefore took over a building which was converted so as to provide sleeping accommodations for 40 West Indian technicians, and club facilities for all the technicians. The majority have found suitable billets in private houses and are very comfortable. This guilding has been named West Indies house and is operated for the ministry of labor and national service by the YMCA. I note with satisfaction that the building satisfies every reasonable requirement. It is comfortably heated and this has been the subject of considerable comment among the men.

The food at West Indies house is very good and is prepared by an English cook. But the boys do not enjoy English cooking with an evident relish after having been for so many years accustomed to their peas and rice, fried fish, dumplings and various other West Indian dishes. The authorities are making arrangements for a West Indian cook to prepare the favorite dishes of the Jamaican technicians. About two hours after dinner is served at West Indies house, tea, coffee and cakes of a decidedly good quality are served in the lounge at reasonable cost.

There are regular cinema shows cians. Everything possible is being done by the authorities to make the men happy and comfortable.

The physical condition of the men is good in spite of the rationing of essential foods, and the comparative absence of fruit, especially bananas and oranges which are so plentiful in Jamaica. There is absolutely no doubt the men are perplexed at the gloom of winter and the freakish English climate which confront them with distinct advantages. One man expressed a great deal of surprise to see the sun shining so brightly while it is still bitterly cold. Says another: "I don't understand the foolishness of the weather in this country! One minute the sun is out, and the next minute it goes in again; in Jamaica when the sun is out, it is out, and when it is in, it is in."

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Flogging Sought In Food Rackets

MAR 1 - 1942

LONDON, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Lord Woolton, British food minister, advocated whipping and severe prison terms for black marketeers today as a campaign against illicit traffic in rationed food and clothes got under way.

He met with Hugh Dalton, president of the board of trade, and Herbert Morrison, minister of home security, to plan a three-department offensive.

The food minister declared he was doubtful whether anything but "penal servitude and threat of flogging" would frighten the racketeers.

Simultaneously, Jews in London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow and Cardiff organized "black tribunals" to punish Jews caught in black market operations.

The tribunals would deal out punishment by business pressure and social ostracism.

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Pittsburgh Courier

### British Empire Colored Races

MAR 7 - 1942

| | |
|---|---|
| British India | 300,000,000 |
| British Malaya | 5,237,841 |
| British N. Borneo | 270,233 |
| Brunei | 30,135 |
| Sarawak | 442,900 |
| Hong Kong and Territories | 1,028,619 |
| South West Africa (M) | 292,401 |
| British S. Africa | 3,845,006 |
| British E. Africa | 14,061,506 |
| Zanzibar Protectorate | 235,428 |
| British W. Africa | 21,453,432 |
| Anglo Egyptian Soudan | 6,342,477 |
| Ceylon | 5,312,548 |
| Aden (Protectorate and the Islands of Perim) | 48,338 |
| Socotra | 12,000 |
| Maldive Islands | 79,000 |
| Samaliland Protectorate | 344,706 |
| British W. Indies | 2,880,087 |
| British Honduras | 57,767 |
| British Guiana | 337,521 |
| Falkland Islands and S. Georgia | 3,908 |
| Territory of Papua | 300,000 |
| New Guinea (M) | 666,000 |
| Western Samoa | 59,306 |
| Pacific Islands | 426,127 |
| Total | 368,924,280 |

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# RACE PREJUDICE UNKNOWN IN RUSSIA

Pittsburg Courier

FEB 28 1942

LONDON, England, Feb. 26—Today, with aggression sweeping all over the world, bringing with it the injustices of racial tyranny, it is notable to learn that Moscow was saved from the Nazi brigands by Cossack forces led by a Jewish General, Lev Dovator.

It is just as though the Ku Klux Klan were to elect to go into battle under a Negro leader! This is typical of the absence of racial discrimination in the Soviet Union, where the citizens of the darker sections of the country, the descendants of the warrior hordes of Ghengis Khan, previously held in complete suppression under Czarist rule, are rallying gladly to the support of the Union, in which they occupy an equal place with all the other Soviet Republics.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# India Will Get More Power To Govern Herself

FEB 23 1942

LONDON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill is planning to consolidate the empire front in the Far East by granting additional powers of self government to India and by sending a cabinet representative to the country in an effort to "put the India problem on a more satisfactory footing," informed quarters asserted tonight.

FEB 23 1942

One source said that Sir Stafford Cripps, former British ambassador to Russia, had made it a condition of his acceptance of a seat in the war cabinet that the government reach an agreement on India policy.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, minister for air, it was forecast, would be the government representative sent to India to carry out the policy.

This policy, it was said, as tentatively drafted, provides for an Indian national administration headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the Nationalist congress party.

A congress party coalition government in the British provinces of India, now ruled by governers, with the aid of advisors, is also a part of the program, it was reported.

FEB 23 1942

The dramatic appeal of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, of China, to Britain to grant India her freedom, one Indian said here, certainly was made known to the British government, and probably also to the United States, before it was issued in New Delhi Saturday.

Government sources, however, declined to comment on the appeal.

FEB 23 1942

Chiang declared it was necessary for China's and India's millions to unite in a fight for freedom in the world and against aggression.

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Charleston S. C. News & Courier
July 11, 1942

## Nazi Lynching Party

The Nazis are reported to have massacred 5,000 Jews in the town of Hrubieszow, Poland, the whole Jewish population. We do not say "massacred" in South Carolina—we speak of the slayers of these people as lynchers.

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World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# Churchill Sees End Of Race Persecution

OCT 29 1942

*By the Associated Press.*

OCT 29 1942

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Prime Minister Churchill declared in a statement today thta "when this world's struggle ends with the enthronement of human rights racial persecution will be ended."

The Prime Minister's statement was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury before a meeting convoked as a demonstration of protest against Nazi treatment of Jews

"The systematic cruelties to which the Jewish people, men, women and children, have been exposed under the Nazi regime are among the most terrible events of history and have placed an indelible stain upon all who perpetrate and instigate them," the Churchill message added.

The Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. William Temple, declared there was every reason to fear that a large proportion of Jews "from 2 years old and upward" being deported from France were destined for "the ghastly ghetto in Eastern Galicia (Poland), where thousands of Jews already have perished.

OCT 29 1942

"It is hard to resist the conclusion," he said, "that there is a settled purpose to exterminate the Jewish people if it can be done."

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# The Horizon

### BY P. L. PRATTIS

Nov. 21, 1942

## CHURCHILL SINGLES HIMSELF OUT AS THE DEFIANT EXPONENT OF EXPLOITATION OF BROWNS AND BLACKS AND YELLOWS

ALMOST as arresting as the American-British invasion of Morocco and Algiers in West and North Africa was Winston Churchill's almost truculent protest: "I have not become the king's first minister in order to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire."

Only those persons in a position to get a peep behind the scenes can recognize the importance of the Churchill statement and appreciate the operation of forces, within and without the British Empire, which would impel him to make such a declaration at this time. Churchill's grandiloquent response to anti-imperialist pressure is as significant and revealing as Hitler's impassioned avowal that he is not going to run away no matter how tough the going gets. Hitler thus admits that the war which he brought on is getting tougher and tougher for him. Churchill acknowledges that anti-imperialism sentiment throughout the United Nations' world has become challenging, so challenging that he might as well come on out in the open and let everybody know where he stands. He is springing into the breach that has been made in the Tory lines. Growing sentiment in England, the United States, Russia and China against the exploitation of weaker peoples has forced Mr. Churchill's hand. Mr. Churchill becomes more than the defender of the British Empire. He is now the visible, acknowledged, active exponent of the right of the strong to live at the expense of the weak.

Mr. Prattis

### SPOKESMAN FOR REPUDIATED SYSTEM

THAT is all I can see in Mr. Churchill. He tipped his mitt, so to speak, on his attitude toward colored peoples in his notorious reference to Mahatmi Gandhi. Rumors have circulated out of London that Mr. Churchill's attitude toward the black people of Africa is not even one of benevolence and that he has not taken kindly to the presence of American Negro soldiers on English soil. More and more he becomes clearly limned as the fiendishly eloquent spokesman for a system which is being rapidly repudiated by the rest of the world. One must presume that a statesman so skillful in the use of the English language as Mr. Churchill always knows the words he is using. He says he has no intention of presiding at the liquidation of the British EMPIRE. Is he referring to any threats to the sovereignty of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, to any of these independent props of the British Commonwealth of Nations? They do not consider themselves a part of the British EMPIRE. They belong to the British COMMONWEALTH. They have their independent armies and navies and can start or stop fighting at any time they choose. They regard themselves as their own bosses in a British League of Nations and accept only the moral obligation to regard the foe of one as the foe of each and all. The British EMPIRE is something different. India is a part of the British Empire. Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda and various and sundry other parts of Africa are parts of the British Empire. In the British Commonwealth of Nations, the constituent members haye a political economy dictated from Whitehall for the benefit, not of themselves, but of a British class which is now in a death fight for its life. Under the old system, they grew richer as the yellows and browns of Asia and the blacks of Africa grew poorer. Churchill has served notice that the class he represents does not intend to relinquish one farthing of advantage.

It is fortunate, indeed, if reports are to be accepted, that the English people themselves do not wholly share Churchill's point of view.

### LINEUP IS CLEAR

THOSE of us who have been trying to pierce the fog in our war aims should be grateful to Churchill. He and President Roosevelt united to produce the Atlantic Charter which, on its face, looked like a charter of the four freedoms for all the peoples of the world. There were a few persons who thought there was a catch in it. When Wendell Willkie returned from Asia, he brought word that the people of China and India and other parts of that vast continent were wondering if the Atlantic Charter had any real substance for them. Mr. Roosevelt said, "Sure! Hasn't Mr. Willkie read what Mr. Cordell Hull and I have repeatedly said?" Undoubtedly, Mr. Willkie had read the speeches of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull. Mr. Willkie must have been fishing for a more explicit answer from Mr. Churchill. He now has that answer. Bluntly, Mr. Churchill has told Mr. Willkie that, so far as he is concerned, the Atlantic Charter is not intended for the people of the Pacific beyond Australia and New Zealand.

We, therefore, are coming to know who is on the Lord's side and who isn't. Mr. Roosevelt has placed himself on the side against imperialism. So has Mr. Hull. So has Mr. Sumner Welles. So has Vice President Wallace. So has Wendell Willkie. So has Chiang Kai-Shek. So has Gandhi. So has Nehru. So has Stalin. So has Molotoff. In other words, the leaders of all the peoples of the United Nations have placed themselves against the old order of imperialism and empire, except Mr. Churchill. He stands alone, defying the earthquake of social forces which are toppling the skyscrapers of our ancient notions. There was a guy named Samson who pulled the temple on himself. He thought he was strong, too.

56f-1942

# More Colored People in 3 Harlem Blocks Than in All England

"Afro-American"

Baltimore, Md. NOV 14 1942

56f

## U.S. Southern Soldiers Feel Strange at First in a Foreign All-White World Like Our New England or Canada

**By OLLIE STEWART**

*War Correspondent of the Afro-American Newspapers with U.S. Troops in Britain*

**By Cable from London**

[Copyright. Republication in whole or in part expressly forbidden.]

LONDON.—If Morgan State College plays Virginia State in a football game on Thanksgiving Day before 10,000 spectators, there will be more colored people in the stadium on that occasion than there are in the British Isles.

NOV 14 1942

For that reason, it is difficult for one who reads this in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Richmond or Washington really to understand the tremendous adjustment in habits our troops have to make in England when they finally realize that, compared to America, there are practically no colored people in England.

### Estimate Shows 9,500

A liberal estimate by the Colonial Office says there are about 500 colored students, 7,000 Africans and West Indians, widely scattered, and 2,000 seamen in the British Isles. A thickly populated three blocks in Harlem would show that many inhabitants.

What does this scarcity of colored people mean? It means that our boys are going through an entirely new experience. Most of the things they take pride in back home are missing, and it makes an awful void. I know because I have encountered a strange world myself.

NOV 14 1942

### No Restaurants or Newspapers

There are no colored colleges, presidents, teachers, newspapers, restaurants, insurance companies, large landowners, magnificent churches, organizations like the NAACP or Urban League.

There are no blocks of beautiful homes, golf courses, and theatres, owned by colored Britishers. I have seen no police precincts staffed by colored officers, no firemen, drugstores, barber shops or beauty parlors.

There are a few doctors and dentists, but the legal men are generally solicitors in a white firm, and appearing in the high courts is for them a rare thing."

56F

"Afro-American"

Colored men do not own and operate pubs (taverns) and filling stations and grocery stores. Almost every soldier I meet tells me he finds it exceedingly strange never to have a colored man accept his money when he makes a purchase in England.

### English Very Courteous

The English people show our lads every possible courtesy and some of them, accustomed to ill will, harsh words and artificial barriers, seem slightly bewildered.

They never had a chance to leave their Southern homes before, and therefore never realized there was a part of the world which was willing to forget a man's color and welcome him as a brother. This British world is as near all white as our West, or New England or Canada.

### Press Room Colorful

Perhaps because we are much closer to the war over here, with bomb shattered buildings only a few yards away, the press room of the ministry of information

"Afro-American"

is much more exciting and colorful to me than the War Department press room in Washington.

"Here, more men who have seen the horrors of the war on farflung battle fronts come in to dispatch their stories to equally farflung news desks."

Here, men, awaiting their baptism of fire, mark time until they, too, will follow the death parade.

### 100 Desks and Telephones

The press room is large with about 100 desks and telephones in booths circling the walls. Scores of men and women spend hours here daily. Telephones are always ringing; someone is being paged over the public address system; typewriters clatter; news flashes are read, and communiques are given several times daily.

56f

During an infrequent lull, two correspondents may resume a card game.

Tea is available morning and afternoon. Rolled bedding, left over from the blitz is on hand for night workers.

Nov 14, 1942

Baltimore, Md.

There is a counter for receiving cables, a machine that makes change, and another that sells you stamps. Most correspondents get their mail and cables in the press room.

Baltimore, Md.

Within the building is a library, lunch room, movie theatre, cable censors, photo censors, and rooms for press conferences. Teletype machines spell out the latest battle-front communiques and everything needed to facilitate one's work is handy. Admission to the building is by pass instead of by badge as in Washington.

### Reporters from Everywhere

The range of papers represented here covers the civilized world, and I never expect to work with a finer or more helpful collection of reporters.

I shall never forget the first morning I came in. A stranger and a correspondent turned over his desk to me and brought me a cup of tea. Gentlemen of the press is the right name.

56f-1942

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"Afro-American"
Baltimore, Md.
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Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, West Africa

# News From London

The Weekly News

## First Negro President of Oxford Union

OCT 10 1942

RUDOLPH DUNBAR

One of the most famous Societies in the British Empire is the Oxford Union. It is not a very easy institution to explain, but in brief it represents the political nursery in which the undergraduates of this famous university are able to make themselves aware of correct debating procedure, and also it gives them that which is even more important than a knowledge of correct procedure—an appreciation of, and a flair for the spoken word.

OCT 10 1942

It is organised on almost the same lines as the House of Commons. Its debates are decorously run, and more often than not, reported not only in the local press, but in the national press as well. Very many of Britain's most famous politicians and public men had their early schooling in the Union, and William Ewart Gladstone, one of Britain's most famous Prime Ministers, first rehearsed his somewhat ponderous speeches as a youngman within the Union Society's Chamber.

To be elected President of the Union is the greatest honour that can befall an undergraduate. The list of past Presidents who later became famous in broader fields is an impressive one. It includes not only the significant name of Gladstone but also the names of Lord Curzon, Lord Oxford and Asquith, the Earl of Birkenhead, Lord Simon, Hilaire Belloc and the recently retired, as well as the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

OCT 10 1942

Open to all undergraduates, the Oxford Union works and votes democratically. It is extraordinarily sensitive to the trend of public opinion among the youth of Great Britain. It is therefore of significance that the Union, for the first time in its history, elected a twenty-three year old Negro to be its President. James Cameron Tudor, a tall, broad-shouldered West Indian and a Socialist, was elected in contest with the Honourable Derek Mond, son of Lord Melchett.

OCT 10 1942

The voting went ninety-two to sixty in favour of Tudor, and this despite the popularity of his opponent, and the fact that the Honourable Derek Mond happens to be an ex-President of the Oxford Union Conservative Association.

Mr. Tudor is known as "Cammy" to his friends, and was born in Bridgetown, Barbados. He is the eldest of the eleven children of Mr. Cameron Tudor, a business man and a Deputy of the House of Assembly of Barbados. He was educated at Harrison College (where, incidentally, Sir Pelham Warner, President of the M.C.C. went to school). He went to Oxford to study "Modern Greats" (politics, philosophy. economics) In 1943, he hopes to sit for his final examinations, but he will stay on to become a Doctor of Philosophy. His thesis, according to present intentions will be the Political History of the West Indies. Then he wants to go home, enter political life, and help his home country to attain Dominion status. He is a Socialist, believes in the British Commonwealth of Nations, but wants the Colonies to be given Dominion status as soon as possible.

OCT 10 194

James Cameron Tudor (the resounding and aristocratic name, incidentally, has come down to "Cammy" from the man who owned his ancestor as a slave !) is by no means a "blue stocking." In spite of his political interest and his earnest studies, he has the happy, good-natured temperament of his race. It is, perhaps, descriptive of him that he is both Chairman of the Oxford University Labour Club and a prominent member of the Oxford Rythm Club, the latter organisation being pre-occupied with swing music. He likes tennis and a game of bowls. Occasionally, he broadcasts in the British Broadcasting Company's West Indian Service.

From his grandfather who, oddly enough, was the first Negro to study at Heidelberg University, he learnt German, and hopes to broadcast in that language in the European service sometime.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# Nazi Bombs Blast Racial Prejudice In Big Convoy

DEC 26 1942

By GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON—(Censored)—It took a heavy shower of Hitler depth bombs and torpedoes to smash Jim Crow on a recent convoy taking munitions from America to the Soviet Union.

The Nazi Luftwaffe blasted apart the artifically-erected race barrier set up by some of the Dixie white seamen who refused to mix with the Negro crewmen.

It all happened three days out from Iceland when swastika-decorated bombers appeared over the convoy on its way to Archangel. Up to that time the color bar had been rigidly observed.

But the heroic courage displayed by the colored seamen in face of a terrific enemy bombardment completely changed the outlook of the white sailors. As the Nazis launched their fierce barrage, two Negroes on duty at the wheel stuck to their posts without flinching.

The story of the Negroes gallantry was told by John Venaccia, American-born Italian member of the crew, on reaching London.

"There was a good deal of color prejudice among our crew when we set out but by the time we reached Archangel, there wasn't a trace of it left," said Venaccia.

"Many of our boys were from the South and Midwest where they'd hardly ever walk down the same street with a Negro. They had never sailed with Negroes before and to have to eat with them went down badly."

DEC 26 194

Describing how prejudice disappeared as wave after wave of bombers roared overhead, he said: "How could it be otherwise? The two men at the wheels were Negroes and they stuck it through everything."

It was generally recognized that the staunch courage of these Negro men saved the ship and all the crew.

The crew was completely united after that. When the crew of the ship landed in Britain after having delivered their precious cargo, they felt they had achieved a common bond of understanding.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

# NO DIALECT BOOKS WANTED IN SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

FEB 6 - 1942

## Librarians Say "Uncle Remus" Lingo Should Be Eliminated; Dixie Merchants Favor Old Order

569

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (By Hazel L. Griggs for ANP)—Negroes, as a group, no longer talk like Uncle Remus and should not be portrayed in books, especially works designed for the very young, in this manner, is the contention of six of the country's outstanding colored librarians and teachers, as revealed recently in a communication to Publishers' weekly, a trade journal read widely by librarians and book dealers. The communication, written in answer to several letters published previously by the magazine, refuted statements made by several southern white librarians ond book sellers who held that books about Negro children are not realistic unless they are written in dialect.

FEB 6 - 1942

In their reply, the librarians declare that though books containing illiterate dialog and ridiculous pictures of the Negro often are intended merely to entertain, they do in effect injure and humiliate Negro youngsters and thus are harmful in result. One white author of books about Negro children, filled with illiteracy and caricature, maintained that illiterate speech habits, should be preserved on the grounds that they are "quaint and colorful."

The librarian group studded with names well known in the library field. responding, stated that at a time of world strife "when children are hearing on every hand the need for unity, tolerance, and democratic ideals, it seems incredible that books strong in racial ridicule should be given the enthusiastic defense this type book received.

The controversy, regarding juvenile Negro literature, began when Eva Knox Evans, white author of books about colored characters, and teacher in an Atlanta school, took a stand for more literate books dealing with Negrose, declaring in an initial article in Publishers' weekly that the absence of dialect in books about Negro children does not detract from their effectiveness as regional stories, nor from their feeling of authenticity. Mrs. Knox cited Eleanor Lattimore's "Junior," "Tobe" by Stella Gentry Sharpe, and Arna Bontemps' "Sad-Faced Boy," as examples of stories about real people written with dignity and humor and without dialect.

Letters to Publishers' weekly, following the printing of this article, all from white persons in the literary world held that books about Negro children seldom sold unless dialect were used. Yet it was admitted that Tobe was a best seller in this type of book.

Concluding that dialect is dated and unrealistic in creating pictures of modern Negro children, Mrs. Knox says: "Negro children want to see themselves in books as they really are, not in caricature." The librarians approving her stand and protesting the opposite views were: Eliza Atkins Gleason, director, Atlanta university; and Hallie Beachem service; Virginia Lacy Jones and Wallace Van Jackson, instructors at the school; Charlemae Rollins, children's librarian, Hall branch Chicago, Chicago; Georgia Gowen Poole, Spelman college; N. P. Tillman, English department chairman, Atlanta university; and Hallio Beachem Brooks, librarian, Atlanta university.

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Montgomery Ala Journal
March 23, 1942

# "Lanterns on the Levee"

569

A friendly note to the editor says: "The professional book reviewers have had so much to say in praise of 'Lanterns on the Levee' by William A. Percy of Greenville, Mississippi, that I wish you would tell me, now that Mr. Percy is dead, what you think of this book and what will be its permanent place in our Southern literature."

It is a vile and evil book because it uses brilliancy, scholarship and glamour to undermine faith, religion, ambition, ideals. Purporting to be an autobiography it proves to be the record of a distorted, disillusioned and misanthropic mind. Along with penetrating stories and arresting comment upon the relations of the Negro and white races in the South, it holds out not a scintilla of hope, encouragement or good will for the future of the Negro race. It represents the race as inherently criminal and unresponsive to kindness. It defends the big plantation system and the discredited and patronizing tenant and crop-sharing systems that have nearly ruined Southern agriculture. It is no more encouraging to the white race. The South, he says, is made up of aristocrats, poor whites and Negroes. He, of course, speaks as one of the aristocrats and never lets the reader forget the ante-bellum home, the 3,000 acre plantation, the patriarchal role he must fill toward the rest of humanity.

He uses the experiences of world travel, of soldiering in the first World War, of observations of human frailties to ridicule and lament the hopelessness of spiritual aspirations and religious faith. He sees the whole world in chaos and forecasts future unhappiness for the human race for a thousand years. Between highballs he unfolds these gloomy and discouraging thoughts to his three adopted sons.

There is no excuse for such a book written by a cultured and intelligent man and it has nothing in it to merit permanency. As an autobiography its value is for the student of psychology who is seeking an example of melancholia, frustration and disappointment.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# City Split Over Merits Of Race History Play

MAR 20 1942

## Proposed Showing Before Whites Creates Argument

MAR 20 1942

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(ANP)—A Negro history play that was enthusiastically acclaimed after two performances here created a city-wide disturbance when it was learned that it was to be shown to a white audience.

569

The play, "The Builders," created around the lives of Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass by a group of high school children under the direction of Miss Romona Lowe, was of the high school had seen the play, but it was rumored that he was advised to act by a Negro principal who said he didn't want white people laughing at his hostory.

Some 150 Negro children who had cut school walked up and down the main thoroughfare of the Negro section shouting lines from the play. Fist fights between opposing factions had to be broken up.

Although 500 Negro students attend the local high school, the teaching force is lily white. This is the first time that an all-Negro cast had been invited to perform on the high school stage. Negroes are generally excluded from the dramatic society. No Negro history is taught throughout the school system.

MAR 20 1942

their voluntary contribution to Negro History week. Due to the group was invited to put the prosuccess of the performances the duction on at the local high school for two assembly periods which would have involved thousands of white children.

MAR 20 1942

Certain disgruntled members of the group who had been dropped from the cast started a whispering campaign against the dramatization. Negro children who had never seen the play threatened to beat up the participants if they persisted in their determination to present it to the white students. They also threatened to stay away from school the day of the scheduled performance.

MAR 20 1942

Parents becoming alarmed phoned into the school asking that the play be banned. Mrs. Maggie Cresswell Negro policewoman, appeared at the high school to forcibly prevent the production. The superintendent ordered the assemblies cancelled when the cast was ready to go on the stage. Neither he nor any of the white officials

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S BLACK MAMMY

MAR 28 1942

Some months ago the United States Treasury department published a defense pictorial magazine with a group picture of 21 white children on the front cover. Written in bold type underneath the picture were these words, "So that they might face the future unafraid." The implication being buy defense bonds in order to insure the security of the future generation of Americans.

Since no Negro child was represented in the group, the Chicago Defender promptly reminded Treasury officials that thousands of loyal and patriotic Negro citizens were buying defense bonds and stamps and that they were not making the sacrifice merely to make democracy safe for white America, but for black America as well.

This week the Treasury department sent out as part of its defense literature a grotesque illustration of a Negro Mammy with these lines:

569

A cheerful old mammy
Named Hannah
Who'd lived eighty years in
Savannah
Said—"Sho 'nuff, I'll buy
Defense Bonds, 'cause I
Am in love with the Star
Spangled Bannah!"

MAR 28 1942

This is an insult to the intelligence and dignity of the Negro people and we resent it most strenuously. To imagine that this old mammy stuff will inspire present day Negroes to buy defense bonds is to take an unrealistic, stupid view of the attitude and reaction of the black citizens. Either the Treasury officials are uninformed or misinformed on the Negro issue or there are fifth columnists among them busily engaged in creating disaffection and disunity among America's largest minority group. In truth this amounts to an obvious sabotaging of the national government's efforts to bring the maximum energy and patriotism of the masses into this titanic conflict.

Let us once more remind the Treasury department and all other federal agencies that this consistent alienating of the Negro's affection is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, delaying if

the present attitude of the Nordic
d into the mould of war of color.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Protest "Old Black Joe" In School Books

MAR 1 4 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)—Roused over the sentiment in a number of songs used in the District of Columbia music books Mrs. Velma G. Williams, colored member of the school board, and Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, superintendent of colored schools, voiced their disapproval of these particular songs in a recent meeting of the school board and brought down the re of several members who could see no harm in the words.

MAR 1 4 1942

59

Charging that some of the songs used in seven books in the system contain words offensive to the colored people, the board entered a serious debate over the merits of the complaint.

**CALLED FOLKLORE**

White members were opposed to any change, declaring that the music of Stephen Foster, chief composer of the songs that brought about the protest, have come to be regarded as American folklore and were not insulting.

**These members also said that the famous choirs of Hampton and Fisk had sung them and therefore, they could see nothing to make the words objectionable.**

MAR 1 4 1942

Among the songs cited were "Old Black Joe," "My Old Kentucky Home" and several others equally as well known and extremely popular in certain sections of the country.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Tried to Get Script Changed

SEP 5 - 1942

## Wanted to Buy Back Contract But Cost Proved Too High

SEP 5 - 1942

In a review of "Tales of Manhattan," Twentieth Century-Fox release, featuring Paul Robeson and Ethel Waters, the Star-News, wrote in part, "It is difficult to reconcile the Paul Robeson, who has almost single-handedly waged the battle for recognition of the Negro as a true artist, with the "Luke" in this film.

"Robeson's impressive and passionate indictment of reactionary influences in the field of art, has no doubt, been largely responsible for the high respect in which he is held.

"His acceptance of this role leads one to wonder whether Robeson is abandoning his lot as a martyr, though he hasn't exactly starved, for an easier path."

569

It wasn't an easy statement to make about so eminent a personage as Mr. Robeson, but is gratifying to report on the famed actors reaction to the criticism.

"The criticism being leveled at me currently for my part in 'Tales of Manhattan,'" he said, "is justified and the film does reflect on my race."

SEP 5 - 1942

Robeson explains it adequately however by saying that he didn't realize that it made the Negro look ridiculous until the shooting and then he tried unsuccessfully to get Producer Boris Morros to change the script. He went further than this attempting to buy his contract only to find that the cost of such a move was prohibitive.

MARIAN FREEMAN.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# 'Nigger-in-Woodpile' Remark Over WOR Stirs Wide Protest

OCT 2 4 1942

3-69

Responsible race leaders, interested in the improvement of interracial relationships and constructive use of the nation's major propaganda media in presenting Negroes in a dignified light as opposed to the general practice of following the ridicule pattern, are again urging the censorship of radio programs which have occasion to make Negro references. Representations have already been made to the Federal Communication Commission.

OCT 2 4 1942

The new activity in this matter was provoked by resentment over a WOR program last week in which the commentator, Bessie Beatty, took occasion to observe that there was a *nigger in the woodpile.*

**No soft spoken apologies can allay our resentment of the use of such terms over the air. It may have been a slip of the tongue but it betrays the fact that it has happened before. Hence in spite of her exhaustive vocabulary that unrehearsed program has shown the real Bessie.**

**We prefer to fight here at home for we have plenty to fight for.**

Miss Beatty has a daily 45-minute program and, as those concerned point out, unless she is disciplined or censored, she has that many additional opportunities to insult the Negro listening audience.

*PV* talked to P. Steele, program executive, about the incident and what WOR intended to do about it.

Steele admitted that the station was thoroly put out over the Beatty slip (ad libbed apart from her written script) and that not only would she be instructed to apologize but would be unequivocally forbidden to deviate from her written script in the future.

Most important station action is the one putting the word *nigger* on the station's "unmentionables" list.

An alternative suggestion is the retention of consultants who would advise the radio stations on the propriety of terms, idioms and anecdotes referring to Negroes.

This would avoid the common plea of the stations whenever these incidents occur, viz.: they didn't know that the term was objectionable.

Typical of listener reaction to the Beatty broadcast was a letter sent to the program director of WOR by Ethel Allen, of Rutherford, NJ.

The letter follows:

OCT 2 4 1942

**Dear Sir:**

**Did you hear Bessie Beatty use the epithet "nigger in the woodpile" in her daily broadcast today? Well, she did it.**

**Do we, as Americans, have to sacrifice our all in this war abroad and listen at home to such insulting remarks?**

**When "Dear Imogene" had a Georgian editor of a recent book on her program we would not have been surprised had she done something of the sort, but she had only a short time and it didn't happen.**

**We were quite shocked to hear this fall from Bessie's lips for she had made some believe that she is rather liberal and about as unprejudiced as we can expect the average white American to be.**

56g-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Librarians Protest Use of Dialect in Children's Books

FEB 6 - 1942

56g

**CHICAGO. — (ANP) —** Negroes, as a group, no longer talk like Uncle Remus and should not be portrayed in books, especially works designed for the very young, in this manner, is the contention of six of the country's outstanding colored librarians and teachers, as revealed recently in a communication to Publishers' weekly, a trade journal read widely by librarians and book dealers.

The communication, written in answer to several letters published previously by the magazine, refuted statements made by several southern white librarians and book sellers who held that books about Negro children are not realistic unless they are written in dialect.

### Humiliate Our Children

In their reply, the librarians declare that though books containing illiterate dialog and ridiculous pictures of the Negro are intended merely to entertain, they do in effect injure and humiliate Negro youngsters and thus are harmful in result. One white author of books about Negro children, filled with illiteracy and caricature, maintained that illiterate speech habits should be preserved on the grounds that they are 'quaint and colorful."

The librarian group, studded with names well known in the library field, responding, stated that at a time of world strife, "when children are hearing on every hand the need for unity, tolerance, and democratic ideals, it seems incredible that books strong in racial ridicule should be given the enthusiastic defense this type book received.

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Concluding that dialect is dated and unrealistic in creating pictures of modern Negro children, Mrs. Knox says: "Negro children want to see themselves in books as they really are, not in caricature." The librarians approving her stand and protesting the opposite views were: Eliza Atkins Gleason, director, Atlanta university schools of library service; Virginia Lacy Jones and Wallace Van Jackson, instructors at the school; Charlemae Rollins, children's librarian, Hall branch, Chicago; Georgia Bowen Poole, Spelman college; N. P. Tillman, English department chairman, Atlanta university; and Hallie Beachem Brooks, librarian, Atlanta university.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# PROTEST PICTURE ORDERED REFILMED

OCT 10 1942

56g

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 8 — Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios will refilm "Tennessee Johnson," formerly "The Man on America's Conscience," at a cost of nearly $100,000, following a formal request from the Office of War Information in Washington, D.C., resulting from numerous protests from the Negro press and the NAACP.

Refilming will be for the express purpose of presenting the character, Thaddeus Stevens, in a gentler light.

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## INSULTS NEGROES

MAR 27 1942

56g

The Raeborn Studio, 211 North Seventh street, is passing out coupons which purport to offer some inducement for persons wishing to have their pictures made. In each of the four corners of the coupon which is about four hand corner are these words, "Colored trade unsolicited." This is a slanderous public statement and an insult not only to 110,000 Negroes in greater St. Louis but also to the entire colored race. We suppose the V's in each corner are indicative of "Victory for race prejudice" and so far as we are concerned, the owner of the studio can have all the victory that can come out of spreading the propaganda of racial prejudice against colored people at this particular time. Then, too, there are legions of white people in St. Louis who would not enjoy seeing this slanderous statement against colored people passed out publicly and indiscriminately. They, too, will resent it.

And whereas we have not visited the studio yet, we are willing to bet dollars to doughnuts that the proposition of making $2.50 for 39c is a skin game and graft sailing under the wings of legitimate business ........ attention, Better Business Bureau!

# Ring Down the Curtain On Anti-Negro Plays

Daily Worker

N.Y., N.Y.

5-69

*(Here's an indication of what protest can do. We think the article below from the Pittsburgh Courier of Nov. 14th is worth repeating.)*

"Out of respect for the opinion of Negro students," the theatre department of the University of Wisconsin dramatically banned presentation of Noel Houston's prize-winning one-act play, "According to Law," six hours before curtain time. Vigorous protests by Negro students working in close collaboration with liberal white students of both sexes forced the decision.

The curtain was raised on the backstage drama when it became known that Samuel Boyea, board member of the University's International Club, had walked out on the cast of which he was the only Negro member. Boyea said that "after much painful thinking," he decided to quit rehearsal ranks because "it isn't cricket to play a role which, like all American Negro roles, creaks along on the omnibus of tears and sentiment."

Nov. 16, 1942

Boyea added that the role of Charlie Teague in the play patronized and portrayed the Negro as a "spineless, crushed, cringing, hopeless individual and a prototype of the Hollywood sub-human type" and therefore could not be played by him "with any racial self-respect or dignity."

As a challenge to Boyea's protest, Negro and liberal white students were permitted to see a midnight, full dress rehearsal of the play by Director Jim Terzian. The Negro role was portrayed by a white student member of the Wisconsin Players, since after Boyea's outburst, the part became "too hot to handle" by any Negro student.

The audience violently protested against the presentation and under the leadership of Argyle Stoute, Negro medical student of N. Y. drew up an indictment of the play. Prominent among the points advanced were:

1. This play insults and disgraces the contribution which the Negro is making in this fight for democracy.
2. This play pointlessly belabors a charge of rape against a Negro defended by a degenerate lawyer who is drunk and thus points the way to the alcoholic road to equality.
3. This play is patronizing and fatalistic in its approach.
4. This play carries a message of hopelessness and is dated.
5. This play cannot be excused on the basis of art for art's sake because it is so unreal.

Among the signers were: Second Lieut. John O. Brown of Oklahoma; Marie Faulkner, Nashville; Jas. Buchanan, Mark Kennedy and liberal white students Peggy Mann, Joan Goldberg, Jack Geiger (P M correspondent), Arnold Rogow and Virginia Ricks. After listening to the points of the indictment, Prof. Ronnie Mitchell, faculty head of the Theatre Dept., admitted that "this is a new education for me" and called off the play with the promise that in the future the theatre would work in closer harmony with Negro students on interracial plays.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Protest Halts Slurring Drama

5-68

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56g-1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

# Federal Management Of Negro Situation, Social Reforms Offend

## 'Secession' Threat Warning Sounded By Louisiana Governor

Dec. 6, 1942

BY FRED TAYLOR

News-Age-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Each week brings more evidences of a burgeoning movement in Alabama to stage a revolt against the New Deal Democratic party.

Social reforms in general and federal handling of the Negro situation in the South in particular are furnishing the ammunition the would-be revolters in this state are getting ready to pass in a party "secession" attempt.

Blocking any effort to win a fourth term for President Roosevelt, war or no war, is the principal objective of the plan, which calls for Southwide party "secession," if the movement is really to achieve any degree of success.

Indications that certain political leaders in other states, stirred by the way the administration and Democratic national headquarters have attempted to handle the Negro situation, will join in the movement came last week from Louisiana's Gov. Sam Jones, who minced no words in warning of a party "secession," threat. Gov. Jones declared the Deep South had received better social, economic and political treatment from the Republican party than from the present Democratic administration.

There are many Southerners, of course, (certainly a majority) who would take issue with the Louisiana chief executive on this declaration.

Spearheading the movement in Alabama are Birmingham's portly lawyer-politico, Horace Wilkinson, and Gov. Dixon. They started the ball rolling some months ago when Wilkinson delivered a scorching speech at Bessemer on "racial relations," with Dixon, long a bitter political enemy of Wilkinson, passing out printed copies of the speech from the governor's office.

Some observers sized up Gov. Dixon's action in seizing on to this red-hot political issue as motivated by the fear his old foe, Wilkinson, might run off with it and use it with devastating effect in the next gubernatorial campaign.

They contend the governor well knew what an inflammable issue racial relations could be made in Alabama, particularly if fanned to white heat, and that the retiring chief executive wanted to be sure he got in on the ground floor, since it long has been known he has eyes on the governorship four years hence.

Dec. 6, 1942

Others are wondering, however, if Gov. Dixon, bidding for a second term in 1946, and Wilkinson have really become reconciled and will be in the same political bed in the next governor's race.

* * *

NEXT MOVE—Word leaked out some days ago that the next move in the "secession" plan would come in January, when the State Democratic Executive Committee meets in the Capital City for reorganization.

A resolution is to be offered calling on the state party governing body to release party voters from the pledge in choosing presidential electors in the next presidential election in 1944.

In other words, release Democratic voters, who cast their ballots for party candidates in the May and June primaries, from the usual pledge to support party nominees insofar as choosing presidential electors are concerned in the general election.

Anti-New Deal strategists considered introducing a joint resolution calling for this at the recent special session of the Legislature, but it was decided to wait until the May session, when it would follow whatever action is taken by the state committee along this line.

If such a resolution were adopted by the state party governing group action in January, the committee would be expected to reaffirm its action when it meets in January, 1944, to fix primary dates and make other preparations for elections the year of the presidential campaign.

* * *

AROUSED — State Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile lawyer, stirred Alabama Democrats recently with his letter to Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn. His letter asserted the manner in which the administration and Democratic headquarters had sought to handle the Negro situation had made it "utterly impossible" to raise any substantial party funds from Alabama Democrats.

Incidentally, Chairman McCorvey, who will be reelected state committee head in January and who very probably will run for delegate-at-large from this state to the 1944 Democratic convention, whaled away at the national government and party leaders for their efforts to nullify the poll tax laws of Alabama and other Southern states.

Following on the heels of this, the Legislature unanimously adopted a joint resolution by Jefferson Representative Tram Sessions commending Senators Lister Hill and John H. Bankhead, as well as members of the state's House delegation, for their part in helping fight (and subsequently kill) anti-poll tax legislation. All opposed it except Jefferson's lame duck Representative Luther Patrick.

* * *

WOMEN—Answers came promptly from members of Alabama's congressional delegation commending Birmingham's Mrs. Charles J. Sharp, Black Belt reared and former Democratic national committeewoman, for her letter (copies of which were sent to delegation members) asking Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley to keep the poll tax record straight by inserting her epistle in The Congressional Record.

Dec. 6, 1942

The letter written by Mrs. Sharp, vice chairman of Jefferson County's Democratic Executive Committee, was dispatched to Barkley to "make clear to you the attitude of Southern women towards the recent anti-poll tax bill," after he had read into the record letters from two Alabama women lauding the move to nullify poll tax laws.

Mrs. Sharp's letter stated, in part:

"As former national committeewoman, as chairman of the committee on constitution that successfully prevented the packing of the Supreme Court; as chairman of the Alabama Council of Democratic Clubs (the organization which denounced the so-called Southern Conference for Human Welfare), and now as vice-chairman of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee, I want you and your colleagues to know that the patriotic women of my state are now, have always been, and will continue to be, squarely behind our representatives in the Congress of the United States who have fought and who will fight again, against this encroachment of the states' rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States. They have always made this fight, secure in the knowledge that their women are one on this issue.

"I am not speaking for foreign elements, Northern Republicans or New Dealers. I am speaking solely for the women of Alabama who held this state in the Democratic column in 1928."

Dec. 6, 1942

Congressmen Frank Boykin, Sam Hobbs and Joe Starnes were among those sending prompt replies to Mrs. Sharp. Boykin said: "It (letter) strengthened and encouraged our leaders to know that the women back home are solidly behind them."

Starnes wrote: "Let me congratulate you for your letter to Senator Barkley, which let him know how the Democratic women of the South feel on this issue."

Hobbs stated: "I sincerely hope Senator Barkley will comply with your request and insert your letter in the Congressional Record," adding it was "a very fine letter."

* * *

SPARKS — Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks spent Thursday and Friday huddling at his Capitol (provided temporarily) offices with Speaker George Miller and other legislative leaders and, when he went back to Eufaula for the week-end, the incoming chief executive had pretty well determined what senators and representatives would be placed on standing and recess committees.

Personnel of both standing and interim committees will be announced when the Legislature meets Jan. 12 for a 10-day organization session. Since the Legislature can be organized easily in one day, Sparks and his leaders are at loss to know what to do with the other nine days.

As stated here some weeks ago, the Eufaulan will seek to limit the organization session to less than one-half the time provided in the biennial sessions amendment, which was drafted by one of Gov. Dixon's pre-inauguration "brain trusters." By cutting this session in half and by having held the special session to five days, Judge Sparks expects to save enough money to pay expenses of eight 11-member recess committees.

Dec. 6, 1942

The two most important recess committees will be the finance and taxation group and the committee on war emergency legislation. A catch-all committee will be the judiciary group.

* * *

INAUGURATION — As revealed here before, the Sparks inauguration will have fewer frills than any governor's induction into office in many quadrenniums. There will be no luncheon, no dinner, no ball and no doo-dads.

There will be a military parade, formed by units from the various encampments over Alabama, and there will be an inaugural address, with Judge Sparks to be introduced by T. B. Hill, Montgomery attorney. As is customary, the Supreme Court chief justice—Judge Lucien D. Gardner—will administer the oath of office. And there will be "open house" in the governor's office after the ceremonies.

* * *

HOWARD THAMES, capitol superintendent, completed plans weeks ago for construction of an inauguration platform on the Capitol steps overlooking Dexter Avenue. Places will be reserved for department heads, campaign managers, members of the Legislature and others, but no large committees have been named.

Carl Bear, Sparks' private secretary, and Thames are handling the details.

Dec. 6, 1942

* * *

QUESTION MARKS — Platform reservations are usually designated by name, but Bear and Thames are having to use question marks instead on some reservations. They are awaiting Judge Sparks' announcement on "cabinet" appointments.

Some thought he would make some announcements last week, but it may be early January before he reaches a decision on one or two places.

* * *

HUDDLE—A good indication of the way political winds are blowing was given the other day when Auburn's Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of A. P. I., and a power among Alabama farmers, had Senator Lister Hill as his guest at Auburn for homecoming.

Two days later Dr. Duncan and Alabama's junior senator were seen lunching together in Montgomery.

* * *

SHAKEUP—While Judge Sparks' advent as governor will not bring the usual wholesale changes in state personnel, it is expected to signal a considerable shakeup and reshuffling of employes in some departments.

Even though the incoming governor announced (he had it in his platform) civil service will be retained, this does not necessarily mean employes under the merit system, particularly some department subheads, will retain present ratings under the new regime.

And, of course, this does not mean they will be fired. It does mean, however, that several very probably will be demoted to jobs in lower brackets of the classified service. It also means that others already working for the state will be given long deserved promotions.

Changes in present ratings can, and very likely will, be recommended, not by the incoming governor but by some of those he will appoint to "cabinet" jobs. Those close to Sparks say he will leave such recommendations strictly up to department heads, with the final say-so coming from the personnel director and State Merit Board.

Thus, it would appear that simply because an employe or sub-head is covered by the merit system, it does not mean he or she is secure in a particular job with a particular rating. Federal, as well as state, county and municipal civil service systems, provide employes can be demoted for cause.

Dec. 6, 1942

Good reasons must be shown for demoting an employe in the classified service, with inability to fill a certain post being a good reason, if the personnel director and the Merit Board can be convinced of the person's inability to perform certain duties. Civil service advocates point out this is a necessary provision included in all merit systems to keep employes on their toes and maintain efficiency, as well as to serve as a constant reminder that a civil service rating, alone, will not protect an employe in his or her particular job.

The state civil service law contains such a provision in Section 313, as follows:

"An appointing authority (department head), may, upon giving written notice, stating reasons, to and with the approval of the director, demote a classified employe under his jurisdiction from a position in one class to a position in a lower class."

* * *

NEWSOME — John Newsome, Ninth District congressman-elect, was much impressed with the work being done by the Patman small business committee to save small manufacturers and little business men from extinction during the war, after sitting in on the congressional group's hearing in Birmingham Friday.

Dec. 6, 194

Newsome, a small business man himself (radio and electrical appliances dealer), who emphasized the need for greater representation in Congress for little business men in his recent campaign, was honored by Texas' Representative Wright Patman and other members when they invited him to sit with them as one of the committee.

"I think this committee is doing one of the finest things possible for the small business man and the small manufacturer," declared Newsome, "in helping keep down monopoly and finding a way to keep the little men, who really are the backbone of this country, in business."

56h-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# "Birth Of Nation" Planned as Talking Picture; Vicious Slap at American Plea for Unity

NOV 7 - 1942

56h

Word comes from Hollywood this week that tentative plans are being made to revive *Birth Of A Nation*, the anti-Negro film of 1914 glorifying the Ku Klux Klan. It is said that Harry Sherman, the man who loaned D. W. Griffith the money to complete production of the movie in 1914, has viewed the picture four times in his own private dressing room, and is trying to clear up the tangle of complicated ownership rights so that he can remake the film into a talking picture.

NOV 7 - 1942

According to rumor along the motion picture Rialto, Sherman wants to bring Griffith back to Hollywood to supervise the modern version of the movie. Lillian Gish, who rode to stardom on the strength of fame garnered from her role in the original version, is supposed to aid Griffith in picking the leading female parts for the talkie revival.

*Birth Of A Nation* is the most vicious kind of anti-Negro propaganda. It not only glorifies the Klan as the "savior of white womanhood," but depicts Negroes as thieves, rapists, drunkards and murderers. At a time when every effort is being made by fair-minded Americans of both races to do away with such propaganda, even a contemplation of reviving this type of picture should be stalemated before anything concrete is accomplished towards its production.

We do not know who Harry Sherman is, but we think that every attempt should be made to stop the revival of this picture. Active protest should be made to Elmer Davis, Office of War Information, Washington—ND.

561-1942

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

# *Cruelty To Whites, Natives Belies Smooth Jap Promises*

JAN 3 1 1942

## *Captured Americans In Philippines Almost Starve; Rebellious Filipinos Crushed*

**By JULIUS C. EDELSTEIN**
**United Press Staff Correspondent**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Japanese are treating conquered Filipinos and Americans with a mixture of refined barbarism and ruthless terror, reliable insular circles said tonight on the basis of "underground" reports from the beleaguered islands.

While Nipponese planes are dropping leaflets exhorting Filipino troops to surrender and promising them good treatment, the areas already under Jap occupation are experiencing a type of treatment comparable to the worst meted out by the Nazis in Europe, these sources said.

The several thousand Americans trapped in Manila have been given clean, fairly comfortable quarters, but have been virtually deprived of food, it was said.

### Food Stores Are Looted

The Jap army of occupation numbering about 200,000, has been ordered to live off the land, with the result that both civilian stores and homes have been looted.

Filipinos normally live on rice, bananas, and fish. This is similar to the Japanese diet. Americans in the Philippines eat imported meats, local poultry, and fish.

All except a few of the Americans have been herded into ancient Santo Tomas University where there is ample room but food is restricted to a few handfuls of rice per person, according to these reports.

Japanese guards, while occasionally brutal, are reported to be fairly respectful. The chief terrors are hunger and ever-present mosquitos.

Filipinos who transgress the strict lines of Japanese-ordained conduct have been thrown into virtual pestholes, it was said.

The entire population of Manila is on a starvation diet because the city has always depended on food imports. The Philippines, as a whole, requires heavy imports of rice. All rice supplies have been taken up for the army, and the local population is shifting for itself.

### Sabotage Heavily Punished

In the northern Luzon Province of Pampanga, "rice bowl" of the islands, there has been an extensive amount of sabotage and rice field burning, which has been punished in the severest manner, it was said.

The peasants of this area, long the most recalcitrant, unruly, and radical of the entire archipelago, are said to have resorted to mass action, including strikes, to show their resentment against their new masters.

Captured Filipino soldiers have been treated even worse than their non-combatant countrymen, it is reported. Some have been taken to Japan to work in war industries and in the fields.

Outside of the Manila area, Americans are being handled savagely it is said. Hundreds have lived in the hinterlands since the days of the occupation in 1898. Most of them have been placed in rude "concentration camps" along with outspoken Filipino leaders.

The Japanese, with their traditional passion for sanitation, have made most of these camps resistant to disease, but have devised a hundred forms of cruel oppression, the reports alleged.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# WORLD VIEW

**By JOHN ROBERT BADGER**

DEC 1 9 1942

### Race and the Pacific

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S proposals for an autonomous East Indies in a postwar Dutch Commonwealth of Nations indicate that leaders of the United Nations are at least thinking about the problem of winning the colonial peoples for the anti-Fascist coalition. But hardly more than that.

In our own country, only Negro Americans seem conscious of the racial implications of the conflict in the Pacific. A few individuals, such as Pearl Buck and Wendell Willkie, have stressed the importance of considering this factor. But we are the only important group who view these implications from the standpoint of the people themselves.

Other groups, indeed, are interested—but for motives that are not in accord with the military necessities of the war. The defeatist press, including the great newspaper chains of Hearst and Roy Howard, wish to fight a racial war. So do the Rankins and Coxes of the poll tax South. Even an important sectoin of Wall street, personified in the interests clustered about the publisher of Time-Life-Fortune, project an American victory gained by our own efforts, principally through naval operations and the protracted process of jumping from island to island. Then there is a section of the State Department represented by Joseph Grew, former ambassador to Japan, which envision a victory by ourselves alone, without the aid of the peoples of Asia.

All these groups have in common the aim of restoring Western imperialism in Asia, and a special kind of imperialism in which United States big business will be absolute master. Fortunately, they are not at present dominating the policies of the United Nations, for their policies could mean only disaster for us.

### Japan's Main Weapon

THE POLICIES of these imperialist forces play directly into the hands of Japanese Fascists. The unholy trinity of big business, the militarists and the Imperial Family which now rule the Japanese state have adopted as their foremost political slogan, "Asia for Asiatics." This is a racial slogan. Its more popular form is the admonition: "Drive the white man out of Asia!"

Nor can it be denied that the clique headed by General Tojo has enjoyed a certain success in its application. The disaffection of the Burmese is now part of the record of those dismal Allied failures in the first few months of war. The passivity of the other colonial peoples reflected their susceptibility to Nippon's political catch-word. It is a fact that Chinese unity is still threatened by a powerful bloc within the Kuomintang who wish to join the Japanese.

At this very moment, the Japanese are concentrating their energies on winning the peoples of Asia to their professed aims. Recent dispatches tell of the wholesale "Japanization" of the occupied countries. More alarming, however, is the evidence that the Japanese are avoiding the stupidities of France, Britain, Holland and the United States. They are not leaving these seized territories defenseless, but are MOBILIZING AND TRAINING ARMIES of the native peoples to assist them when the Allies at long last attempt to re-conquest of these countries.

Obviously, therefore, the rantings of Hearst and Rankin, and the more cleverly expressed aims of Luce and Grew, merely strengthen the Japanese Fascists. They are able to say to the peoples of Asia: "See, we told you so. The white men merely want to enslave you again." They are able to carry on their efforts to change the character of the Pacific conflict into a racial war.

### Negro America's Opportunity

FORTUNATELY, some of the leaders of the United Nations understand that military necessity sets other requirements for victory in the Pacific. They understand that the United States cannot win this war by its own efforts, that only the full coalition of United Nations—especially China — in conjunction with the colonial peoples themselves can give us a victory short of a colossal price in the lives of our troops and the sacrifice of our civil population.

What Queen Wilhelmina proposes is not decisive, so long as Britain clearly shows by her policy in India that the British government would not tolerate a free Netherlands Indies. The key to winning Asia's colonial peoples remains the freedom of India.

Because we Negro Americans recognize these facts more clearly than any other section of the people of the United States, it is our responsibilty to mobilize and increase pressure for a correct policy toward the colonial peoples. Least of all can we afford to have the conflict in the Pacific become a racial war

56j-1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# The Literary Scene in Peru

AUG 10 1941

By FRANCES R. GRANT
AREQUIPA, Peru.

PERU'S literature — as its history—has been a contrapuntal play of seacoast, mountain and jungle, each exerting its powerful seduction on the creative spirits of the country. Inevitably, writers of Peru feel the challenge and by some inner predisposition, become partisans in this war of forces, which at present is taking the form of a struggle between "Indigenistas" and "Hispanistas." To the former it is the Indian influence that will determine the norm of Peru's cultural life, while the latter feel that Spain alone is Peru's true cultural inheritance.

Just now the Hispanistas are having their moment, under the nostalgic spell of the Pizarro four hundredth anniversary. This has brought to the fore two eminent biographers of Francisco Pizarro —one the extremely erudite José de la Riva Aguero, irreconcilable leader of the pro-Spanish movement, who looks upon Atahualpa as almost his personal enemy. Less passionate is the biography of Raúl Porras Barranachea, whose devoted labors in the archives of Spain have permitted him to formulate a work at once scholarly and literary.

AUG 10 1941

THIS is not to say that the lovers of native Peru are under a shadow; they still in effect are having their triumph, for it was one of their number—Ciro Alegría—who won the Farrar & Rinehart prize. And, although almost every newspaper remained silent in regard to his victory and failed to comment on his passage northward, the literary circles of Peru acknowledge him as their leading novelist; in fact, one of their few novelists since the novel form is not at present one of Peru's most compelling literary mediums.

José Ferrando, whose work, "Panorama Toward Dawn" *(Panorama hacia el Alba)*, won the national prize in the same contest, had never before written a novel, having received his literary apprenticeship as secretary and ghost writer to a popular Spanish poet, for whom, by order, he composed sonnets or essays.

More familiar among current novelists of the soil are Enrique Lopez Albújar, great short story writer, whose "Matalache" is a saga of the mulatto and mestizo of the northern coast; José Maria Arguedas, whose "Agua" (Water) and recently published "Yawar Fiesta" are pleas for the Indian of the sierra and his struggle for social justice. More violent in his plea is Cesar Falcón, confessed Marxist, while such novelists as José Felix de la Puente, Ernesto Reyna, Luis Alayza Paz Soldán, José Dies Canseco pursue their work in a more lyric manner.

Possibly most marked in the aspects of literary Peru of today is the quality of serious works of research—in the fields of history, education, biography, science. As Jorge Basadre, eminent historian and librarian of San Marcos, stated it to me, "It is as though we had reached a new maturity in our writing." In these fields stand out Basadre himself, Victor Andrés Belaunde, Alberto Ulloa, Julio Tello, Raúl Porras Barrenechea, Pedro Benvenneto Murrieta, Mariano Iberico Rodriguez. Among these scholars are the *integralistas*—those who would reconcile the world of the Indian and the world of Spain into a new fusion. It is this new vision which has been described superbly by Uriel Garcia in his work "El Nuevo Indio" (The New Indian). For him the new citizen of Peru —be he white, Indian or mestizo —is he who loves the Peruvian soil and who is formulating its varied and abundant treasures into the essential Peruvian culture that is to be.

AUG 10 1941

in Peruvian history. Like her father—Ricardo Palma, Peru's great immortal—she loves Old Lima with an absorbing passion and one must remember her gratefully for her biography of Pancho Fierra, inimitable aquarelist who captured forever the Lima of yesterday—a Lima fast disappearing under the intrusions of a tourist world.

AUG 10 1941

Most favored expressions of contemporary Peruvian writers are the *cuento*, the tale; the essay and the poem. Of *cuentistas* there is too numerous a list to mention; all of them seek their themes, not in an urban or white man's world, but in the Indian, the *chola* or mulatto. Master tale-tellers are Lopez Albújar, with his sensitive "Cuentos Andinos" (Tales of the Andes); José Maria Arguedas, Arturo Jimenez Borja, Emilio Romero and others. Here, too, may be mentioned Luis Varcarcel, at once archaeologist and writer; his "Tempest in the Andes" places him in the vanguard of the extreme Indigenistas, who, as the subtle literary critic José Jimenez Borja asserts, are like the Russian school of the *narodniki*, perceiving the Indian as a kind of *muzhik*, awaiting the coming revolution.

AUG 10 1941

Of essayists, Peru, as all Latin America, also claims an abundance, leading among them being Estuardo Nuñez, Aurelio Miró Quesado, Luis Alberto Sanchez, José Alvarado Sanchez, José Flores Arraoz and others. Nor may we here forget Peru's most subtle humorist, the architect Hector Velarde, whose "Circus of Pythagoras," "I Want to Be a Philosopher" and other works have nation-wide popularity.

Beyond all argument, however, Peru's natural expression is poetry—and her literary life has never lacked for a bounty of lyricists, reaching such peaks, in the beginning of the century, as José Santos Chocano, called the Poet of America; Abraham Valdelomar, genius of the pre-war decade, and Cesar Vallejo, who, despite his premature death a few years ago, takes rank with Pablo Neruda and other hemispherical figures.

AUG 10 1941

Today José Galvez remains the poetical heir of Peruvian traditions, heir in prose and poetry to Ricardo Palma. So vast is the list of lyricists that one may but mention a few—Emilio Westphalen, Enrique and Ricardo Peña Barrenechea, Xavier Abril, Luis Fabió Xammar, Martin Adán, Manuel Beltroy, José Hernandez, Luis Valle Goicochea, Alejandro Peralta and many more of equal rank. If in some poets one hears the Spanish influence of Luis Góngora and Garcia Lorca, more often the poetic voice of Peru has become, like the world about it, the expression of the "inquietudes" of our contemporary life.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# The Latin Americas And The Color Problem

MAR 1 - 1942

THE United States is courting the friendship of the Pan-American nations that there may be a unanimous all-out effort on the part of the Americas for the defeat of the Axis powers.

Some of the countries have given favorable response to the urge of this country in these regards but others have been and are still hard to handle.

MAR 1 - 1942

There are several reasons why the nations South of the border have not gone all-out for the invitation of the United States and among which we wish to mention only one reason —the color problem.

The nations of the Latin-American countries have not been sold on the lily-white psychology of the United States and in the nature of things it is not reasonable to expect that they will.

MAR 1 - 1942

The fact is simple to understand. Out of the 120,000,000 people who live in those countries only 25,000,000 are pure white. That leaves a majority of citizens in these countries who are persons of color and who would be very reluctant to accept the American view of things purely white.

In these Latin American countries Negroes hold high positions in the governments. In Brazil a Negro was president of the country. It may be said in passing that Brazil is larger in area than the continent of the United States.

Obviously, if the United States desires to sell the Latin American countries on white psychology as a part of the war effort it is only reasonable to suspect that a 100 per cent response will be lacking.

MAR 1 - 1942

The United States should no longer send only its fat, sleek, selfish business men to these countries to better relationships between the Americas. It must send persons of color to these countries in its effort to win them over to the side of democracy and the principles of equality for all men.

MAR 1 - 1942

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# Ally Brazil

AUG 30 1942

BRAZIL has declared war on Germany and thus joined the allied cause for a victorious war and a just peace.

Brazil is the biggest country in South America and is larger by some 25,000 square miles than the mainland of the United States.

It is populated by white, brown and yellow people but none who are citizens are identified in any other way than Brazillians. Brazil has no color line and its darker people are given those position which they are capable of filling. This accounts for the fact that at one time in its history that country had a Negro president.

AUG 30 1942

More than likely soldiers from this country will join with the soldiers of Brazil somewhere in the war area to participate in joint belligerency to stop the common enemy. No doubt the segregation of Negro soldiers in the United States Army will be obnoxious to Brazillian military strategy as some of the movie characterizations of American Negroes which Brazil consistently refuses to show in the same manner that it suppresses news about American lynchings.

Perhaps, all in all, Americans can learn a good deal about better race relations from our good neighbor. They may learn that it is possible for citizens in a country to live together, work together and play together—irrespective of race or color—without malice and without prejudice.

AUG 30 1942

And by the very same token it is hoped that the white ideology that obtains in England and the United States will not contaminate the good feelings between the people of color of Brazil or the other South American countries.

56k-1942
The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

# WEEK-END C-H-A-T-S

Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kansas

By

**JAMES A. HAMLETT Jr.**

DEC 18 1942

THE SOUTH DOES not want its scocial customs broken down. The reactionary leaders are determined to stop the progress of the Negroes in spite of the war, Democracy and everything else. They are not alone in their program of retarding the war effort with racial intolerance . . . they have plenty of support from northern sympathizers who through undercover methods urge the rebels to keep the Negro down.

Dixie customs are contagious and the north has become contaminated with all kinds of second rate forms of citizenship for Negroes. In many states, laws don't mean a thing . . . the color of your skin determines how the law shall be applied. . . . In our own state, "FREE KANSAS," we have civil rights laws and laws against segregation, but what does it mean? I have found very little difference in the way Mississippi applies segregation and jim crowism than from the way it is done in Kansas.

DEC 18 1942

If I would go to a picture show in Mississippi, I would have to climb to the buzzard roost through a back entrance . . . the same here, and in many cases—no admittance at all. If I wanted to eat a meal in a white cafe in Mississippi, I would have to dine in the kitchen or at some special jim-crow counter . . . the same here, if you don't believe it . . . just walk in one of the Dime stores on Minnesota avenue. Now there is a fundamental difference in Dixie segregation and northern segregation. Dixie has jim-crow laws that must be erased from the statue. The north forces jim-crowism upon Negroes because they accept it . . . the law forbids, but yet Negroes will put their O. K. on it by paying for it. . . . We can't stop a white place of business from setting up a jim-crow lunch counter, but we can certainly see that no sales [illegible] made over that jim-crow counter to Negroes. . . . As long as Negroes support jim-crowism by paying for it, there is nothing we can do about it. Civil rights laws won't mean a thing!

DEC 18 1942

Segregation and jim-crowism are insults to me and my race. I resent insults from any man and I will not spend my money with some man or institution that insults me. We cannot always blame the other fellow for injustices, but we must take stock of ourselves and see if we are not responsible for some of the injustices heaped upon us. No one will kick a dog around that will bite, such a dog gets respect. Human beings are respected when they demand it, and it cannot be demanded by supporting the most hideous type of insults . . . SEGREGATION and JIMCROWISM. There are courts in this land. Men and business places that insult you can be made to pay. The Mitchell law "Equal Accommodation" has caused the railroads to answer to more suits in the last two years filed by Negroes because they did not get equal accommodation in travel than ever before. Congressman Mitchell made it possible for Negroes to get equal accommodation in traveling as interstate passengers, but it is up to the Negroes to see that the railroads give it to them.

DEC 18 1942

I think that the Negroes in Kansas ought to get together on what they want . . . whether they want segregaion or rights as other citizens. If they want rights as others, then there should be a move to stop those who support segregation by spending their money with business places that insult the entire race. In order to make a law workable, there must be created a sentiment for the law . . . but when we just drift along, support insults and only a few of us foam at the mouth, we are likely to remain in chaos.

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON once said in a speech back in 1895 at Atlanta, Georgia, the following words:

"In all things that are purely social we (Negroes and Southern Whites) can be seperate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

Mr. Washington made this statement in defiance of the much advocated "Social Equality" theor which southern whites used to hol the Negro down. The Negro has never sought so-called social equality. He does not want it today in the sense that a lot of white people think. The Negro does not want intermarriage of whites and Negroes any more than the whites. He is proud of his own race and merely wants Equality of justice and a right to enjoy Democracy as other human beings.

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NEGROES IN Northern states must safeguard our social, political and economic gains in order to save the millions of Negroes from persecution by Southern rebels who are hellbent to stop the Negro in his tracks. Ours is a battle ground that must be kept intact. That calls for hard work and sacrifice. We must realize that after a year of fighting for Democracy that the victory is not to the swift, but he who holds out to the last. There are no shortcuts to progress and neither can the race make progress with week-kneed sisies playing the leading role.

The postwar setup will not and cannot be the same as it was before. The big question confronting the American Negro toda . . . what is our fate?

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Batista Asks All Out Aid In War Effort

DEC 19 1942

## Calls Upon Race To Act In Concert With Free Peoples

BY ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)—To the Negroes of the United States, Fulgencio Batista, president of the Cuban republic, last week expressed the hope that they would show the same strength that all free men in the world are showing, and that they lend their aid to the final achievement of victory and thus insure justice and freedom all over the world.

Batista, visiting the United States on an official mission, was seen in the famous old mansion, the Blair house, just opposite the state department.

56k

Surrounded by members of his own official family, members of the Cuban embassy and military aides from the United States army and navy, the "strong man" of Cuba did not belie his title.

**Of medium height, broad of shoulder, flashing of black eye, Batista cordially welcomed his colored visitors with an accented "I am very glad to know you."**

DEC 19 1942

**DELAYS APPOINTMENT**

After a long wait for the president, we were finally ushered into the drawing room. Enroute to a formal dinner being arranged by Sec. of State Cordell Hull, President Batista told his aide he would gladly stop and see the visitors, thereby delaying his appointment for about 10 minutes.

A formal introduction in the hall of the mansion, where the entire staff stood respectfully awaiting the word of the President, was followed by a few choice words in Spanish by Dr. Ben Carruthers of the Pan American union. President Batista then waved us to the drawing room, saying in English, "We will go in here and talk."

Here he was asked for a statement to the colored people of America. Half in Spanish and half in English, he gave utterance to the words above.

**Asked about the benefits accruing to the native Cubans as a result of his administration, Batista said, "There are no racial differences in Cuba. We are all working toward one union, and solidarity."**

DEC 19 1942

He was then asked about his favorite project, the newly established educational system, and how his minister of education, a Negro, Sen. Remon Vasconcocelos, would fit into the scheme.

To this Batista replied that Dr. Casconcocelos would take an active part in the new program of progress.

Gracious to the "nth" degree, President Batista easily gave the impression of being a man of destiny. His every act bespoke the strength and determination to make Cuba a nation to be recognized.

This little island republic declared war on the axis just shortly after the attack upon Pearl Harbor and was one of the first Latin American nations to openly declare itself an ally of the U. S.

**Here to cement the relations between this and his own country, President Batista has made many friends by his simple and direct approach to all problems facing his native land.**

After President Batista arrived in the United States, he was the guest at a formal dinner at the White House, which included most of the prominent men in the country—cabinet members, army and navy officials, and members of the government.

DEC 19 1942

**GUEST OF ROCKEFELLER**

Later, he was guest of Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, at a formal luncheon attended by many notables in this and Latin American governments.

Everything surrounding the president was strictly formal with FBI men surrounding the place and covering every inch of the house in which the President was domiciled.

DEC 19 1942

**Courtesy pervaded the entire situation and the manner in which Batista himself handled the situation on his hurried arrival and departure is indicative of the characteristics of the man who rules the destiny of Cuba, a land where one-third of the inhabitants are colored.**

The peculiar economic and social structure of the island does not permit of comparison with our race problem, since there are many darker people who are considered in the same class with the whites.

56k-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## *"The Southern Way"*

NOV 14 1942

FOUR years ago, as now, Southern "statesmen" were talking about outsiders keeping their hands off and letting the South settle the race question in its own way.

We hear more of that today, because the Nation is engaged in the greatest war of all times, and the manpower needs for both military and production purposes are apt to upset some of the South's methods of keeping the Negro in a certain isolated spot.

Four years ago Senator Bailey, of North Carolina, made a speech to North Carolina Young Democrats. We don't remember just what was worrying him at the time but he demanded that the South be allowed to settle its economic, social, and racial problems in the "Southern way."

The next day, the Raleigh Evening Times, commenting upon Senator Bailey's remarks, had the following to say:

NOV 14 1942

> **First, we'd like to ask Senator Bailey: "What is the Southern way?"**
>
> **Is it the way that has led the South, slipping and floundering, and flopping, through a half century of aimless meanderings when other sections of the country were making rapid strides forward?**
>
> **Is it the way that has led the South to its present unenviable rank—last in educational facilities, lowest in income and per capita wealth, first in sharecropping and its attendant evils?**
>
> We've been blaming our troubles on the Civil War long enough. That was a crippling experience, but it must be obvious by this time that the South is convalescing overtime. Any business man worth his salt welcomes new ideas, and doesn't hesitate to copy those of his competitors which show him a better way to get things done. Let's be good Southerners and good business people at the same time.
>
> Let's, in short, quit telling a well-meaning nation to "keep its nose out of our business." For our business is its business—its concern. An aching foot can make the whole body feel miserable.

NOV 14 1942

There is nothing that we could add that would more nearly express the truth that the South needs to embrace.

It is enough to say that the most encouraging sign on the horizon of the Nation's future—if we win this war—is the growing impatience of more and more Southern white people with the idea that in order for the South to maintain its civilization, or to progress to higher degrees of civilization, it is necessary to repress and oppress the nine million Negroes who live in the South.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

# Dixon's Name In Discussions Of Presidency

NOV 9 - 1942

## Governor Is Viewed As Spokesman Of Real Democracy

NOV 9 - 1942

By ATTICUS MULLIN

As strange as it may seem, the writer heard in many places in Birmingham during the present week, the name of Frank M. Dixon mentioned for President of the United States.

There is a concerted effort on to get Gov. Dixon to allow the use of his name for president with a view to impressing the country that there are still real Democrats left in the land.

"I heard his name mentioned," said Judge Horace Wilkinson of Birmingham. "I believe he is the outstanding Southern Governor and I believe that he could campaign this country and secure lots of delegates for the presidency. I would not say he could be nominated but he could bring the Democratic Party back to some sort of semblance of its former principles."

The thing is not as far-fetched and as visionary as it seems on the surface. Certainly no man could accuse the writer of being a disciple of Frank Dixon, or of even believing in half of the things he stands for. We don't think he has shown the proper consideration for President Roosevelt. Not that he has been against war or for isolationism, far from it. He is as patriotic as any man we know but we feel that because of his hatred of many things Roosevelt (or should we say Mrs. Roosevelt) stands for, we fear he has leaned the wrong way at times.

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But from what we heard in talking to hundreds of farmers from every county in Alabama, Dixon could go a long way towards showing this nation that the South is not a soft sister, that it has not forgotten its own way of life and that it does not intend to continue to be regimented in thought and action either by Mr. Roosevelt or Mrs. Roosevelt.

Dixon for president may not be a slogan to win with but it is a slogan that might result in a renaissance of pure democracy. Gov. Dixon, with all of what we regard as his personal faults, has always stood for democracy undefiled. He could, if properly put forward, stir the Southern States to a point where they would demand a president who would let them alone in their social relations, at least.

We came away from the Birmingham meeting of farmers convinced that Dixon has their respect, if not their love. Many of them think he is doing quite a demagogic stunt in putting forward the race issue but they endorse it just the same.

Hoover took some of the Southern States away from the Democratic Party. From what we heard Mrs. Roosevelt may take some more Southern States away from the Democratic Party. Certainly if a Southern Democrat of standing should rebel against the administration's effort to force social equality in the South, the South would be torn from stem to stern.

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From what we heard, farmers and people generally love President Roosevelt but they would like him much better if Mrs. Roosevelt was a home body, instead of a continual boil on the back of the neck of at least the South.

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Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
November 2, 1942

### DIFFERS WITH MR. ROGERS

Editor, Orlando Morning Sentinel:

Spread out before me side by side on my desk are the two editorial pages of the Orlando Morning Sentinel—Monday, Oct 26 and Tuesday, Oct. 27.

It is most interesting to compare, for the sake of analogy, the Public Thought Columns of these two consecutive issues: one captioned "The Negro Question," by Woods W. Rogers Jr., the other "How to Aid Visitors," by Frank A. French, both residing in Orlando.

The first communication, copies of which were arrogantly mailed by the author to Town Hall, New York, NBC and sundry individuals, was couched in anything but sane and polite terms. The unrestrained language of the diatribe is not characteristic of Florida, by any manner of means; such haranguing and name-calling is an effective antidote for the friendly publicity campaigns the State has promoted through the years among our northern people—about 3,000,000 of whom come to Florida in normal times, and spend annually something like $375,000,000. Not that money is everything, but why, by arbitrary ravings, prejudice a clientele which the State has spent millions in building up?

I seriously doubt if Mr. Rogers has ever been in New York's Town Hall. If he had been he would realize that a large proportion of the audience are intelligent, cultured and patriotic American citizens—many of whom spend their Winters in Florida.

A great open forum like Town Hall, besides attracting to its doors the intelligentsia, also has its gallery hecklers and agitators. If when Mr. Rogers uses such terms as "arrogant bunch of polyglots," "conjugators with the black race," etc., he means this latter group of Town Hall patrons, he does not make himself clear.

Besides, why is it necessary in this most critical hour of the nation to dig up a war that has been dead and buried for over three quarters of a century? Let's take care of the war we are in now. For should we lose this one it won't make any difference whether Eleanor Roosevelt champions the negro of the North or South, or whether the "carpetbaggers," which Mr. Rogers refers to, were guilty 75 years ago.

Let's forget the color question for the time being [except for the yellow Japs] and while we're at it let's obliterate the Mason-Dixon line. We're in this war up to our necks: let's leave our mud pie making till we again catch our breath following the fight which really matters—saving America and the world for democracy.

While I was born in the North and have lived there the greater part of my life, my parents and grandparents were all Virginians and strong southern sympathizers. I'll admit when some crack-brained lecturer or writer—or anyone else from the North—has the audacity to tell South how to manage its negroes it makes my blood boil: and if ever I violate the 13th Commandment it will be on that score. But I don't intend to flaunt the controversy at a time when there are so many vital subjects to talk about.

What a refreshing contrast is Advertiser French's "plug" to get visitors to the State to shift from coastal points in order to get away from the "deadening atmosphere," as he calls it, of continuous dimouts. Concurrently Winter Garden's city officials have mailed out letters to several hundred tourists inviting them to avail themselves of this inland city's beautiful lakeside tourist park where no sirens of air raid warnings or black-outs occur.

Suppose these invitations and those of the Chambers of Commerce over the State were to be sent out in the spirit of Public Thought letter No. 1, in which name-calling and opprobrium abound.

Letter No. 2 breathes the true spirit of Florida's pioneers and leaders to build up and preserve this great commonwealth as the number one tourist State of the nation.

Let's gather the "scrap" and lick the Jap first. Then if the critics want to damn the Eleanor Clubs, the Claude Peppers, the Town Halls and the "Yanks" let's give 'em the green light. Harping on these issues now is "fiddling while Rome burns."

CHARLES S. GIVEN
Winter Garden, Florida

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Race Progress Is Cited By Collier's

Nov. 15, 1942

"The Negro Lifts His Head" is the subject of an interesting "outline" article of the most recent developments in national interracial relations by Walter Davenport, famed writer, being featured in the November 21 edition of Collier's magazine, which went on sale Friday.

The feature article is illustrated with pictures of Negroes and white Americans getting along together well under numerous circumstances.

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Mr. Davenport begins his article by telling of a Mississippi Army captain, who told a London audience that Englishmen "could congratulate themselves that their government had such relatively tractable colored men as Mohandas Karamchant Gandhi and Jawaharial Nehru to placate, instead of dangerous radicals like the less widely publicized Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters." Asked what Americans proposed to do about it, the Mississippian is quoted as saying "that neither legislation nor postwar pact could force the Southern white man to abolish race segregation," for which he was spoken to sharply later by his superiors and the subject made taboo in England.

Davenport pictures the American Negro as "ignoring no opportunity to make the war pay them dividends in equality" being "scornful of promises of postwar grants" and contending "that they are not so avid for new legislation as they are for honest administration of Constitutional rights, laws and court interpretations already on the books." The writer also says Negroes "protest that their service in uniform is humiliated by Jim Crowism but defy you to prove that their loyalty is the less for it" and maintain they are just as efficient as the white man in industry, while deploring "the reluctance of the White House to act promptly and ruthlessly against Southern politicians who disregard the Negro's legal rights—to a free franchise, for example."

The Collier article reviews the fight of the Negro press, the N. A. A. C. P., and the March on Washington movement which resulted in Executive Order No. 8802. It discloses the actions of the reactionary white organizations, such as Georgia's Vigilantes and the proposed "League for White Supermacy." Clashes between Negro soldiers and white southerners are reviewed, as well as Eleanor Clubs and the Chicago "Temple of Islam."

The writer has presented what he admits to be an "outline" of the interracial situation in the United States. He doesn't attempt to predict what will come out of the situation. But his article is interesting and should be read widely.—William Fowlkes, Jr.

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

## Jews After The War

When the militaristic and persecuting dictatorships have met their inevitable fate and nations unite in a new effort to establish a better peace, fundamental freedom, in its broadest sense, will be a major objective for all peoples.

That fundamental freedom does not necessarily imply an identity of government in all lands. Liberty can exist under governments which differ in form and procedure, provided they uphold the fundamental freedoms. But these freedoms are essential to a full life of dignity, significance and opportunity for any people. They will surely be the goals everywhere, once the false lures of totalitarianism have been exposed for the vicious delusions that they are.

SCK

One of the first steps in pursuit of a new order, which will be really a good order, a better order, will surely be the restoration of full rights to Jews in Europe, and wherever else they may have been the victims of discrimination and persecution. But even when that great day comes, of course, the tragic plight of millions of Jews will not be altogether transformed. It will be a great time of rejoicing and thanksgiving, not only among Jews but among all humane peoples everywhere, when political liberation has been achieved for enslaved victims of the despots. But there still will remain acute problems. All intolerance will not at once be vanquished. Dispersed peoples will not immediately have homes and adequate opportunities. An enormous work of reconciliation and reconstruction will remain to be done—and as quickly as possible.

Nov. 17/42

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It is especially in dealing with this urgent situation—and opportunity—to come that the Zionist movement for a Jewish homeland in Palestine hopes to be of great use. This week a statement signed by 733 Rabbis representing all elements in American Jewish life outlines this aspiration.

This statement is a reply to a declaration by 90 other Rabbis critical of Zionism as inconsistent with Jewish religious and moral doctrine. "Our colleagues," declares the statement signed by the 733 Rabbis, "find themselves unable to subscribe to the political emphasis 'now paramount in the Zionist program.' We fail to perceive what it is to which they object."

The statement then goes on to point out that effective political action is essential to opening the doors of Palestine to homeless Jews for mass immigration after the war. It is asked whether Jews of Palestine would be denied "the same rights that are allowed to all other peoples resident on their own land," the right of self-determination if they became a majority? Or, it is asked, would Jews be held down to a minority?

The 733 Rabbis, who included Birmingham's Rabbi Abraham J. Mesch, of the conservative Temple Beth-El, and Rabbi Milton L. Grafman of the reform Temple Emanu-El, contend that their colleagues have done the homeless Jews of the world and those in Palestine "a grave disservice" though, it is pointed out, the minority rabbis concede the need for Jewish immigration into Palestine and have subscribed "to every practical accomplishment of Zionism."

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"An Allied peace which will not frankly face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people," the majority statement declares, "will leave the age-old tragic status of European Jewry unchanged. The Jewish people is in danger of emerging from this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also without any prospects of a better and more secure future and without the hope that such tragedies will not recur again and again Following an Allied victory, the Jews of Europe, we are confident, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war and yet the past 25 years have witnessed a rapid and appalling deterioration in their position. In any case even after peace is restored Europe will be so ravaged and war-torn that large masses of Jews will elect migration to Palestine as a solution of their personal problems. Indeed, for most of these there may be no other substantial hope of economic, social and spiritual rehabilitation."

* * *

It is prayerfully to be hoped that when the victory for freedom comes, there will be a profound reaction from the barbaric Anti-Semitism that has so tragically darkened recent years in Europe. Some students of the situation, having in mind particularly the Nazi indoctrination of German youth and the bitterness and misunderstanding of this period of conflict, fear that it will be long before true tolerance is achieved in Europe in broad measure. This feeling can be understood, of course—indeed, there is reasonable cause for it—but still we think there also is reason for hope that there will be a sincere and far-reaching turn away from such prejudice and cruelty after the war. Evil in many of its worst forms should be dealt a discrediting blow. At any rate, we think that all lovers of justice and freedom should hope and work to that end. There should be no surrender in advance to a sense of hopelessness and futility.

But, of course, in the most favorable conditions that can be expected, there will remain great problems, much homelessness. Consequently, the Zionist homeland as a place of new opportunity is a vision commanding wide understanding and sympathy.

Some concern and criticism of the movement among American Jews have been founded on the apprehension that the Palestine project might make the position of Jews more difficult in other countries. But, say the 733 Rabbis, "every fair-minded American knows that American Jews have only one political allegiance—and that is to America. There is nothing in Zionism to impair this loyalty." This spirit embracing both American loyalty and the establishment of a homeland for refugee Jews need not, we think, involve conflict or division, provided that this spirit is steadfastly maintained, provided the respective emphases are clear and well proportioned. Loyalty to this country is not incompatible, of course, with special regard on the part of other Americans for another country—that, for example, of their forefathers.

Nov. 17/42

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# RISE IN SOCIAL GAINS AFTER WAR FORESEEN

## Greater Toleration Predicted by Russell Sage Director

Nov. 20, 1942

As salvage from the catastrophe of war will come opportunities for social and economic gains, it was declared last night at the meeting of the New York Academy of Public Education by Shelby M. Harrison, general director of the Russell Sage Foundation.

"One of the wartime gains," he said, "may be a new toleration and respect for other races which happen to differ from us in pigmentation. The American Negro, newly valued as worker and soldier and fellow-citizen, is gaining rights long overdue."

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Mr. Harrison listed among the social gains the following: A new impetus for adult education; enlargement of job opportunities for the handicapped as a result of the labor shortage; industrial decentralization and advancement of building techniques through mass construction methods for wartime housing.

"On the health front," Mr. Harrison added, "the large percentage of men rejected by the draft for physical disabilities has spotlighted the inadequacies of our past forms of medical care and disease prevention. This, with the war shortage of medical personnel, may at last break through the traditional obstructionist position of certain leaders in some of our professional circles."

Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University was elected president of the Academy. The membership of the Academy is limited to 200 who have achieved eminence in the field of education in the metropolitan area.

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Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
December 8, 1941

## ROBERT QUILLEN SAYS:

### The First Step In Solving A Problem Is To State It Clearly

A recent newspaper article by a famous lady author contains a statement beginning with the words: "The Negro thinks." It is a silly thing to say, for few if any white people know what any Negro thinks. And to imply that all Negroes think the same thing is patently absurd.

The Negroid tribes in Africa differ as widely as the Eskimos, Sioux, Incas and Aztecs of the Americas. Some of the negroes brought to America as slaves were proud, clean and intelligent; some were primitive, light hearted, simple and filthy.

Those differences were magnified by the addition of white blood. Most of the Negroes, except in the deep South, have some admixture of white blood—in some instances the blood of aristocrats; in others the blood of trash. And their ideas and intellectual capacities are as different as their racial inheritances. The rich, Harvard-bred Negroes of New York despise the poor and simple of their own race.

The race problem introduced by slave traders will be with us forever. It cannot be solved by sentimentalists who ignore facts. It can be dealt with intelligently only recognizing the fundamental facts that cannot be wished away. The two races are different and nothing can make them alike. Race "prejudice" is apparently inherent —placed in us by nature, as in other animals, to keep the race pure. The fact that children do not share it means nothing. Children have no understanding of ethics, either.

Yet despite their ineradicable differences, the two races can live together in peace and amity if they will— and if each locality will attend to its own business. The proof is in the fact that they do so live in many regions today.

The way not to handle the race problem is illustrated by Harlem, where recent increase of crime has focused the nation's attention.

Harlem is a poverty-ridden Negro ghetto. Its death rate for tuberculosis is five times that of white sections of New York. Its syphilis death rate is eight times as high. Its infant mortality rate is twice as high, and its maternal death rate three times that of the rest of the city.

All of these factors explain the crime record. More than one third of the inmates of New York's penal institutions are Negroes, though they comprise only a fraction of the population. Compare this with the situation in South Carolina, where the two races are nearly even in number. A recent survey revealed that more than half of the law-breakers were white.

This is sufficient evidence that Negroes given an opportunity to work and earn a living are useful, self-respecting and well-behaved people.

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Atlanta Ga Journal
December 7, 1941

## The Journal's Republic of LETTERS

*Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.*

### STOP RACE AGITATION

Editor, The Journal: Like the wise man who has just had published in your "Republic of Letters" an article pertaining to race agitation, I say, too, that of all times, this is the most inopportune for any controversy on this subject.

Our Southern Negro is a part of our inheritance. We need no outside interference in our relationship to him. No true Southern Negro wants social equality. True, we have not been able and we have not done all that we could for them, but we are realizing this and doing more for their spiritual and educational uplift.

Our better housing projects are raising their standard of living and, let alone, we will go on living in peace with them. Give them better schools, give them teachers who understand their needs, who have grown up with them and whom they respect. Teach them that they are a race separate and distinct from other races. Teach them pride in their own color. Set them a good example in clean living. We have a great asset in our able-bodied Negro youth.

The passing generation of good old-time darkies love their white neighbors. They love our Southern climate, our cotton fields and flowing streams. They will do for us and we will do for them. Every highly educated Negro leader is teaching his people distinction ~~of~~ their race. They want separate schools, and no coeducation with the whites. This they know is folly. They want to be true Americans and loyal citizens. To help them in this high ideal is our duty and privilege.

A Northern gentleman opened his eyes in wonder when I said that my Negro washwoman was my good friend. She is. She worked for me for 25 years and would do anything for me or my family. She would protect my interest or my property. She knows I am her friend and she loves her "white folks."

Then let us stop talking and all pull together for the good of our country and the better interest of all. God is the Father of "all nations and tongues and peoples."

N ABBOTT

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Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 12, 1942

## Minister Likes South's Way With the Negro Population

ATLANTA—Rev. J. Fank Norris, pastor of Temple Baptist church of Detroit, and pastor of First Baptist church, of Fort Worth, Tex., passed through Atlanta today en route to Columbus and Cordele, where he is to fill pulpits this week.

Dr. Norris feels that every effort should be made by every person to bring this country through the war in victorious fashion for the good of civilization and the peace and happiness and self-determination of the entire world. He said, with reference to the agitation over racial relations and the outside elements who are endeavoring to make capital out of the national emergency, to the disturbance and disadvantage of the Negroes of the South:

"The old historic South, of which Georgia is the prinicpal state and center, stands as the last bulwark against the subversive and subtle undermining forces that are seeking to overthrow the greatest government and civilization of all times.

### IS FRIEND OF RACE

"I am the life long friend of the Negroes. They work for me. I preach for them and they are my friends.

"A most tragic situation confronts the whole nation.

"In the thickly populated states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York, about 10 per cent only of the population is Negro.

"But this 10 per cent holds the balance of power in national as well as state elections.

"And it is well known that this heavy block of electoral votes decides every presidential election.

### AFRAID OF BLOCK

"Cowardly politicians are afraid of this 10 per cent Negro vote and instead of asserting old fashioned Amercan independence, they kowtow to this Negro block. In the North they have what is known as the "association for the advancement of the colored race."

"The main purpose of this "association" is to bring about absolute social equality and inter-marriage of the races throughout this country. It has already become quite common in these states for Negroes to marry white girls, but I never hear of a white boy marrying a Negro girl. Why the difference?

"In Detroit, where I spend half my time, like in other great centers where there is a Negro block, we have had repeated race riots in which many have been killed.

### DETROIT SAW RIOTS

"Take in the Northwestern High school, which as the largest high school in Detroit, the Negroes and whites sit and mingle together in the same classrooms. Yet Detroit was the scene of bloody race riots when Negroes endeavored to move into their government houses.

"Such papers as the Chicago Tribune and other papers in this North black belt scream from the housetops against any man in the South who has the courage to advocate and maintain white supremacy.

"It has been interesting as I have watched these advocates of Negro equality with the white races, inter-marriage of the races, that they are beating the tom-toms and shouting from the housetops and papers like the Chicago Tribune are telling the people of the great state of Georgia how to run their affairs, who to elect as governor, as well as how to run their state educational institutions."

# THE NEED FOR CHANGING

By JOHN McCRAY

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

## Is Doctor Embree Right?

Nov. 15, 1942

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, is well known in southern states where millions of dollars have been expended in the interest of education.

It was he who drew several attacks from Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia because he felt the Rosenwald head was advocating bi-racial schools in that state, and, it was largely through Dr. Embree's influence that the Rosenwald Fund and other Foundations withdrew support to certain phases of Georgia's educational system.

Dr. Embree last week set forth a ten-point plan—five steps each for the two races in the south—towards bringing democracy into this section of the country. Here they are:

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For the white people, 1. Remove racial discrimination from the armed forces; 2, protect Negro soldiers from abuses in the south; 3. Insist upon non-discrimination in in war production; 4. Equalize educational facilities and, 5. Abolish the poll tax.

To the colored people, he advised: 1. Join labor unions; 2. Secure all possible industrial training; 3. patronize your own business enterprises; 4. Be proud of your distinctiveness and; 5. Keep moving out of the south.

Dr. Embree's advice to the white people is about everything that could be desired and the first four steps in his outline for colored southerners. But the final advice—"keep moving out of the south" is a discordant and "defeatist" note in an otherwise practical plan. Why advise pride in distinctiveness and in the same breath, advise leaving the section in which that distinctiveness is most marked? Or, why say "support your Negro enterprises," located for the most part in the south, and then add, "leave them as quickly as possible?" And the advice on labor unions must be taken with conditioning. Would he urge them to join the majority of A. F. of L skilled unions? How can they when these unions by-pass them?

I belong to that young group steadily rising to influence in the south, whose ambitions are to live, perhaps, forever, in the south and MAKE it a comfortable place in which to live. It is not necessary to say that I have faith in the south and believe that you can not solve a problem by running away from it. Soon or late, it must be tackled and the sooner the better.

This decision and attitude may sound strange to those who know the freedom that I only hear and read of in newspapers. But, since there are similar problems confronting me in the north centers. I prefer to stand and take it, to give back all I can to defeat them, to work diligently, even to the end of life, that there shall be more tolerance among Americans for peoples of all races, creeds and walks of life.

The brave and the fool fight for what they believe is right. The coward flees. Certainly the colored man has as much invested in the south as any other man Call him who sticks, gets kicked and fights back brave or fool, if you wish but I can not see where he improves his lot by fleeing from the scene of his trouble.

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Elizabeth City, N. C. Independent
October 6, 1942

## TO OUR NEGRO LEADERS

Numerous reports have come to this newspaper of rowdy young Negroes making insulting remarks to white women. At least two have been arrested by the police for such an offense.

We are at a loss to explain this conduct on the part of even a few of our colored population. An occasional offense is to be expected from some unscrupulous youth who has had too much to drink, in departing from the ways taught him by his parents. But the occasions are all too numerous to just happen.

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There seems to be some undercover movement among the lower class colored population to stir up trouble among the races. Where the inspiration for this underlying current comes from, we are not able to say. It might be due to the increase in the Negro population of the city because of the extra jobs that are available here, and the bringing in of a lot of irresponsibles who just don't give a damn about what happens to the heretofore amiable relations of the two races. It might be that there is a studied plan to cause trouble, being pursued by fifth columnists in our midst, or northern agitators who are no better than the fifth columnists.

Be the cause whatever it may, this newspaper appeals to our Negro leaders to investigate the conditions and take a hand in putting down and suppressing the attitude before it is too late. Sooner or later, unless there is something done about it, the actions of an irresponsible Negro of the lower class are going to cause serious trouble between the colored and the white populations. There are white men who would take up their guns and shoot not only a Negro but a white man who insulted their wives or their daughters or sisters. Sooner or later, if something isn't done to put a stop to the rowdying parctice of insulting the white women by Negroes, that is just what is going to happen.

Here in the south, and in Elizabeth City particularly, the white people and the colored people have lived amiably together too long to allow some irresponsible young buck to cause strife and trouble by his arrogance. One such young Negro man can tear down in a minute that which it has taken decades to build up. Much progress has been made by the Negro race, but that progress can only be maintained and furthered by continued patience and desire for cooperation between both races. It can be wiped out and the Negro race set back a hundred years by one such incident as has happened in the past few weeks.

Elizabeth City has some splendid Negro citizens, who are assets to their race and to the community in which they live. This newspaper, always respectful of deserving colored people, and always despising of those who would make trouble, in its desire to see a continuance of the pleasant and cooperative relations of the two races, calls upon our colored leaders to take a hand in seeing that this subversive movement is squelched before it is too late.

It doesn't matter what the northern agitators or the fifth columnists say, there will never be a mixture of the white and the colored races here in the south. There will never be a time when young colored men will be able to make insulting remarks to white women and get away with it. Such thoughts in the minds of anyone is only wishful thinking, and the more intelligent Negroes know this to be true.

The time to take action is now, and the safety of their race and the well being of the community lies in the hands of our Negro leaders in remedying the conditions that now exist.

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New Republic
New York, N. Y.

## Negro Youth and the Colleges

[Because it speaks simply and clearly of one aspect of race relations—the individual's sensitivity—which is often obscured in discussion of more general political and sociological issues, we reprint below from The Daily Princetonian an open letter to the students of Princeton written by a young Negro.—THE EDITORS]

Nov. 9, 1942

SIR: Informed of the controversy over the admittance of Negro students to Princeton University, I deem it imperative that you weigh the views of a Negro youth whose choice of a college was decidedly affected by racial barriers. I was born and bred in Princeton. The events of your university during the past decade are among the most intimate of my childhood memories. I saw your Bill Bonthron challenge Glenn Cunningham. I cheered for Le Van, Fairman and Ceppi when the Bengals were invincible. I feel that I am just as much a son of Old Nassau as many of you are.

My plea is not the sob story of an irresponsible person who has committed a crime; although I may be considered criminal for destroying your fallacies and corrupting your illusions concerning the Negro and "his place." I am making no appeal to your emotions; my only purpose is to authentically define the desires of Negro youth and to eradicate any ideas concerning his complacency.

If you discriminate against me because I am uncouth, I can become mannerly. If you ostracize me because I am unclean, I can cleanse myself. If you segregate me because I lack knowledge, I can become educated. But if you discriminate against me because of my color, I can do nothing. God gave me my color. I have no possible protection against race prejudice but to take refuge in cynicism, bitterness and hatred.

Think on these things.

ANDREW T. HATCHER

*Princeton, N. J.*

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## AMERICA'S "NEGRO TROUBLE"

The Informer
Houston, Tex.

OCT 24 1942

The major editorial of The Temple Telegram (Walter R. Humphrey, editor) in the issue of October 4, headed "Negro Trouble", was devoted to a discussion of what the paper called the Negroes "attempting to take advantage of the national emergency" "to better their position at the expense of the nation's war effort." Attributing it to Axis propaganda and "the sincere but short-sighted desire of Negro leaders to improve their lot while they can," the editor says that the Negroes cannot get away with this "movement" now.

There are many false assumptions in the editorial, but the thing that vitiates his thesis is his confusion of abuse, discrimination and injustice with segregation. Because it is popular to attribute everything to Axis propaganda, the editor deliberately slides that in to stir feeling, though he knows that it doesn't take any Axis propaganda to make Negroes resent being denied a chance to work in defense industries; resent being given raw deals when they appear in courts of justice; resent having their children denied proper facilities for education, while white children get five to ten times more facilities; or to resent having no sewers, lights or other facilities in their communities, while the whites are resplendent with these things.

Though the whites are the majority, Negroes will not accept his premise that they are wrong to seek equality before the law in all public relations. Numbers have never meant superiority and never will. There are degrees of character, personality and individual achievement, but they don't depend on numbers.

OCT 24 1942

But Negroes are not interested in individual differences; they are interested in having the editor and other whites respect their own laws of segregation by giving Negroes equal facilities on the black side of the dividing line, which makes for segregation.

The trouble that the editor speaks of in America arises beceuse he and his kind insist upon using their control of the governmental machinery to take advantage of the minority for whom they are supposed to be custodians of justice and governmental administration. Negroes are not taking advantage of the war; it is rather that the whites would take advantage of the war to continue wrongs and the war accentuates these differences, because we are fighting a war for democracy and equality. And it is embarrassing to the editor of The Temple Daily Telegram and others of his ilk to have their injustices and false assumptions exposed at a time when they are trying to make the world believe they are all out for democracy.

OCT 24 1942

We agree with one thing in the editorial, and that is the statement that "it is time for some plain talk abut what is coming to be a serious national problem." The editor probably has not had an opportunity to lift his eyes and see that the race question has become involved in the issues of this war and it will not be settled when the last battle is fought, but will remain to plague all of us in the peace talk and in the years to come. His implication that Negroes should wait until after the war emphasizes his lack of knowledge of the situation. But his talking about the matter openly is proof of the fact that the race question has come in the open and is out to stay.

If we had an opportunity to talk to the editor, we would like to tell him that what he calls "the Negro problem" is the same problem America is having in its attempt to unify North and South America; the same problem that America is having in its relations with China; the same problem that England is having with India, and that they are having in Africa, and it is a problem that we will have to solve and that we can no longer put under the table.

OCT 24 1942

Neither is it so simple as a few "uppity" Negroes. The problem involves the question as to whether the white and dominant race is willing and ready to award to darker races the privlege of equality, justice and fair treatment, which the Constitution and the democratic way of life guarantee to all men, who achieve the status of citizenship. The trouble he talks about is now on the radio, in our daily papers, our magazines; it's in our war industries, and he is whistling in the wind when he thinks that he can frighten Negroes in Temple and settle this question.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 22, 1942

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## "Split Personalities"

Again The News and Courier tells its readers that it may be in error and so may have been the last nine years about the New Deal and all its works.

How does The News and Courier know that the republic framed by the "fathers" in 1789 is not outworn, futile as a basis of government in 1933–1942, that it should not be filed in the Smithsonian Institution as an interesting and revered relic—and no more than a relic? Perhaps "democracy" should take the place of the republic in these "mod'n" times, the government should be centralized in Washington, the "socialized state" should be established and "social gains" never be abandoned.

The News and Courier is not infallible, nor is it a judge in Israel. The "leaders" of South Carolina, supported by the overwhelming majority of the state's people, accepted the New Deal, horns, hoofs, hair, handouts and all. (They digested the handouts.)

Now one observes South Carolina's New Dealers squirming and squealing and sobbing about details. They are afraid of the "negro question". They do not seem to wish the "damnable poll tax" abolished, although true New Dealers, or democrats, are consistent in damning it.

No democrat can object to the admission of negroes into white primaries, or to colleges, or to schools, or to hotels, because they are not white. In democracy (note we are not referring to the "Democracy" beginning with a capital "D") can be no color line. No democrat (small "d"), which is to say no liberal New Dealer, can say that the separation of the races practiced in Southern states is other than abominable without deserting and betraying his principles. The Southern New Dealers have principles; if they are unprincipled they should be interned.

One sees, one cannot but see, the Southern leaders of the New Deal still hanging around for subsidies and panting for them with their tongues out, trembling lest they offend the white folks back home about the "negro question" and stabbing the New Deal in the back. They are disloyal to the White House. They have their backs turned on the columnist, the president's wife now in England. It is discourteous. It is not "Southern chivalry". The White House New Dealers (Wendell Willkie has joined them) are democrats. No democrat draws a color line anywhere at any time. Numbers of the Southern, of the South Carolina, seers and prophets, all pretending to "liberalism" and dyed-in-the-wool adhesion to the president, are hindering and embarrassing him in his crusade for democracy. They badger and bother him about anti-lynching and poll tax repeal bills so that he is afraid to speak out about them, afraid to agree publicly with the pleadings of his own wife for democracy.

The News and Courier may be hopelessly in error in rejecting democracy, in rejecting the New Deal, but at least it is not riding two horses and galloping in opposite directions (the simile is not original), as the Southern New Dealers are doing.

There is not a Southern New Dealer now in prominent office who has not two faces, who is not a "split personality", who is not standing up when "down home" and on all fours frog-leaping toward the national treasury in Washington with New Dealers riding on his back. And his back is sore.

When The News and Courier joins the American democrats the men and women who now make it expect to get out of South Carolina and go to some farm district or small town in Ohio, New York, Vermont or Kansas, where democracy, however loudly it be proclaimed, is not practiced.

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Dothan, Ala. Eagle
October 23, 1942

## Mississippi Solon Raps Racial Equality

**WASHINGTON. (AP)**—Contending that the administration is enforcing social equality between Negroes and whites in public buildings and offices under its control, Rep. McGehee (D.-Miss.) told the House that the issue "is going to cause more trouble and bloodshed than the Civil War."

"The Negro race," he said yesterday," has not reached that stage of life that they can appreciate the falling of the manna from heaven. Certain classes of them are becoming arrogant, so much so until they are beginning to cause trouble throughout the land."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# "WHITE FOLKS' PRIMER"

Apropos of the things which are distasteful to Negroes, is a letter printed in the "Letters to the Editor" section of the *New York Times* this week. That letter, characterized by Editor A. C. Powell jr as a "Primer for White Folks" is printed herewith:

## Negroes Also Have Feelings

### Distinguished Group Suggests Ways in Which These Might Be Regarded

OCT 24 1942

*To the Editor of the New York Times:*

We offer a list of situations wherein white people most often offend the feelings of Negroes. Unintentional slights are grouped with perversely malicious acts because what is done in honest ignorance by one person may be a deliberate insult by another. Perhaps there is scant logical justification for the Negro's sensitivity in some of these cases. Logic, however, is able to explain very little in the realm of personal attitudes, white or Negro.

1. The word Negro should always commence with a capital just as the words Jew and Indian. Such capitalization contributes to racial self-respect. Colored and black can begin with a small letter the same as white. The logic is that the term Negro refers to a specific racial group and hence deserves the capital. The terms colored, black, white, brown, yellow are simply descriptive of the color of one's skin.

2. Negroes like to be addressed by the customary titles of polite and civil society, Mr., Mrs., Miss. Where there is no familiarity they resent being addressed by their first names or by the slightly more formal last name. Adults dislike being called "boy," "girl," "aunty," "uncle." Negro women dislike the term Negress, because in Southern newspapers it is used in derogatory fashion.

OCT 24 1942

### Epithets to Be Avoided

3. Taboo, of course, are the epithets "nigger" and "darky." Negro audiences do not appreciate them in jokes. The argument is that such jokes hold the Negro up to ridicule.

4. A sentimental tale about one's "old black mammy" will prevent or destroy rapport with a Negro audience. Colored students will frequently hiss a white speaker who eulogizes his father's old black mammy.

5. The Negro population has upper, middle, and lower class distinctions which closely approximate those of the white population. Snobbish, perhaps, but an upper class black intellectual does not like to be treated as some people treat their cooks. Negroes resent the blanket generalization that all of them are alike, just as do white people.

### Movies Could Help

6. The movie industry seems determined to perpetuate a myth about the place of the Negro in contemporary America. Who has seen a movie in which a Negro was something other than a servant, buffoon or criminal? There is no reason why the movies should continue to be condescending or offensive in their portrayal of the Negro.

OCT 24 1942

7. Negroes want to be treated like ordinary human beings. Paternalism is almost as deadly a sin as deliberate mistreatment. The point at issue is that the Negro in America today feels that on the basis of accomplishment he should be treated as an equal. This, of course, is the crux of the problem.

Observance of the points mentioned will go far toward improving the relations of white and black in our common land. But surface politeness is not all that is needed. While mending our manners let us also give sustained thought to basic reforms that will extend democracy to our Negro fellow citizens. The solution of these problems cannot be achieved overnight, but to be aware of the evils of discrimination is a necessary step in planning for their eradication.

### Things to Remember

Let us therefore bear in mind that by State law at least four million eligible Negroes are not permitted to register and vote; at least five million Negro children have schools below the minimum standards for white in the same areas; Negro youth have only one-fifth the opportunity of white youth to go to college.

At least seven million Negroes have pitiably inadequate hospitalization or none at all; there are thirteen million Negroes in America, about one million of whom are in the upper class; at least nine million Negroes live below the poverty line.

By law, or by policy approved or condoned by the Federal Government, Negroes can serve in the armed forces in only restricted capacities, whatever their abilities may be. Drafted Negro college graduates are finding it extremely difficult to work up through the ranks. Even the most ignorant Negro troops resent the way in which Negro ability is disregarded and not used.

OCT 24 1942

Most Negroes are inclined to believe that they have everything to gain by a victory of the United Nations. But it is not enough to "incline to believe." They should be made to feel certain of it.

Louis Adamic,
Gordon W. Allport,
C. L. Golightly,
Mark Starr,
Ordway Tead,
Henry P. Van Dusen.

New York, Oct. 19, 1942.

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Charleston S. C. News & Courier
October 12, 1942

## Negro Justice

While political pantywaists who run the liberalite magazines in New York fash themselves over polyracial utopias and light brown Americans, there is a piece of practical reform that Southern men of business ought to undertake that will genuinely improve the lives of men, both white and colored, south of the Mason and Dixon line. It is a simple matter of justice. There are no collectivist, neodealistic frills about it.

Negroes in the South should be able to depend upon the law for protection from physical harm. As things now are, they cannot. There is no guarantee to the Negro population of Charleston that if they are shot, stabbed, or beaten by negro outlaws, the crime will be punished in a manner proportionate to its heinousness.

If a white man kills a white man in South Carolina, the murderer is tried by a jury of his peers and may be condemned to punishment commensurate with his crime. If a negro kills a white man in South Carolina, the same process occurs. If a negro kills a negro, the killer is summarily tried and sentenced to serve a term of confinement that may be less than the penalty for second offense chicken stealing.

The result is that decent negroes of Charleston, the law abiding ones, and they are the great majority, live in terror of their lives when one of the cutthroat young bucks who divide their time between Harlem and the South is in the neighborhood. The dangerous negroes are aware, of course, that the punishment for killing their compatriots is light.

An argument advanced by complacent white men is that negroes are a childish people, incapable of cold blooded murder, that their killings are always crimes of passion, and therefore punishable only as manslaughter. They maintain that as these crimes are crimes of passion, they would not be diminished by harder punishment. Men who kill in passion have little time to think of consequences.

In certain cases, negroes are eminently capable of murder. Last year a negro man brutally murdered his wife on Meeting Street during a busy time in the afternoon. At least fifty people witnessed the crime. It was probably a crime of passion, for the man's wife, he said, had confiscated some of his money, but it was not the first one for him. He had killed a previous wife in the same way, and on that occasion had been sentenced to two years imprisonment. He is now, if the courts ran true to form, serving another two years. There is nothing to prevent him, when he is released, from marrying and dispatching another wife, and another, and another—one every two years until he has fulfilled his three score and ten.

Law is a matter of precedent and rule. Precedent prevails until [illegible] occurs to someone that the precedent is clearly wrong, and then a rule is entered to correct the precedent. The light punishment given negro murderers is a serious error of precedent. It ought to be corrected.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# 'ETHNIC DEMOCRACY'

### *An Editorial*

Nov. 21, 1942

INTO A CHAOTIC WORLD groping through the darkness of a brutal Nazi-made war for a clear road to days of peace, there has come a brisk, refreshing breath of hope in the past several months.

It has been the exciting voice of a man growing with the hour in stature in the minds of the American people. And for the millions of Negro Americans, some angry, and aroused, some bitter and disillusioned, some solemn and forlorn, this man also shows a beacon.

He is our great Vice President, Henry A. Wallace.

His mark was branded on our democracy when he first set forth the concept that this is the century of the common man.

Now in a new significant address before the recent U.S.-Soviet Friendship congress in New York, Wallace has given the nation a new concept of democracy—what he calls "ethnic democracy."

Perhaps his term is a misnomer since ethnic pertains to contrasts in peoples rather than unity. But there certainly was no misunderstanding his words:

**"Ethnic democracy means merely that the different groups must be given equality of economic opportunity . . . Russia has probably gone further than any other nation in the world in practicing ethnic democracy. From the Russians we can learn much, for unfortunately the Anglo-Saxons have had an attitude towards other races which has made them exceedingly unpopular in many parts of the world. We have not sunk to the lunatic fringe of the Nazi myth of racial superiority, but we have sinned enough to cost us already the blood of tens of thousands of precious lives. Ethnic democracy built from the heart is perhaps the greatest need of the Anglo-Saxon tradition."**

These are bold, pioneering words in many ways. To thirteen million Americans with black skins, these words are salvation itself. They come to a people hungry for a sign from men in authority of sincere, deep-from-the-heart faith in living democracy.

Wallace has given us new spirit, new courage to carry on the indomitable struggle to win. He has uttered the precepts of an ideal that "neither might nor white is right."

56k-1942

# Alabaman Assails FDR, Wife Over Lack of Anti-Negro Bias

P. M. Daily

## Democratic State Executive Committee Chairman Complains Their Attitude Makes It Difficult to Raise Party Funds

56K

N.Y., N.Y.

PM's Bureau

Nov. 13, 1942

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A letter written by Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Alabama, protesting the attitude of the Roosevelt Administration and the party leadership toward Negroes, is figuring behind the scenes in the Senate battle over the poll tax.

The letter, insisting upon the maintenance of "white supremacy in the South," and protesting the activities of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, was sent by McCorvey to chairman Edward J. Flynn, of the Democratic National Committee.

"We simply have to maintain white supremacy in the South," McCorvey wrote. "We are going to maintain white supremacy in the South and there is just no rhyme or reason in the Federal Government, most especially during a Democratic Administration, taking such action as the Federal Government has recently been taking in connection with Government contracts in our section of the country.

"I can say to you without fear of contradiction by anyone who understands the Negro problems that President Roosevelt and his wife have done more towards upsetting and disturbing the friendly relations heretofore existing between the white people and the colored people of the South than all of the other Presidents and their wives who have occupied the White House during the time I have been old enough to take notice of such matters."

### Raising Funds Difficult

McCorvey complained that he had been trying to raise party funds in Alabama, but had been met on all sides with statements that it would be impossible to get substantial money "until we first had some definite assurance from national headquarters that our party was going to turn over a new leaf insofar as the handling of the Negro situation in the South was concerned."

Southern poll-tax Senators called the McCorvey letter to the attention of Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.) yesterday in trying to persuade the Democratic leader not to make the motion calling up the Pepper-Geyer bill to abolish the poll tax. But Barkley rejected their appeals and announced he would make the motion. (*Story on Page* 12.)

McCorvey's letter said that "no right thinking Southern man is unjust or unfair to the colored race," but added:

"We will not stand for anything even remotely resembling social equality and such a thing as having the white girls and white boys of our section working side by side with Negroes in factories or elsewhere, in filling Government contracts or any contracts."

The letter cited also the fight to repeal the poll tax, which McCorvey said "has made our people awfully sore with the national Government."

### Denounces 'Rabble'

"I really see no reason why those in authority in Washington," he said, "should be trying to force the Southern States to let the bars down and eliminate the almost nominal sum of $1.50 per year for the privilege of voting."

McCorvey contended that "a great many of the thriftless, shiftless, worthless type of people, both colored and white, fail to pay their poll tax and, by reason thereof, we have a more intelligent electorate than exists in some States where all kinds of 'rabble' are permitted to vote without question."

Among those familiar with Alabama politics, the McCorvey letter is believed to be the opening gun in a campaign to elect Negro-baiting Gov. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, to the Senate in place of Sen. Lister Hill.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

# WHITE CHURCHMAN INDICTED AFTER STUDY MADE OF BOOKS

Nov. 19, 1942

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LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—Scoring another victory for Negro papers in their fight for democracy and against race prejudice, the self-styled Father William R. Riker, bitter foe of Negroes, was arrested Friday of last week charged with sedition, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Released under $7,500 cash bond by members of his colony near San Jose, Calif., he has been indicted.

### Exposed by ANP Article

The arrest of the 68-year-old bearded patriarch, who 23 years ago set up a colony on some 100 acres, naming it "Holy City" has brought a sigh of relief not only to local citizens and fair-minded whites, but from all over the country whence protests began coming, following the expose of his real anti-Negro principles. This was a lengthy article by the coast reporter of the Associated Negro Press, who aided by a young colored sociology student, had digested the contents of seven of Riker's books. These, printed on Riker's own printing press by hatred-blinded followers with whom he had surrounded himself, were being secretly mailed to possible disciples of his "white supremacy" teachings. Among these were "God Speaks Through Holy City," "The Perfect Government," "The White Race Is Supreme," and others all full of bitter venom and suggestions of violence "if necessary" to drive the Negro "back to Africa."

### Local Leader Swears Out Complaint

Immediately following release of the digest full page bannerlines appeared in most of the national papers frequently accompanied by editorial comment. The first books having been secured by "A. W." and the ANP representative by pretending they were sympathetic whites and giving false addresses other indignant race citizens followed suit, and also secured copies of the hateful literature.

But the first direct step to demand punishment for this agitator came from Sidney P. Dones, widely known civic leader, who called the Federal Bureau of Investigation early last April and arranged for a conference with him. Harry Levette, ANP representative, and John Taylor, ANP photographer. To their surprise, F. B. I. officials devoted more than an hour discussing the matter and at their request nine of the books were turned over to them. A sworn complaint was also entered, and since then the whole group has been hopefully waiting.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# GROUP HATREDS HERE SCORED BY VAN LOON

N.Y. Times

## *Tells ORT Keeping Peace Is Almost Herculean Labor*

N.Y., N.Y.

Nov. 19, 1942

The suspicion and prejudice of national groups now assembled in America, all of them animated by two hatreds, one for the common enemy, the other for their own fellow-compatriots who differ from them in some point of policy or plans for the world after the war, was condemned yesterday by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, speaking at the annual membership tea of the Women's American ORT attended by 2,000 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"To keep the peace between those contending groups is an almost herculean labor," he declared. He suggested that the chips on individual shoulders, now "lumber yards," be turned "into one great international bonfire."

The one weakness in the Nazi personality is sensitivity to ridicule, he declared, warning that the only way to put an end to Nazism was to make Nazis suffer "from that kind of ridicule which they fear as elephants are supposed to fear mice."

56K

The work of ORT in the camps of France where thousands of Jews are interned was praised by Pierre Dreyfus, son of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of Dreyfus case fame, who arrived here recently from Marseilles.

With the occupation of the whole of France by the Nazis, today the situation of the 110,000 Jews who live in the center and in the north has become increasingly worse, he said.

Expressing her congratulations and sympathy for the work of the ORT, Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said she hoped she would never hear the word "minority" again in her life.

Other speakers included Mrs. Courtlandt T. Barnes, Mrs. Edward B. Gresser, national president of ORT, and Mrs. Alexander Dolowitz of New York.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# Topics of The Times

Nov. 12, 1942

**Neglected or Unfinished**

There is all the difference in the world between a job neglected and a job unfinished. This is one reason for congratulating the editors of The Survey Graphic on the happy choice of a title for their study of the race problem in the November number. They call it "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy." They did not choose a subtitle like the failure of democracy, or the shame of democracy or the negation of democracy. It might so easily have happened formerly. It occasionally does happen even now when people have grown more careful about signalizing democracy's failure and shames.

The point we have in mind, this vital difference between a job neglected and a job unfinished, is illustrated in this number of The Survey Graphic by a double-page pictorial display concerned with the Negro in the U. S. A.

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**Negro Balance Sheet**

The vivid little pictures and diagrams with a few words of text show that the Negro's life expectancy of 50 years is ten years shorter than the white American's life span, and childbed mortality among Negroes is three times as high as among whites. But a warning "Yet" calls attention to a diagram showing that the Negro death rate in half a century has been cut in two. Little pictures show that of children who have less than five years of schooling the colored youngsters are more than four times as many, proportionately. But another admonitory "Yet" calls attention to the fact that at the close of the Civil War only one in twenty Negroes could read, and today eighteen in every twenty can read. Even faster has grown Negro enrollment in the high schools, which increased tenfold between 1920 and 1940.

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**Negroes in School**

There is no cautionary "Yet" between two pictures showing what Negroes earn in the cities of the North and what they earn in the rural South. Among the former we find that four out of ten Negroes earn less than $1,000 a year. This is another way of saying that six out of ten earn $1,000 a year or more. In the rural South it is only one in every ten Negroes who earns $1,000 a year or more. But it means that the Negro people in the North have made notable gains on the economic scale.

No doubt we have here given a somewhat different emphasis to the meaning of Unfinished Business from that intended by The Survey Graphic. Unfinished business may be two things. It may be a particular piece of business waiting to be started. It may be a piece of business not yet completed. American democracy's unfinished business with respect to the Negro's status in our nation may be made to mean that nothing has been done to improve that status. It may mean that much still remains to be done before the Negro has received his full share of justice and opportunity.

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**Only Losses Counted**

That is what we meant by the difference between a job neglected and a job unfinished. It is a difference in emphasis that holds for other American problems than the Negro. Until a few years ago the dominant American mood was to stress the neglects and the failures and to overlook the achievements. For the Negro you quoted his higher death rates and his lower income and his inferior schooling, and so pronounced a verdict of failure. You failed to mention that the Negro's lower level nevertheless represented great progress and sometimes tremendous progress, as in the school figures; in other words, unfinished business.

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**Robbers Build Nation**

It was a difference in emphasis that got into our writing about the American past. Historians dealing with our mighty economic expansion after the Civil War gave virtually all of their space to the Western landgrabbers and the railroad speculators and the robber trusts and the corrupt politicians; in other words, democracy's failure. Only toward the end of the chapter the historian would remark, to all intents and purposes, "Oh, now that I happen to think of it, while all this railroad wild-catting and land-boodling and other terrible things were going on, twenty-five million people came and made their homes in the Western country."

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## *The Negro and Equal Rights*

P.M. Bkn. N.Y.

Dear Editor:

I think that the black and white situation in this country is terrible.

If the white man was to give the Negro the same privileges as he inherits, it would be surprising the perfection which the colored race could obtain for themselves. Equal rights for all is soon to come and when it does, I am sure we shall all live in a smoother harmony.

Nov. 13, 1942

*Washington* William L. Larsey

## *Draft Boards and Bachelors*

Dear Editor:

Many times I have read news items that draft boards would consider the status of single men who support invalid dependents. Yet I see how cruelly they act in many such cases. As long as one is single, some draft board just yanks him to the induction center, disregarding the extreme hardships thus created. Draft boards must become more human.

*Brooklyn* S. Gerstter

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# LIFE MAGAZINE AND PRESS FREEDOM.

AUG 18 1942

The administration has cracked down in arbitrary fashion on the current number of Life magazine. The Office of Censorship has denied the domestic issue a license to go thru the mails, and customs officials at the borders have been mutilating copies leaving the country. All this is being done because Life printed five pages of pictures and text called "Detroit Is Dynamite." The Detroit News, which ought to know, says the Life article is a "harsh indictment. To much of it Detroit must plead guilty, for the events mentioned are matters of record."

The article offends the burocracy because it tells some unpalatable facts about Detroit's failure to rise to the demands of all-out war and suggests that indifference and factional fighting are at the root of the trouble. The government, with complete control over all phases of the national life, has done nothing to resolve the problems which in Detroit are impeding production.

The administration must bear a large share of responsibility for the conditions that are portrayed. The class struggle got off to a running start in the sitdown strikes of 1937, which ran a violent course without a finger being lifted in hindrance by the New Deal governor, Frank Murphy, who subsequently was rewarded with a place in the Supreme court. Now that the whirlwind is being reaped, the burocracy takes characteristic refuge by trying to suppress the facts. Life's story is a severe condemnation of labor conditions in Detroit, and all over Michigan, where the New Deal permitted undeclared civil wars to rage, but Life did not create these conditions, nor can it be held responsible for them.

AUG 18 1942

The only kind of news that the administration wants to reach the public is the goody-goody sort. The policy is deliberately intended to stultify the press, but a thousand affirmations that all's right with the world are not going to correct the basic defects that Life points out, nor will all the burocrats in Washington if they are set to work tearing out the pages of the offending article.

The disciplinary action against Life must be taken in connection with all of the other efforts to dominate the press, among them the flagrant and continuing attack with the purpose of destroying the Associated Press. In this attack, for the first time in history, the FBI was used for a political purpose when its agents were sent into newspaper offices as if to coerce independent editors. Life and its allied publications may have felt that their position as periodicals made it possible for them to view these developments with detachment, but the facts of life have now been forcibly brought home.

In the last 20 years there has been a steady upsurge all over the world of men who think themselves skilled in the arts of mastery. The symptoms of the authoritarian spirit are not always at once apparent, but they soon become so. The restraints to which people voluntarily submit in wartime offer additional opportunities of exploitation by the unscrupulous for their own ends. Even if the process is not conscious, the tendency is to limit rights of freedom and property. In enlightened lands like Britain, Canada, and other British dominions, we have seen these rights extinguished to an extent hitherto unimaginable.

AUG 18 1942

In this country there have been men in high places who by their own words have shown that they are not disinclined to abuse the trust which, in time of war, must be reposed in the government. If the rights of American free men are to be destroyed, the first step will be to destroy the freedom of the press. The boast of an administration spokesman has already been heard that the government would yet exercise control of the press as fully as it now exercises control of steel and oil. For these reasons the arbitrary treatment of Life cannot be viewed with too much alarm by those who hope to preserve freedom in America.

56k-1942

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib

June 3, 1942

# uthern Girls In Washington Must Call Negroes "Mister"

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Southern girls, many of whom are from the Carolinas, now find that they must address Negro co-workers as "Mr," if males, and "Mrs" and "Miss" if females.

This was revealed today when a girl from the Carolinas, employed in the Library of Congress, received a notice from Herman H. Hinkle, director of the Processing department, as the cataloging and filing department of Library is known, telling her that the custom of addressing Negroes by their surnames was no longer permitted.

Practically one-fourth of the employes of the Library are Negroes and Negro employes as well as other Negroes dine in the great Library cafeteria, which is on the top floor of the main building, along with whites. This is a custom that has been in practice for several years and since social equality is now gaining a strong foothold in all governmental departments and agencies in Washington under the New Deal, this new order is the first that has been promulgated by which Negroes can not be addressed by their surname.

It reads as follows:

"To the Staff of the Accessions Division:

"It gives me sincere satisfaction to be informed that since March 11, members of the Assessions Division staff have cooperated in observing the normal formalities of business address.

"The altercations engaged in by certain members of the staff on March 11 are well known to all members of the division. They appear to have been settled on a personal basis to the satisfaction of all parties concerned without the necessity of any direct administrative action. It is my wish that no further occasions of this kind will arise in this department, and to this end I make the following statement:

"The long standing custom of some members of the staff of addressing Negro men employes by their surnames only is a discourtesy which violates the spirit of General Order 1052, declaring the opposition of the Library administration to discrimination against any employe, regardless of race, creed, or national origin. The use of the surname as a form of address is an informality commonly practiced between men and in itself obviously harmless. Where the practice is followed, however. as a mark of racial discrimination, it should not and will not be condoned.

"To each of the parties concerned in the present instance, I extend my most cordial thanks for your full cooperation.

"HERMAN H. HINKLE,
"Director of the Processing Dept."

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Atlanta, Ga., Journal

June 7, 1942

# 'RACE' FIGI OF TALMAD E DRAWS PRAISE

## Executive Committee Commends 'Manhood' In Resolution Here

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Governor Talmadge was sustained by the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee Saturday in opposing coeducation of whites and Negroes, and administration leaders indicated he would make racial equality a principal issue in a campaign for re-election.

The committee unanimously adopted a resolution commending "the masterful manner" in which Talmadge handled state finances, and added:

*July 4 has been set as the closing date for entries in the state primary according to announcement by the Democratic State Executive Committee. For details see Page 4A.*

"Whereas, the constitution of Georgia prohibits the coeducation of races in the schools of this state, and,

"Whereas, When Governor Talmadge discovered that subtle efforts were being made to break down this great constitutional safeguard he took prompt and efficient action to nip it in the bud, and

**Action Commended**

"Whereas, he has been bitterly assailed, especially by interests from without the state, for his manhood and courage in thus upholding the sacred traditions of this state and the constitution he swore to defend,

"Now therefore, be it resolved that we commend him for his prompt and efficient action in this matter and for the manhood and fearlessness with which he faced this issue and dealt with it."

Talmadge, who has accepted an invitation to address a rally at Moultrie July 4—and presumably announce his candidacy—spoke briefly to the committee but avoided commitment on his plans.

Bryan Castelow, of Cuthbert, former congressman, keynoted the committee's endorsement of Talmadge with praise of Talmadge's fiscal management and a declaration that Georgia today faces a challenge of its state rights, as it did in the War Between the States.

"If the issue being made for us across state lines doesn't get a rise out of Georgia people," he declared, "I'll know the spirit of the Old South has gone to join that angel band." Then he continued:

"There's an element in the Northern states which ever since Lee's surrender at Appomattox has been trying to wipe out the color line. It's been trying to get racial equality. It's happening in Ohio—in the state of Jim Cox, the head of The Atlanta Journal. It's happened in the state where Dean Cocking came from. I commend Governor Talmadge for what he did. If he hadn't done it, he wouldn't have been fit to be Governor. Cocking should not only have been kicked out of Georgia, but out of Dixie."

**Charges Denied**

(Dean Walter Cocking of the University of Georgia School of Education was dismissed last summer after Talmadge charged—and Cocking denied—that the educator had advocated racial coeducation.)

J. O. Wall, of Eatonton, who told the committee he had been a farmer all his life, also commended Talmadge. Declaring he had often worked 100 Negroes on his land, Wall shouted:

"I like Negroes. I like 'em in their place. And their place is in the cotton field, hoeing and chopping cotton."

Wall challenged what he described as "Yankee influence" in Georgia colleges and said: "In a certain college there are 85 teachers today and 80 per cent of them are Yankees—and 80 per cent are advocating racial equality."

Saying Talmadge supporters would campaign on the issue, Wall shouted:

"In my section you're either for Talmadge or against him. And if you say you're gonna vote against him, we'll ask you whether you're for racial equality, and I can tell you you'll have a fight on your hands."

T. Hicks Fort, of Columbus, describing Talmadge as "one of the soundest, sanest, most courageous and most efficient governors in the history of Georgia," castigated the newspapers for criticism of Talmadge.

"There is enough and has been enough taking place in Georgia in the previous administration," he said, "to give them sufficient to comment upon and help to rectify. They ought to lay off Gene Talmadge. They are doing the state a great disservice; they are like wolves in sheep's clothing when they charge him with playing politics. They are playing the lowest, most despicable politics when they try to damn him."

Fort attacked the newly formed Student Political League, which he said was "doing an ungrateful thing after Gene Talmadge made the University System what it is and helped the teachers," adding:

"They follow the lead of sure-enough furriners in trying to damn him and tear him down. They are caught in their own enthusiasm and misled by the press."

Charles Redwine, president of the state senate and long a Talmadge adherent, told the committee "the people of Georgia either love the governor or hate him—and about 75 per cent love him and are going to elect him governor."

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# Protect Minority, Willkie Pleads

JUN 24 1942

New York World Telegram

Recognition of the rights of minorities has been part of the evolution of America and is part of its present strength, Wendell L. Willkie says in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Development of intolerance and oppression will weaken our fighting strength, he warns.

"Today we are living once more in a period that is psychologically susceptible to witch-hanging and mob-baiting," he writes. "And each of us, if not alert, may find himself the unconscious carrier of the germ that will destroy our freedom."

"Minorities are rich assets of democracy, assets which no totalitarian government can afford. Dictatorships must, of necessity, fear and suppress them."

JUN 24 1942

New York N.Y.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# A PHILIP RANDOLPH — OUR NEW LEADER

The lack of dynamic, practical and uncompromising leadership pressing forever onward the legitimate demands of the masses, has been the greatest handicap to the solution of the Negro problem. Although every major national crisis in the past has brought forth some kind of a Negro leadership, that leadership, however, has been of the wrong kind—the kind that could either be bribed into compromise or silenced by threats.

JUL 11 1942

For awhile it appeared that the burden of promoting the just cause of the Negro would have to be borne by enlightened, sympathetic whites of the moral and intellectual stature of Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Buck and Mr. Willkie. The Negroes who, though devoid of the requisite qualifications, would have catapulted themselves into leadership were dissuaded from such step by the very militancy of the new generation of Negroes who brook no compromise. They were forced to recoil into their shells.

Times and circumstances create great men; men who have courage, determination and a self-sacrificial spirit to carry on their work at the risk of forfeiting their own personal freedom. For the first time in our history, the Negro has found a clear-visioned, practical yet fearless leader: A. Philip Randolph.

JUL 11 1942

It was he who initiated the "March On Washington" that resulted in the issuance of the President's Executive Order forbidding racial discrimination in the defense industries, and creating the Fair Employment Practice committee. It is he who is organizing the masses on a scale unparalleled since the collapse of the Garvey movement. It is he who has come forward with a program and the means to achieve it. He says:

"The main and basic responsibility for effecting the solution of the Negro problem rests upon Negroes themselves. We believe that Negroes should supply the money and pay the price, make the sacrifices and endure the suffering to break down the barriers to a realization of full citizenship rights in America. The March On Washington movement believes in racial equality, and we propose to fight for it with all our might. It rejects the doctrine of racial supremacy of Adolf Hitler in Germany and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia.

"We believe in the technique and method of mass action as an expression of Negro power to batter down all forms of racial segregations and discriminations. We are opposed to any movement or propaganda against white people and any movement or propaganda of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, or anti-foreignism or anti-labor. The basic principle of the March On Washington movement is democratic. It believes wholeheartedly in the cause of the United Nations and seeks to aid in achieving victory of the armed forces of the United Nations over the Axis powers."

This is the type of leadership that all of us should endorse, and must endorse if we hope to achieve our goal in this world and take our rightful place in this democracy.

JUL 1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

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## COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

THOSE who remember the bitter fights led by the National Negro Congress, the International Labor Defense, the New York Daily Worker and other Communist-supported organizations in behalf of the Scottsboro boys, the share-croppers, the WPAers and Home Reliefers—the ignorant, disfranchised and oppressed peoples of this country—during the depression days must be mystified at the present attitude of the Communist Party and its supporters.

Since Russia entered the war on the side of the Allies, they have taken the position that winning the war, and opening a second European front to help the Russians beat Germany are the paramount issues and the discussion of any domestic issues at this time is disrupting to the war unity so necessary to victory.

Instead of leading the fight against discrimination and jim-crowism of the Negro, Ben Davis jr., of the Daily Worker and Dr. Max Yergan of the National Negro Congress and others of kindred thought are now political bedfellows with the white South and its leaders who insist that now's the time to keep silent on these issues.

The National Negro Congresss instead of trying to aid the March On Wahsington Committe in its protest mass meeting at Madison Square Garden spent several hundred dollars advertising in the Negro press in what was construed by many as [illegible] attempt to sabotage this meeting. Th[illegible] intimated that this demand for full and equal participation in the war effort on the part of the of the Negro was hampering the war effort warned:

> **"Those who would use selfishly the just demands of the Negro people to obstruct America's war program are not friends of the Negro. They work for Hitler."**

And in The Sunday Worker of June 14, Ben Davis used two full columns in an open letter to A. Philip Randolph to explain why The Worker could not give publicity to the Madison Square Garden mass meeting. The burden of his argument was the same as that of Westbrook Pegler—that agitation for democracy at home at this time is hampering the war effort—but Pegler was more candid and terse than our Communist friends.

It's a strange sight to see known Communists who led a wave of strikes under the banner of the CIO, prior to June 1941, and who have been the severest critics of American democracy, now prate about their patriotism and love American institutions, including race prejudice as practiced in this country.

The Negro can less afford to keep silent at this time than at any time in his history. For the record shows that we only get what we are willing to fight and die for. At the same time we are fighting to repel an invading foe, we must insist that our neighbors here at home realize and recognize us as and give us all the rights and privileges of Americans too.

JUN 27 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

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## REP. RANKIN OF MISSISSIPPI

Irked by the campaign to abolish poll tax in southern states, Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi accused the publishers of PM of promoting a drive for a Negro march on Washington. Unless too high an estimate is placed upon his intelligence, Representative Rankin has purposely misrepresented the facts. There is no plan that we know for a march on the nation's capital. The "March On Washington" is the name of a committee which is sponsoring mass meetings in various major cities for the purpose of rallying the Negro people to the cause of American democracy—a cause that is imperiled no less by Fascists abroad than by men of Rankin's ilk at home.

The prospect of a march on Washington, though a hallucination, is not what is disturbing Representative Rankin's conscience, if he has one. What really agitates him to the point of foaming at the mouth, is the momentum the campaign to outlaw poll tax has gained in recent weeks. He is concerned because he knows well what the political consequences would be if an anti-poll tax law should be passed by Congress. He knows that he would probably be among the southerners whose seats in Congress would be affected by this law. He is not deluding anybody with his ranting about national unity. If he were concerned about national unity, he would try to mitigate the economic and social abuses committed against the Negroes of his own state, and remove the thick veil of ignorance and prejudice that covers the faces of the white Mississippians.

The sooner men like Rankin are removed from Congress or from the civilized world for that matter, the better it will be for humanity and democratic civilization.

JUL 4 1942

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
November 19, 1942

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## Speaks Not for Greenville

The News and Courier, October 31, printed, from a pamphlet issued in 1939 by the census bureau (Harry L. Hopkins being secretary of commerce), instructions to physicians, in case of birth of a child one of whose parents was white and the other negro, to enter the record "white". "The information", the pamphlet reads, "shows the race or the color of the child and is used in computing birth rates by color and race."

November 11 came a letter from J. C. Capt, director of census, saying in substance that the expression in the pamphlet did not mean what it said and that the child, when one of the parents is a negro is classified by the census as negro. This had been the custom of the bureau more than twenty years, the director said. (The pamphlet was issued in 1939.) The News and Courier received the director's explanation, despite its want of good manners in expression, with satisfaction and relief and said that public service had been done by it.

November 15, The News and Courier printed a letter from Julian Mitchell saying that the construction put by The News and Courier on the registration of the birth of a child as set forth in the instructions issued by the department, "was exactly in accord with the construction placed thereon by one of the large hospitals at the North, who instructed its employe charged with the registration of births, to enter such child as white and answered her protest by referring to the regulations issued by Mr. Harry Hopkins as secretary of commerce in 1939".

Now comes The Greenville News quoting, with lip-smacking glee, Director Capt's charge that The News and Courier has made "a direct misstatement of fact".

The Greenville News, if it does not know that Julian Mitchell is a responsible man, can find out who he is by inquiring in Main street, Greenville. This newspaper makes plain disapproval of The News and Courier's action in forcing an explanation from the director of the census. Its editorial is reprinted in The News and Courier as a specimen of the flippancy with which it can treat a subject of this kind, and from which might be drawn the inference that the practice of the Northern hospital mentioned in Mr. Mitchell's letter would excite no comment or opposition from it were a hospital in Greenville, construing the instructions of the census bureau in 1939 to mean what the words say, to order its employe to act accordingly.

It is not the point of view of the people of Greenville.

56-k-1942

Charleston S C News & Courier
November 16, 1942

## The Man With His Head Up

In a temperate, balanced and just discussion by the writer of "Topics of The Times", in The New York Times, the progress of the negroes in the United States is discussed. The essence of it is that, while the negroes have not nearly arrived at the economic level of the white Americans, their advances have been great and they are going on. The mortality rate of negroes is still large, compared with that of the whites ,but "in half a century it has been cut in two". In 1865 one in twenty negroes could read; now only two in twenty cannot read.

Whatever progress the negroes have made has been caused by association with the white race. (it has not been recorded in Africa or in the West Indies), and 8,500,000 of 13,000,000 negroes live in the Southern states. Until migration on large scale began twenty-odd years ago, the proportion of American negroes in the South was much larger than it is now. The News and Courier does not expect Northern agitators for "racial equality" to acknowledge the facts.

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The article in The Times, quoting from The Survey Graphic, mentions that four of ten negroes earn less than $1,000 a year, that in the rural South only one in ten earns $1,000 a year or more. It does not mention that a negro family in Harlem must pay $25, perhaps $40, a month for a home, while in the South a sharecropper or tenant has the cabin free of rent and the negro family in the village pays $4 to $6 a month at most. New York's way of reckoning is limited to dollars; New York is blind to the truth that a dollar stretches four or five times as much in the rural South than when it is spent for a fifth-story apartment. Further, it is blind to the truth that a two-room cabin, though cracks in its weather-boarding may sometimes let in too much light and air, has a plot of ground, a vegetable garden, appurtenant which a fifth-story city apartment has not. (Too many sharecroppers and tenants do not plant and cultivate the "garden spot".)

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Separated from "Topic of the Times's" article by a column rule is an editorial about "New York's Job Problem", saying that, "in New York City, the greatest industrial city in the nation, are large unemployment, idle factories and idle machines, while many of its small businesses face the threat of extinction. . . . A considerable number of the 22,500 small plants in this city face great difficulties".

In the jammed city the high rents must be paid; the freight charges on the food and raw materials must be paid; were the white worker or the negro not paid three times as many dollars as the rural worker in the South receives he would starve or freeze, and that he is so paid it accounts for the difference that the farmer and the "middleman" receive for a bushel of sweet potatoes or a crate of tomatoes.

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These negroes who live in the rural South and are paid less than $1,000 a year are not like the idle and the unemployed in New York. If they be able-bodied they are not idle; they are not unemployed. They are not on relief rolls. They are not hungry. They are not beggars.

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Governor Jefferies of South Carolina is trying to prevent the soliciting of laborers to leave South Carolina. The News and Courier does not approve that policy, unless the solicitation be that laborers breach contracts, but it remarks that no prohibitory license fees are needed to prevent solicitation of laborers to leave New York. New York's idlers would be the last to separate from its "American standard of living". They must have that "standard of living" though they sit on their haunches with tongues out and beg government for it.

They have contempt and loathing for the rural workers, the "hicks", in the South. They denounce the plight of the sharecropper, they denounce the white employer for not doubling or trebling his wages. (There are no millionaire farmers.) This scorn, this contempt, this loathing, is planted and fertilized in them by New York's "intellectuals", by some of its great newspapers.

The Southern sharecropper, the rural white or negro family in the South, is not worrying about New York's idlers. He is not a beggar. He can hold his head up. He has self-respect. He has a right to it.

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## EMPHASIZING OUR GRIEVANCES

MANY WHITE PERSONS, unfamiliar with the problems of the Negro in this country, would get the impression from reading Negro newspapers that the discriminations, segregation and other ills suffered by our race are over-emphasized. Lest some of our Negro readers feel the same way, we are quoting herewith from a letter sent Chairman Edward J, Flynn of the Democratic National Committee by Gessner T, McCorvey, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Alabama.

The letter, insisting upon the maintenance of "white supremacy in the South," and protesting the activities of President and Mrs, Roosevelt said:

Nov 28, 1942

"We are going to maintain white supremacy in the South and there is just no rhyme or reason in the federal government, especially during a Democratic Administration, taking such action as the federal government has recently been taking in connection with government contracts in our section of the country. . . .

"We will not stand for anything even remotely resembling social equality and such a thing as having the white girls and white boys of our section working side by side with Negroes in factories or elsewhere, in filling government contracts, or any contracts."

New York Age
N.Y.

In this confidential communication the Alabama politician expresses the opinion of most southern white people, and of many other white people living in other parts of the country. They would rather lose the war than accord to the Negro the full equality of citizenship which is theirs by all the rules of fair play and justice in a democratic form of government and which was earned by centuries of toil in the building of this country and on thhe battlefields of all our wars in defending their native land.

The South is alarmed because President handling war contracts because of race, color or creed, is being enforced in some parts of the country and an effort is being made to enforce the order in the South. This alarm is expressed in an increase in lynchings and other methods of intimidation. Mr. McCorvey and others who think like him, would like to have the federal government become a part of a policy of jim-crowism, discrimination and pay differentials which would make our claims of democracy a stock joke with other nations of the world.

The South would like to have the Negro Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 which prevents discrimination in those plants acquiesce to a double-standard of democracy and would like to keep the whole thing quiet. But the Negro newspapers feel that by keeping the public informed on such matters they are helping to force the government to live up to our constitution, and by so doing they are rendering a public service.

New York Age
N.Y.

Only so long as the Negro Press is able t speak out against the injustice of the South's position in regard to the Negro will there be hope for eventual democracy for us all. When the Press is muzzled, and particularly the Negro Press, democracy will cease to exist for any of us.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

## OUR SOCIAL STATUS

Nov. 28, 1942

56K

In the hectic flurry of joining the military forces of the nation and buying War Bonds and Stamps with patriotic fervor, Colored Americans are pausing here and there to inquire into their status after the war has ended and the peace has been declared.

One of the most pertinent queries posed by the darker patriots is: "Where will we fit in the economic structure of the nation after the conflict?"

It is well agreed by leading economists that the Government is going to hold a strong hand in the private business of the country for years and years to come. Many predict that a socialistic system of some form is bound to come. Colored Americans are now peering into the future and exhibiting remarkable foresight and rare intelligence. It would no doubt clear up all conflicting opinions and explode many existing vagaries if the colored people presented a clear-cut, comprehensive manifesto at an early date. The Government and the American people would be benefitted by having a realistic picture of our present status and our future desires and ambitions.

If the submerged minority—the darker people of the United States—are to share equitably and justly in the benefits of the peace that will inevitably come, then it follows just as light follows the darkness, that the social status of the Colored American must be changed.

Already alert and ferret-minded whites are sharp enough to inquire whether or not the colored people, in their clamor for war jobs and parity in the Armed Forces, are not also seeking social equality.

It dawns upon those who formerly asserted that the Colored American is only seeking economic and political equality, that there can never be any such realization until the social status has been changed and fixed.

The industrial structure of this nation has been so welded that the role of the black man is doomed to that of a laborer or a menial unless his social status is changed. Big Business in this country continues to be conducted, to a large degree, in the banquet halls, on the golf courses and in the private homes of the financial overlords. If our people are to remain not only as consumers, but also as producers, then the charmed circle must be broken.

White America has systematically barred black people from securing representative positions in consonance with their buying power, because these positions would entail social intermingling of the races. That must be changed if the Government intends to function as a Democracy.

If turban-headed Hindus, swarthy Brazilians, Japanese diplomats, Italian courtiers and German phlegmatists are to be treated as social equals and be permitted to sit "inside the circle," after the peace has been won, we can't be shut out. If this happens, then we will be both damned and doomed without recourse.

Your country is selling bonds. We are buying them to the utmost of our ability. These bonds must be repaid by the taxes of oncoming generations. The Government, with its hand in business, will see that these taxes are paid. The Government, knowing that the "power to tax is the power to destroy" is encompassed with the duty of changing our status.

We are not concerned with intermarriage. People should marry whom they please. But we are concerned with the color bar which deprives us of an opportunity to get out of the labor ghettoes. The manifesto that we shall sooner or later present to the Nation, should and must contain a provision dealing, without deceit or subterfuge, with the social status of the darker people.

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Nation
New York, N. Y.

Nov. 28, 1942

56K

THE *SURVEY GRAPHIC'S* SPECIAL NUMBER ON "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy" contains many excellent articles, including several on the status of Negroes in the African colonies, and of these none is more timely than a portrait of Felix Eboue, Negro governor of the Chad region, who has kept millions of natives on the side of the Fighting French. A copy of it should be laid on Cordell Hull's desk. Eboue is a great fighter and a statesman of vision; he strikes us as a far more desirable ally than some who have recently been adopted by the United States. As a matter of fact the *Survey Graphic's* issue as a whole should have the widest possible reading, for it presents an extremely interesting and lively analysis of one of the pressing problems of our time.

Nov. 28, 1942

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## PLAYING BOTH ENDS TO THE MIDDLE

Nov. 28, 1942

Informer

56K

The Congressional Record (Nov. 5, 1942) carried at Hon. Sam Hobbs' (Alabama) recommendation a long editorial by columnist Paul Mallon. The editorial does a perfect job of being on all sides as well as right in the middle of proposed legislation on poll tax and lynching. Beginning with the false assumption that no one ever expects an anti-lynch bill to pass; he admits that there is a Negro problem. The problem is due, it is said, purely to the fact that the Negro has not satisfied social, economic and educational requirements. The Negro must earn by his personal attainments the positions to which he is politically and legally entitled. This is double talk if ever there was such a thing. As would be expected in a treatise of this type, the Reconstruction Period and the attendant political advantages which were offered the Negro are cited as proof that the Negro is not ready for his rightful heritage.

Now on the other end is the argument that Negroes should be given more schools and better teachers in order that children may advance themselves and pay their poll taxes. We can hardly believe that the sound reasoning that prompted the writer to point to inequalities in school facilities proceeded from the same brain that argues that the Negro could demand jobs to which he is legally entitled were he qualified. It is widely known that in many areas of the country qualifications are not even investigated when one's racial identity is known. Many Negroes who are familiar with this unfortunate situation make it a point to indicate their racial identity before wasting money and time for interviews.

Nov. 28, 1942

### Same Vicious Circle

The familiar circle in which the Negro has been bandied about for lo these many years is the old gag of not hiring Negroes because they are not prepared, not preparing them because there is no demand, and it's seldom stated counterpart; not demanding them because they are Negroes.

Many Negroes and whites may be gullible enough to sanction the studied argument which Mr. Mallon's editorial presents, on the score that he argues for an improvement of educational facilities for Negroes. The Informer has thrown its full strength behind the movement to get equal educational facilities for Negroes, but realizes that one must be extremely mindful of those persons who get on all ends of questions which affect the welfare of the Negro. Persons who play both ends to the mddle not only tend to play out, but fail to get their several axes ground well enough to get them in shape for actual cutting.

Informer

56k-1942

# Poll Taxers Threaten Administration

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.
Nov. 17, 1942

### By Rob F. Hall

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 11.—In a brazen effort to blackmail the Roosevelt administration and the national committee of the Democratic Party the anti-Roosevelt faction which controls the Democratic

**Exclusive**

Party machinery in Alabama has just informed National Chairman Edward J. Flynn that it will have no part in raising funds for the party.

In a letter to the national committee, Gessner T. McCorvey, Alabama state chairman, declared that the party leaders in Alabama considered it "utterly impossible to raise any substantial sum" in Alabama because of the administration's "handling of the Negro situation." This includes Roosevelt's executive order No. 8802 and the insistence of government war agencies, including the Army and Navy, that war contractors hire, train and promote Negroes without discrimination.

**"We will not stand for anything even remotely resembling social equality and such a thing as having the white boys and girls of our section working side by side with Negroes in filling government contracts or any contracts is unthinkable and unworkable," he said. "As you know, printed on our ballots is the emblem of our party in Alabama with the words 'White Supremacy' as our motto. We simply have to maintain white supremacy in the South."**

"President Roosevelt and his wife have done more toward upsetting and disturbing the friendly relations heretofore existing between the white people and the Colored people of the South than all of the other Presidents and their wives who have occupied the White House during the time I have been old enough to take notice of such matters," McCorvey said.

### POLL TAXERS

An additional reason for refusing funds to the national party, McCorvey said, is the support given by the administration to the move to abolish the poll tax. Defending the poll tax, he said it merely bars the "thriftless, shiftless, worthless type of people" and results in Alabama having "a more intelligent electorate than exists in some states where all kinds of rabble are permitted to vote without question."

The significance of the McCorvey letter can be readily seen in the light of a speech made by Congressman Sam Hobbs at Jacksonville, Alabama, last night. He called for the preservation of states' rights as the "pearl of great price" and declared that such administration-sponsored measures as federalization of social security, the soldiers' vote bill, the anti-poll tax bill, constituted "the blackest page in legislative history." He called for an offensive, "in the political field" against such legislation.

Under the leadership of Governor Dixon, the anti-Roosevelt faction is launching a new offensive throughout the South to disrupt the administration's war program.

The Southern people and their organizations, especially the trade unions, must rally to the support of the war program of the commander-in-chief and must repudiate the back-stabbing tactics of the Dixonites.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Mrs. Luce Raps Prejudice And Racial Hatred

## Says Cooperation Is Vital Keynote To Total Victory

56K

Nov. 22, 1942

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Mrs. Clara Booth Luce, Connecticut congresswoman-elect and wife of the publisher of Luce publications, joined the increasing ranks of whites who are demanding now that the colored peoples of the world, including those at home, be given immediate assurances that "they are not fighting for the white man's supremacy anywhere." She was one of the long list of distinguished speakers before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems.

Citing racial cooperation as "the keynote of our resistance, as it must be the arch of our victory," Mrs. Luce urged her hearers to further this spirit both at home and abroad "with our loyal colored citizens and allies of different races." She judged that in this way "we will feel better, fight better and have a far better chance to endure."

### FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Mrs. Luce reviewed the resistance to fascism of the Chinese, the Ethiopians, the Indians, Africans and Filipinos. She emphasized that it was the Ethiopians who first undertook the fight against fascism. She answered her question as to what these colored peoples are fighting for. They want to believe, she said, that the white races are waging the war for freedom fo rall, on the "noble proposition that all men are created free and equal."

"If we don't believe it," she added, "if any of us has any sly reservations in his mind on the subjects of racial subjugation, of the white man's supremacy, after this war is over, he is due for an even nastier shock than any that his enemies have to date given him Therefore, I think that it is quite proper, and quite safe today for us in this forum, to ask ourselves honestly and fearlessly: 'Are we Americans really waging a war for the freedom of all men regardless of color?' "

Mrs. Luce expressed awareness that many whites in the United States "have not courageously faced the same issue here at home. We are still guilty of practicing some of the same hard discriminations and perpetuating some of the same cruel oppressions against our own colored citizens while we condemn our axis enemies."

### RAPS DISCRIMINATION

She pointed to the Sikeston lynching "before the smoke of Pearl Harbor had cleared away," the discrimination Negro soldiers meet here and abroad, segregation, job denial, assault and the assorted forms of oppression. She even offered statistics to back up her remarks. She dwelt at length on discrimination in war work.

"Every colored worker barred from the factory will in the end, cost the life of some American soldier," she declared. "I repeat, when we discriminate against colored workers in our war effort. in the end we simply discriminate against white soldiers. For the lack of that extra tommy gun or bullet, which some colored workers might have made, your son may tomorrow be lying dead in a nameless grave, from which he will never rise, though he fought well and valiantly in the war for democracy. It is in this tragic way that the chickens of racial prejudice will come home to roost....or rather the vultures of prejudice which are even now picking white the bones of our white sons on the battlefield."

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# Negroes to Air Views on Bias

P.M. Daily
N.Y., N.Y.
Nov. 17, 1942

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A nationwide drive to tell the white people of the country what the 13,000,000 Negroes think about discrimination against them will be launched next week by the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

The Sorority, composed of Negro women, is urging its 5000 members in 46 States to conduct an intensive campaign all next week to get their story across. Norma Boyd, of Washington, is national chairman of the drive.

Using the slogan "Listen America," the message the Negro women will try to get across is this:

"We still believe that America is fair-minded. We believe that if America knew how Negroes felt, it would treat them fairly, too. We feel that their story has not been told in full to white America.

"Listen, America! To date we still are losing the war. American Negroes want to win this war, perhaps, more than any other minority group, for we have no other home. We cannot go 'back to the old country,' because for us there is no 'old country' to which we can go. America is our home. We know no other.

"Listen, America! We are not being allowed to put into this war the skills that we have that this Nation needs. We still are being discriminated against in war industries.

"Listen, America! We can fight better in an American army—not a Negro army. We can die with better grace and higher morale in an American army.

"Listen, America! We want to go into an American navy, not a Negro navy.

"Listen, America! We want to go into the American WAVES, not be excluded. We want to go into the American WAACS, not Negro WAACS.

"Listen, America! We want the four freedoms right here in America; then we will have the heart to fight for the four freedoms for the Poles, the Czechs, and the Slovenes.

"Listen, America! We want equality of opportunity. We want what every American wants—no more, no less—only this is democracy.

"Listen, America! We want decent homes.

"Listen, America! We don't want to be lynched, and segregated.

"Listen, America! We are tired of exploitation and disfranchisement, and inferior schools and being politically lynched.

"Listen, America! We are tired of exploitalets intended to make us feel better. They don't. What we want is action, in every Federal department. This, and this alone, will make democracy work at home for all Americans.

"Listen, America! We want representation on all policy-making boards and commissions.

"America, how would you feel if you were in our place?"

56K

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# 'FATHER' RIKER SAYS WAR CHANGED VIEWS

DEC. 11, 1942

## Defendant at Sedition Trial Regrets Some Earlier Writings

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10—"Father" William E. Riker, head of the Holy City religio-economic colony in the Santa Cruz Mountains, voiced regret at his sedition trial today for the language he had used in some of his writings on "race purity." This country's entry into the war altered some of his ideas, he told Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure and a jury of six men and six women.

The 68-year-old defendant testified that he wrote "The White Race Is Supreme," because he was "irritated" at Fathe Divine. The book was banned from the mails some months ago.

DEC. 11, 1942

"Huey Long thought I had the grandest ideas he ever heard and wanted me to come to Louisiana, but I never did," he asserted.

"Father" Riker declared that his patriotism was shown by 2,300 placards he had printed months ago, reading: "We Are Convinced: to Hell With Hitler."

[illegible] Ala. Age-Herald
November 11, 1942

# STATE DEMOCRATS RAP PARTY'S RACIAL POLICY

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 10—(AP)—Federal handling "of the Negro situation in the South" has made it impossible for the Democratic party to raise any substantial sum in Alabama, Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, wrote national party officials Tuesday.

McCorvey's letter, written to E. Ray Scott, of the treasurer's office of the Democratic National Committee, also was sent to Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn.

McCorvey, in releasing the letter for publication, said he did not desire to "stir up trouble," but he felt it his duty to inform the party leaders of sentiment in this section.

The letter was written, he said, in response to an appeal from the national committee for organization of a fund raising campaign.

The state chairman said he had talked with numerous party leaders in this state and that "I was met with the statement that it would be utterly impossible to raise any substantial sum from Alabama Democrats until we first had some definite assurance . . . that our party was going to turn over a new leaf in so far as the handling of the Negro situation in the South was concerned."

McCorvey said he was convinced any fund raising campaign was futile until "those in authority at national headquarters stop trying to work out a social revolution during war times."

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"The Negroes are our problem and we care for them in a way that they are not cared for in any other section of the country," the letter stated.

"However, we will not stand for anything even remotely resembling social equality and such a thing as having the white girls and white boys of our section working side by side with Negroes in factories or elsewhere in filling government contracts or any contracts is just unthinkable and unworkable."

McCorvey added:

"President Roosevelt and his wife have done more towards upsetting and disturbing the friendly relations heretofore existing between the white people and the colored people of the South than all of the other presidents and their wives who have occupied the White House during the time I have been old enough to take notice of such matters."

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Gadsden Ala., Times
November 3, 1942

# *Race Interference Deplored By Negroes*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3. (AP)—A group of Demopolis, Ala., Negroes deplored today "outside interference by people of any color who do not or will not understand the spirit of respect and mutual helpfulness" between white and Negro residents of the Alabama Black Belt.

The position was taken in a resolution adopted at a Negro mass meeting held recently to celebrate over-subscription of their quota in the state war chest campaign. Governor Dixon's office disclosed the resolution yesterday in a letter from the Demopolis Chamber of Commerce.

White and Negro workers were called on in the resolution to "cease this sabotage" of striking in war industries.

Appreciation was expressed for "the privilege of being able to carry our share of the burden in this (war chest campaign) and other all-out war efforts." The group said it considered "it a distinct honor to have been given this obligation" and added:

"* * * We are grateful for the fine spirit of mutual respect and mutual confidence which exists now, and has existed for so many years in this part of the Southland between the white and colored races."

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 5, 1942

# Pursuit Of Democracy

### BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

**MISS McKENZIE BELIEVES SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT SUCH SOUTHERN LIBERALS AS JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, JONATHAN DANIELS**

SOMETHING ought to be done about these venomous little pieces that are emanating from the pens of southern white liberals such as John Temple Graves and Jonathan Daniels. Both have been passing as friends of the black man. Their word supposedly was due for extra weight, since in spite of growing up in the atmosphere of traditional southern racial attitudes, they had "got religion" and could rally converts to our side more skillfully. Recent-cently, they have taken to devoting entire literary efforts, instead of mere humorous references, to their opinions about the Negro in the South.

Miss McKenzie

**NO HOPE SEEN**

MR. Graves has a frank and unadorned article in the Autumn number of the **Virginia Quarterly Review.** In it he says, "A fact as sure as science is that the white majorities of the South are unwavering and total in their determination not to have race segregation abolished....but it does not preclude a constant improvement in the Negro's side of Jim Crow." Mr. Daniels, a Southern editor who is now Assistant Director of OCD, talks about "New Patterns for Old" in the November issue of Survey Graphic in a commentary on the newly rich in the wartime South. For example, "In the situation the Negroes and their friends seemed to talk with the most logic. But old prejudice seemed to exert the most power....Not many Southerners see hope for the future in present difficulties. The years behind look better to them....Perhaps the South should divide what it does possess in absolute equality. That is easier to propose when there is enough to go around....Some Negro leaders irritate me to anger, when in the 'Double V' language of two victories or none, they discuss conditions precedent upon which full Negro participation for America in this war depends." There is a great deal of this sort of thing in Mr. Daniels' self-conscious style which contains very little idiomatic English and might have to be read twice for clarity, except by poor saps like me already familiar with it by mistakenly having followed him in The Nation.

**AN INCAUTIOUS EXPOSE**

WHILE, on one hand, speech may be ambiguous, easily colored by a facial expression, the tone of voice, or a gesture, there is nothing as stark, as unalterable, as definite of intent as the written word. It seems that up to now, Mr. Graves, Mr. Daniels and their ilk have been wooing us in an off-the-record, undocumented campaign, in which they have gained reputations as liberals. However, the militancy of Northern Negro leadership on the war aims of the Negro, at last has driven them to an incautious expose of what they truly think of racial patterns in the South. In subscribing to Mark Ethridge's now famous statement that the combined armies of the world could not make the South give up segregation, they do incalculably more harm to racial progress than the wildest ravings of a bigot like Bilbo. Make no mistake about it, these men are neither inexperienced nor unsophisticated writers. The purpose of all this unsought advice is to make it clear in sweetly reasonable words, written by a "friend of the Negro," that it's no use, the framework is set for all time, and we must learn to work peaceably if hopelessly within it for a bigger and better Jim Crow world.

Dec. 5, 1942

**"VIOLENT CIVIL WAR"**

IT is of course worth the shock to find them out. It means that in the North we won't have to alter our strategy out of consideration for this kind of Southern white "liberal" any more than we have been altering it for the poll tax filibuster bloc or the so-called Southern Negro leaders who are their dupes. Men like Graves and Daniels have robbed themselves of a chance at immortality and have done the land they love a great injustice by their refusal to point the way out of racial deadlock. Contrary to what they may honestly believe, racial segregation in the South **will** be eliminated. For proof of the inevitability of such a change, here are three sentences right from Mr. Graves' article, **but,** in a new juxtaposition. "....there is no hope for him (the Negro) unless he gets along with the white men of the South....segregation is an issue which cannot be forced in the South without hate, fear, violence....The 'Negro proble[illegible] different both in nature and [illegible]gree.... Mississippi where [illegible]groes are 49 per cent of the population." In other words, peace depends upon the survival of the slave psychology, and when it fails there will be a violent civil war between two peoples who are almost equal parts of the population. The slave psychology may dwell in immortality in the hearts of white Southerners, but Negroes are fast beating it out of their own breasts. The remaining logical inferences are clear.

**NO TRUST FOR SIMPLE DEMANDS**

OUR "liberals" contend that we should confine ourselves to agitation about training for and employment in war industries. Somehow white men don't trust the Negroes' simple demands for political equality and freedom from discrimination in public places. Lurking behind this must be a sinister design to obtain, not citizenship, but social equality. Yet, any Negro who has worked with white people, in office or factory, will tell you that the first invitation for social mixing has not come from him. If there is any area in our lives in which we have no cause for complaint, it is in our social organization. We have a gift for warm, intimate human relationships, a gaiety and humor in our group life, that leave no room for coveting the awkward and distant ways of white folk.

We must not be deceived by what poses as temperate reason in our Southern white "liberals," nor should we despair of their capitulation to fascism. We recognize that there still are white men in the South who understand the basic issues with increasing vision. It cannot be argued with any force whatever, in spite of the "liberals'" vague allusions on this score, that Negroes are not willing to do their part to win the war. Willing is a weak word; we demand the opportunity. We do not see that our position on domestic problems is inconsistent with winning the war, either first or simultaneously. More and more we can see, however, what things go to make up the ingredients of democracy at home and we can see, as well, that we hold the formula for success in our own hands.

56k-1942
New Republic
New York, N. Y.

# Enemies at Home

**IN SPITE OF FEDERAL INDICTMENTS** for sedition, the publishers of several of the little fascist sheets are still getting out their sabotaging propaganda. John G. Rogers, in The New York Herald Tribune, points out that Court Asher continues to publish X-Ray, in Muncie, Indiana, William Kullgren publishes The Beacon Light at Atascadero, California, and The Broom is still published in San Diego, California, with C. Leon de Aryan among its contributors. De Aryan has retired as publisher since his indictment. Charles B. Hudson's America in Danger still appears in Omaha, Nebraska. Since they have lost their second-class mailing privileges, such periodicals are distributed under first-class postage.

Asher refers to New York as Jew York. Such use of anti-Semitism, as a means of discrediting the United States war effort, is typical of all these magazines. In the September issue of The Cross and the Flag, Gerald L. K. Smith, who has not been indicted, carries a warning to "Christian farmers" and "Christian workers." Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, who has been indicted, sends out a fund-raising appeal which lauds a "Christian seamstress" who has contributed to her defense fund.

Nov. 23, 1942

The New York Herald Tribune also reveals the emergence of a new fascist organization, Yankee Freemen. Propaganda for this outfit, which comes from Seattle, urges the resignation of President Roosevelt, immediate peace with Germany, Italy and Japan and the annulment of lease-lend laws. "Do you know . . . that all 'hate Hitler' propaganda is inspired by the enemies of mankind [Jews and Freemasons]?" asks a Yankee Freemen leaflet.

Three friends of former Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia have obtained a Georgia charter for a new organization called Vigilantes, Inc., a secret society restricted in membership to male whites. The charter was applied for by Public Safety Commissioner Goodwin, John J. Cummings, whom Talmadge appointed to the Georgia Board of Regents, and Fred Derrick, who held a position on Talmadge's staff. The purpose of the Vigilantes, Inc., is described as "purely eleemosynary, patriotic, social and benevolent."

The Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, of New York City, has brought court action against the Shelter Island Oyster Company, of New York, which in writing rejected an applicant for a position on the ground of religion. The applicant, Isidor Rosenstock, was sent to the company by the United States Employment Service. The New York State Penal Code provides penalties for concerns discriminating against applicants for employment on the basis of race, religion or color.

Efforts are being made to unite die-hard members of America First, and of the Christian Front, in a new organization known as the Society for Constitutional Education. This society is characterized as a duplicate of Joseph Kamp's Constitutional Educational League, which has been cited by the Department of Justice as one of the groups acting to sabotage morale in the United States armed forces. Dr. Edward T. Curran, a manufacturer of hair tonic and legal representative of the anti-Semitic Paul Revere Sentinels, Thomas J. Duffy, Queens County distributor of Social Justice, and Mrs. Ida Cooper, friend of Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, were among the people who recently met at 10 Park Avenue, Dr. Curran's home address in New York City, to promote this organization.

The Mount Sterling Gazette and Kentucky Courier, a newspaper edited by W. Hoffman Wood and published at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, by Mrs. Hattie L. Wood and Mrs. E. J. Manning, carries a vast amount of anti-Semitic material, geared to the Nazi propaganda line. A typical editorial is headlined: "Jews Are Running and Ruining This One-Time 'Land of the Free and Home of the Brave'—a Change Must Be Made and That Change Should Come Now."

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Johnson City, Tenn., Press
November 26, 1942

## An Evening Thought

*(Rev. J. B. Woolums)*

The following motto is found in Woodland Christian Church (for Negroes), Kansas City, Mo. (let us make it our own!): "Wake up, sing up, preach up, pray up, pay up, stay up, and never give up, or let up, or back up, or shut up until the cause of Christ in this church and the world is built up!"

This motto is a rather amusing one, but how practical if we would follow its simple rules each day.

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 29, 1942

## Negro Leaders Speak

WE INVITE especial attention to the news story from the *Valdosta Times* of last Wednesday which is reprinted on this page. It tells of a practical approach to the solution of a problem which affects every Southern community and which has been made acute by the conditions of war.

Leading Negroes of Valdosta got together—"prayerfully," they said—and drew up a memorandum of suggestions which they thought would lead to happier relations between the races and better effort in prosecution of the community's duty in this time of war.

The proposals speak for themselves. The leaders pledge their influence to obtain an all-out effort of the man power of their race in meeting the needs of agriculture and industry. In return, they ask only fair prices for their products, fair wages for their labor.

In addition, these leaders of the race call public and official attention to the civic necessity of handling vigorously and wisely the problems of venereal disease, truancy and housing.

The resolutions, in substance, tone and manner of presentation, call for sympathetic and energetic response from the leading whites of Valdosta. They ask only for fairness in the economics involved and co-operation from the whites in meeting the important problems of health, education and housing.

Incendiaries among the Negroes, vicious elements among the whites are doing all they can to foment strife in the South. The conditions of living together, inherently difficult at best, are being worsened by irresponsible or fanatical representatives of both races.

Negro leaders in Valdosta have taken a wise course of action and, we are sure, they will be met more than halfway. Prayerful and courageous leadership on both sides is needed as never before to solve a problem which is becoming increasingly difficult in every section where the races must live together.

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# Powell Flays Race Incitement

DEC 16 1942

Magistrate Abner Surpless was vigorously denounced yesterday on the floor of the City Council as "bigoted" and "anti-democratic" for his action last Saturday of prejudging a Negro woman, charged with striking a Brooklyn teacher,

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

**The City Council received and sent to committee yesterday a resolution by Councilman Frederick Schick, Richmond Democrat, calling for an increase of**

as a "great disservice to the colored people of this city."

Councilman A. Clayton Powell, lone Negro member of the Council, arose at the end of a regular Council meeting and said:

**"This woman (Mrs. Alice Thompson) was not convicted of any crime and is of no disservice to the colored people."**

DEC 16 1942

Mrs. Thompson said she had gone to the school after being told Mrs. Zelda Meisels, a teacher, had kicked her stepson, Rudolph, 10, as he stooped over to pick up some chalk. She was charged with assaulting the teacher and Magistrate Surpless held her in $5,000 bail as a "dangerous person."

"I arise to point out the anti-democratic and bigoted attitude of Magistrate Abner Surpless," said Councilman Powell, "and say that anybody who stirs up bigoted race prejudice is not serving the war effort of this country."

He pointed to the "outrageous" bail of $5,000, later reduced by a Supreme Court judge, and said:

**"The problem of juvenile delinquency is not a Negro problem but a problem for both Negro and white citizens."**

Powell told the Council that the rate of juvenile delinquency had increased more among white children in the recent period than among Negroes.

"No one," he declared, "should drag in race now and make Negroes look like fifth columnists. There is no fifth column among Negroes."

Powell urged that the Council explore all phases of child delinquency at a public hearing next Friday on the Goldberg-Ninfo resolution calling on the Mayor to take proper steps in the matter.

"The hour has struck," said Powell, "to appoint a Negro member to the Board of Education."

Councilman Anthony DiGiovanna, Brooklyn Democrat, was the only Councilman to take issue with Councilman Powell. He stated Magistrate Surpless had no intention to "cast reflection on the Negro race."

Councilwoman Gertrude W. Klein, Bronx Laborite, supported Powell, stating the bail set for Mrs. Thompson was excessive.

She assailed Surpless' insistence that the cops should be given more power by the Mayor to act with nightsticks.

## CAVIAR & CABBAGE

Oct. 17, 1942

By M. Beaunorus
Tolson

(THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY THIS COLUMNIST DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE EDITIOIAL OPINION OF THE WASHINGTON TRIBUNE.-- THE EDITOR.) "Washington ~~Trit~~ Tribune" Washington, D.C.

### White Soldiers Punching Negroes With Fists For Good Luck

Oct. 17, 1942

56A

I told you so ~~last~~ week. Do you remember? Yes, I said, in this little corner of the USA press, that we need a propaganda bureau to teach American soldiers how to treat the darker races.

Let me put on my spects and quote: "Today, white soldiers are unprepared for the job. As fighters for Democracy, they haven't been taught Democracy at Home."

Before the ink soaked in, the biggest white literary magazine in the world comes out with a loud Amen! Be sure to read the featured article, "The Men Who Make the Future," by Sergeant Eugene P. Healy, in The Saturday Review of Literature. It is a knockout.

I believe Secretary Stimson told Mr. Walter White that no bureau of interracial understanding was needed in our Army and Navy. Oh, yeah? Well, read what is needed in Congress. By the way, where was Congressman "I" Mitchell when Dies called the First Lady of Black America a Red? Oct. 17, 1942

### CRACKERS STILL DAMN THE YANKEES

Sergeant Healy tells us that Westerners, Midwesterners and Easterners get along like brothers. But the Crackers hold themselves apart. They are always boasting about the South--a good sign of the inferiority complex.

Sergeant Healy says: "Almost all (Southerners) I have known in the Army believe sincerely that if the North had minded its own damned business the South would be better off today."

I may say here that the only parts of the South developed today have been developed by Northern capital. Oct. 17, 1942 The only Southerns who are worth a damn in Science, Art and Literature are those who have come under the culture of the damned Yankees. Your outstanding Southern writers give the South hell. Read Faulkner, Basso, Caldwell, Stribling. There are some fine Southerners. But they are "radicals." OCT 17 1942

Sergeant Healy says: "Almost all (Southerners) still entertain an attitude toward the Negro and ideas about the Negro's value as a human being which make a Northerner wince." "Washington Tribune"

Now we see why Southerners want to be left alone to solve the Negro problem. When a man is beating up another man, he always wants other men to stand aside. The devil never wants God to interfere in the devil's business. Oct. 17, 1942

The devil says to God: "Now you stay out of this. I know how to handle man." Washington, D.C.

### HOW WHITE SOUTHERNERS GET GOOD LUCK

There are many customs in the South and in Canniballand that it is hard to understand. For example, Sergeant Healy tells us that Southerners boast about "punching niggers for good luck." If you want to whip the Japs on Bataan, punch a Negro in Alabama.

Let me quote again Sergeant Healy (white): "Two beered-up white soldiers walked along a dark street side by side. A Negro approached them and as the three neared one another, the two soldiers split and let the Negro go between them. The white men swung as the Negro came abreast them. One of them hit him in the face; the other in the stomach."

56A

My God, how can we fight and win for Democracy with such scandals staring us in the face? Then Secretary Stimson says the Whites and Negroes are getting along fine! OCT 17 1942

What do we need? We need a special propaganda bureau to educate American White soldiers. Too long have we waited for Time to work out the knots in our interracial discord.

Another thing which Sergeant Healy brings to our attention. The White soldiers have little to say about the Italians. Seldom do they speak angrily of the Germans. Oct. 17, 1942

However, Sergeant Healy says: 'But for the Japanese always, every day in every tent there are words of bitter, angry hate . . . "

Why is that? Is not Hitlerism the enemy? Let us look again. Our Soldiers do not see that they are fighting an idea—the idea Fascism, Hitlersim, Naziism. They are still thinking in terms of Race and Color. They need educating.

OCT 17 1942

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Urges Race To Be Conscious Of America

## Says The Spirit Of Democracy Must Survive

DEC 12 1942

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SHREVEPORT, La. — Stating that Negroes are playing a "historic role" in being "the constant, unyielding conscience of America," and that "we must see to it that America is never permitted to forget that a Democratic Victory is that for which she is fighting," A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University in New Oreans, spoke in St. Paul Methodist Church, before an opening session of the Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association's statewide convention here.

**"There are people," continued Mr. Dent, "here and all over the world, fighting for a Democratic Victory, the victory of the people's cause, which is being opposed by able and ruthless men who are determined to make it something else.**

DEC 12 1942

"And in the forefront of these people fighting for Democratic Victory are all Negroes of America, who have most to win from that victory and everything to lose.

**UP TO THE RACE**

"It is up to us Negroes of America, who appreciate the preciousness of democracy because we have been denied most of it, who have had our souls tried by the tortures of adversity and the qualities of our characters tempered and purified by the fires of it, who are now become in the eyes of the whole world the symbol of the struggle for democracy, that right to live the lives of free men —it is up to us as a race playing this historic role to keep the flame of democracy bring and strong not only in ourselves, but in all America by being the constant, unyielding conscience of America."

DEC 12 1942

**In answer to his own posed queries of how each obscure individual was to do his share in the fight for Democratic Victory, Mr. Dent continued:**

"The answer lies in one word: Organize. Organize. Organize and keep hammering away for those things you know are yours by virtue of your status as American citizens. We know the constant dripping of water wears away stone; we shall see that similarly the constant hammering in the cause of real democracy will wear away the prejudicial shackles that bind it."

56k-1942
ew York Times
New York. N. Y.

# Topics of The Times

11/29/42

**Young Bill Smith**

Elmer Davis some time ago in a single sentence summed up the role which propaganda should play in America's war effort. He said: "Democracies have a good story to tell, and they ought to tell it." One way to tell the good story of American democracy in the twentieth century is to make it the story of a completely typical American baby named Bill Smith, born of a representative American family in the year 1940.

Let us look at young Bill's prospects as he lay in his mother's arms that important day two years ago. Let us compare things with the kind of world which he would have faced if fate had ordained young Bill's debut on the American scene fifty years earlier, some time before the turn of the century.

11/29/42

**His Longer Life**

In 1940 young Bill's chances of living out his first year would have been three times as good as the young Bill of fifty years ago.

In 1940 young Bill's chances of attaining the age of 5 would have been four times as good as they would have been fifty years ago.

In 1940 young Bill in his mother's arms could look forward to a total life term of fifty-seven years. This is what the specialists call Life Expectancy. Half a century ago young Bill's life expectancy was between thirty-five and forty years.

* * *

**Boy Meets Dad**

The family circle which young Bill joined in 1940 had one and a half times as much real wages as a wage-earning family at the beginning of the century. In 1940 young Bill would have had a Milk Expectancy, if we may call it that, at least twice as high as at the beginning of the century.

In 1940 young Bill's opportunities to get really acquainted with his father by daylight were seven times as good as in 1890. Half a century ago this pleasant encounter could happen only on Sunday. The ten-hour workday plus travel to and from the job kept the wage-earner away from home between dark and dark. In 1940 young Bill Smith's father was at home Saturdays and Sundays and before 6 o'clock every weekday.

In 1940 the chances that the new Smith baby would have to go to work before the age of 15 were only one-tenth of the grim prospect confronting the Smith babies at the beginning of the century.

11/29/42

**His School Days**

In 1940 young Bill's chances of going to high school when he was old enough were at least ten times as good as young Bill's chances half a century ago. And this is to assume that around 1955, when Bill is ready for high school, we have not gone farther than we are today. Actually we may take it that all the babies of 1940 will go to high school. But at the beginning of the century the high school expectancy was only one in fifteen or twenty babies.

In the world—the American world—which Bill Smith entered in 1940 one in every five boys or girls went to college. Half a century ago it was one young man or woman in twenty. Actually, as in the case of the high schools, the campus chances of our 1940 baby are much better than one in five. By the year 1958 a college education will probably be universal—for those who want it.

11/29/42

**Knock On Wood?**

Is it the proper thing to be telling this good story of young Bill Smith and the American democracy? Elmer Davis would say yes, but there are many other people who still frown on such stories because it only makes us complacent.

Very well. Perhaps this complacency argument is a good argument. Perhaps it is best that normally we shall not have too good an idea of ourselves. Perhaps it is best as a rule to speak only of what remains to be done. It will keep us on our toes.

But when times change radically and tragically? When we are waging war for national survival? When we are anxious to give the American people the best possible incentive for defending their country? Shall we go on being afraid of complacency? Shall we go on minimizing the national record?

Or is it the other way about? Don't we today need all the honest self-satisfaction we can muster? Don't we want the American soldier to have the very best possible opinion of the country in whose behalf he is asked to risk his life? ~~Don't we want the~~ Negro to know that ~~a larger measure of justice~~ and opportunity has been accruing to him? ~~Don't we want the people in the~~ tenements to know that their babies do get twice as much milk as they did at the time of the other World War?

11/29/42

**Factory Into School**

Don't we want the youth of America to know that today there is one child worker in the factories for every twenty factory children on the eve of the first World War?

The States have not yet got around to ratifying the so-called Child Labor Amendment, but we are pretty close. In that amendment a "child" is 18 years old. Twenty-five years ago the child who applied for working papers was 14 years old. For the people of the tenements isn't it a pretty good country which is on the verge of substituting four whole years of childhood in school for childhood in the mills?

If this is complacency, as Patrick Henry might say——

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"Nashville Globe"
Nashville, Tenn.
Dec. 4, 1942

# Nine Groups Are Hated More Than Negroes, Says

## Army Heads, Draft Boards, The British, Jews and Labor Among Those Getting "Higher Rating"

Washington, D. C.—The Office of War Information, Elmer Davis, director, lists American Negroes as TENTH among groups against whom "hate-rumors" are being directed during the present war crisis. "Hate rumors" the OWI stated on Monday of this week, express prejudice, animosity, or hostility for groups other than the enemy. These rumors, it is stated originate as symptoms of domestic special and economic problems—especially those problems which war creates or intensifies. Enemy propaganda, it is stated has often picked up these rumors and tried to increase their circulation as an essential part of the strategy of "divide and conquer."

Among the fifteen groups about whom the hate rumors are circulated, the OWI investigation shows the following NINE as drawing more hate than Negroes:

Army Administration, Business, Catholics, Defense workers, Draft Boards, The English, Farmers Jews, Labor.

The FIVE groups for whom there appears to be less hate, according to OWI findings are, Profiteers, Rationing Boards, the Red Cross (because of its blood donor service) Russia and Unions.

The OWI says, toward the conclusion of its article:

"The false information carried by 'hate-rumors' is less important than the hatred which the rumors convey. Factual denials appear to have had little effect in stopping "hate-rumors." As one "hate rumor" is exposed it is replaced by another rumor conveying the same hatred. It seems clear that certain persons feeling certain hatreds will readily believe and respect any rumor which gives expression to that hatred. 'Hate-rumors' obviously must be attacked at the source—by crying, the cause of the hatreds.

"Information can, however, be used effectively to combat 'hate-rumors' insofar as they may be thoughtlessly believed or repeated by persons who would otherwise feel no violent or urgent hatred. Adequate information can serve to make the repetition and progress of 'hate-rumors' more difficult."

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# SEDITION DENIED BY 'FATHER' RIKER

## Leader of Negro Religious Group Tells Pacific Coast Jury He's 'a Real Warrior'

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9—"Father" William E. Riker, leader of the Holy City, a Negro religious organization, testified in his sedition trial today he had been "a real warrior," doing all in his power to "demonstrate my Americanism."

"I have a son in the war," he said, "and I wish I could go too."

His statements, as he sought to explain his racial philosophy and his correspondence with Hitler and Mussolini contradicted the government's charge that he had attempted to undermine the morale of the United States armed forces through dissemination of seditious propaganda.

Dec. 10. 1942

He insisted he had not written to Hitler for six years and "never did get an answer from him personally." In a letter read in court he addressed Hitler as a "son speaking to a beloved father" and advised him to "turn over a new leaf."

"I have given out my ideas to every important person in the world," the defendant testified. "I wrote to all the peoples of the world except Russia, Japan and China. Since Pearl Harbor, though, I am convinced Hitler is not a man to be trusted. Neither is Mussolini. I think we should go after Hitler and Mussolini in the most strenuous wa yand then make our peace with the peoples of Germany and Italy."

He said the name "Father" was "pinned on me by my people." He set forth his belief that the human form symbolized mankind, with the Jews as the head, the body as "the white race," the arms as the Orientals and the legs as the Negroes.

Judge St. Sure denied a defense motion for a mistrial as the government completed its case. It was not known whether Father Divine would appear as a witness for the defense.

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Lanett, Ala. News
November 12, 1942

# Negroes Deplore Outside Meddling

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 4 — A group of Demopolis, Ala., Negroes have deplored "outside interference by people of any color who do not or will not understand the spirit of 'respect and mutual helpfulness between" white and Negro residents of the Alabama black belt.

The position was taken in a resolution adopted at a Negro mass meeting held recently to celebrate oversubscription of their quota in the state War Chest campaign. Governor Dixon's office disclosed the resolution Monday in a letter from the Demopolis Chamber of Commerce.

White and Negro workers were called on in the resolution to "cease this sabotage" of strikes in war industries.

Appreciation was expressed for "the privilege of being able to carry our share of the burden in this (War Chest campaign) and other all-out war efforts." The group said it considered "it a distinct honor to have been given this obligation" and added:

". . . We are grateful for the fine spirit of mutual respect and mutual confidence which exists now, and has existed for so many years in this part of the Southland

between the white and colored races."—Atlanta Journal.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# Parents In Bronx Protest White Teacher's Statement That Negro Pupils Are The Worst Problem

12/5/42

Strong protests to the Board of Education have been made by Negro parents of the Bronx over remarks of a white teacher at Public School 55, St. Paul's place and Washington avenue, that "colored pupils are the worst problem."

The teacher, Miss Edith Strong of 5 Brooklands avenue, Bronxville, made the remark Wednesday after appearing in Bronx Magistrate's Court as complainant against Mrs. Charles Delsworth, 40, of 427 East 170th street.

Mrs. Delsworth said that her son, Alvin, 12, complained that his white teacher had shoved him and knocked him down. Mrs. Delsworth accompanied her child back to school and according to the teacher's complaint, struck her as she was entering her automobile.

Magistrate Raphael R. Murphy held Mrs. Delsworth in $200 bail on assault charges for a Special Sessions hearing. On leaving the court, the white teacher told reporters:

12/5/42

"Conditions are becoming unbearable. I guess I shouldn't talk this way, but I'm willing to be the martyr.

"The colored pupils are the worst problem. They influence white children to fight the teachers. Some teacher is hit almost every day. They don't dare hit me. I have been a teacher for 22 years and am an instructor in physical education and know how to handle myself.

"There should be a teacher in each school to inflict corporal punishment on problem children, and our school certainly is a problem school. A radio car has to be on duty in front of the school all during the school hours."

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Brunswick, Ga., News
December 2, 1942

# NEGRO USED AS SCREEN FOR MEN SEEKING POWER

## Congressman Rankin Tells House Members That National Unity Has Been Dealt Powerful Blow

Washington, Dec. 1. (AP)—Rep. Rankin (D., Miss.) told the house today that national unity had been dealt a "powerful and dangerous blow" by "those alien influences that have been using the negro as a smoke screen in their drive for power and their scramble for 'social gains'."

The blow was struck yesterday, he said, "when they succeeded in inducing the so-called 'Committee of Fair Employment Practices' to issue its drastic order, forcing the Capital Transit Company (of Washington), a privately owned enterprise, to accept employes for all positions 'without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or citizenship'."

Rankin said "this is a part of a movement to force similar conditions on the people of every state in the Union," and added:

"This matter should be taken up by congress and dealt with immediately. We cannot afford to have race troubles in this country, and especially in this capital, now; and if orders of this kind are permitted to stand, they are as certain to bring on race conflicts as the night follows the day."

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# SILHOUETTES

By RALPH T. JONES

DEC 1 2 1942

### *The Right And the Wrong.*

The scene was an Atlanta street car. It was one of those with long seats at either end, capable of accommodating four passengers per seat.

At the rear a crowd of Negro passengers stood, hanging to posts or straps. On one of the side seats a lone white man sat. The Negroes, properly, refrained from taking seats beside him, with the result that seating capacity for three was unused, though so many stood. A little further forward in the car were two or three empty seats, recently vacated as passengers had left the car. But the white man at the rear was apparently dreaming or thinking of something many miles away and did not notice.

One of the Negroes, a decent, hardworking woman, asked the conductor if he wouldn't ask the white man to move to a vacant seat ahead, so she and three other Negroes could sit down.

The conductor replied:

"The white man can sit wherever he pleases."

That was one attitude.

The white man, however, overheard the conversation. He looked up, surprised, and saw the vacant seats ahead in the car. He stood up to move and turned to the standing Negroes.

"Excuse me," he said, "I hadn't noticed there were other vacant seats."

That was another attitude.

As to your opinion as to which of the two attitudes was right and which wrong, that will determine whether or not you are fit to bear the responsibilities which white supremacy places upon all white persons in the south.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Calls For Fellowship Of Darker Races

DEC 1 2 1942

## Declares It Must Be Partnership Or World Chaos

CHICAGO, (ANP)—In the Review of the Julius Rosenwald Fund just issued, President Edwin R. Embree comments as follows on "Color and Democracy."

"The world is too small for the out-numbered white races to live by themselves; it is too large for the white minority to dominate. We must prove that we are willing to live in fellowship with other races or we must live in chaos. This war will be only a prelude to still more bitter and consuming wars until the great masses of now powerful colored peoples of the world are accepted into partnership.

DEC 1 2 1942

**TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY**

"In the present war to defend democracy we find ourselves allied with people very different from ourselves, some of whom we never thought of before as within the scope of democracy.

Allies—or potential allies if we do not force them into the enemies' camp—are 450 million Chinese; 350 million people of India; 100 million brown peoples of the Philippines, South Asia, and the East India Islands; 120 million Latin Americans, many of whom are proud of their Indian and Negro blood as well as of their European ancestry; 160 million Russians passionately devoted to equality of all classes and all cultures; and such millions from the Near East and Africa as can free themselves for the struggle.

**"To those allies—if we are to win either the war or the peace—we must prove that we want democracy for all men, not merely for white men. We have already lost battles because we failed to make allies of millions of brown people who would have joined the fight if they had thought that victory for England or Holland or the United States meant freedom for them.**

DEC 1 2 1942

"We have lost the zeal of one tenth of the American people because they can not see any advance in their rights and opportunities even if the United Nations win. This war against totalitarian enemies can be won only by total democracy.

**ISOLATIONIST POSITION**

"America has given up one isolationist position. Even the stupidest among us know that in the modern close and interdependent world the arms and economics of Europe and Asia are of direct concern to us.

**Now we have to learn that there cannot be isolation even in prejudices. We have to learn that freedom for India and the East Indies must be fought for as ardently as Freedom for England or Holland, that democracy in China is all of a piece with democracy in Norway and in Alabama."**

56k-1942

~~DIXON~~

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# Gov. Dixon's New York Speech

*The Birmingham News-Age-Herald* must express dissent from the general position taken by Gov. Frank Dixon, of Alabama, in his speech before the Southern Society in New York, regarding the relationship between the Democratic party and the South, and, more particularly, between the Roosevelt administration and the South.

It is the strong belief of *The News-Age-Herald* that the majority of Alabamians, and the majority of the people of the other Southern states, do not share the views of Gov. Dixon regarding the Democratic party of today and regarding the direction which Democracy should take in the future.

It seems to us to be plain enough for everyone to see that Democracy with a big D, meaning the Democratic party, must take the same direction—or rather, keep on in the same direction—as democracy with a little d, meaning the people. And practically all the world knows the way democracy is going.

Gov. Dixon expresses emphatic opposition to the direction which the Democratic party has taken under the New Deal—though, it should be noted, he implies approval of "the great and essential reforms of the New Deal." We must not abandon those reforms, he says; yet he goes on in the next breath to talk about "crackpot" reforms, "political pap-sucking" and "mess-of-pottage" government. Let the federal government provide money, but let the states spend it, he says, offering this as the way to "bring back the essential balance." This, he says, is the way of "crossroads democracy." The governor thinks we must turn back, "as far as present-day society will permit us," to the "crossroads democracy" of which he speaks.

Dec. 13, 1942

Does the governor mean that a "crackpot" reform by the federal government is not "crackpot" if it is done by the states, or through the states? There is much work to be done by the states, of course; but only the nation can do certain jobs in the complex world of today, where time and distance are no longer great barriers to the work and play of mankind, and where human affairs are so interrelated that the life of one place concerns and affects life in many other places.

We have a nation, and not merely 48 states. It is a simple fact of history, through many national administrations, and not just through the New Deal, that the nation has steadily grown stronger, and the states less influential. For decades the "state rights" cry has grown emptier and emptier. It is late in the day, indeed, for Gov. Dixon to be trying to lead a "state rights" crusade inside—or outside—the Democratic party.

In a world in which, in the midst of the greatest war in history, we in this country and people in all the United Nations are thinking and talking about stronger international ties, about a new international order which must come after the war, it is strange to hear a voice raised in behalf of weakening the ties that bind us together as one nation, which is what the divisiveness of increased state control would inevitably amount to.

Dec. 13, 1942

"Crossroads democracy" is a catch-phrase; but we doubt if it catches the fancy of many persons today. It sounds quaint and homespun, but most people know quite well that "crossroads democracy" has long since gone the way of the crossroads store in an era of paved highways and automobiles. We could not go back to it if we wanted to; and most of us, quite frankly, would not want to.

Most of the world today is looking to the future, not the past. Most of the world realizes that there is no such thing as turning back to a bygone era. Especially can there be no turning back after a worldwide war, which, as a matter of fact, was brought on largely by the very circumstance that too many persons in places of power wanted to preserve too much of the *status quo*.

There was much good, of course, in almost every bygone era; but that good was generally used by succeeding generations as a basis upon which to build, and thus its fruits are largely preserved. If that is not true, then the world has made no progress; and we believe it is self-evident that, on the whole, the world has progressed.

Dec. 13, 1942

It is apparent that much of Gov. Dixon's concern is caused by his fear that race relationships in the South will be disturbed by the consequences of progressive democracy. On that score we should like to offer a word of reassurance, to the governor and to all other persons who may share his fear. It is that there has been no fundamental disturbance of race relationships thus far, and there is not likely to be. On the contrary, it is our firm belief that race relations are steadily improving. After all, race relations are determined, in the final analysis, by human beings, not by laws or governments; and when there is change it comes slowly, and in accordance with the general will of the people as a whole.

* * *

Gov. Dixon's administration has been, in many respects, one of the best in the history of Alabama. *The News-Age-Herald* has applauded many of the reforms and progressive measures adopted under Gov. Dixon. Through them the governor has accomplished lasting good for his state. It is a pity that after such a record for three and a half years Frank Dixon should have chosen to round out his term by raising issues which are controversial and divisive in Alabama, no less than in the rest of the nation.

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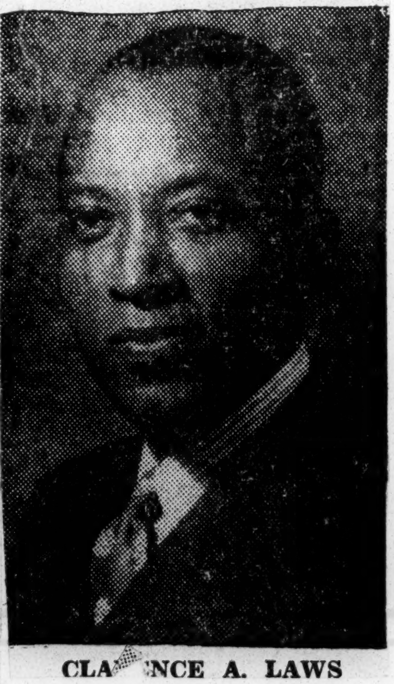
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Social Equality A Myth Says Louisiana Urban League Head

Dec 5 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Referring to the question of social equality as a myth which has existence only in the mind, Clarence A. Laws, executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, told Tulane University students of the school of social work, that democracy will have to admit a weakness therein.



CLA NCE A. LAWS

**"A strong nation's best proof of its good fate toward oppressed and weaker peoples of the world is found in that nation's treatment of its own minority and weaker groups.**

"To many Americans of all races there seems a serious doubt that the tragic experiences which followed the last war have given us the wisdom, vision, and courage necessary to shape a worthier and more durable peace after ultimate victory.

**ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY**

"But our next peace, like this war, is a responsibility of each and every citizen and unless we willingly assume this responsibility; unless we willingly discord some of our selfishness, we only prolong this war and prepare for another, ghastlier and more devastating than any which the world has ever known," he concluded.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# Caviar & Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

## White Professor Fined for Eating With Negro Professor

DEC 19 1942

Birmingham sticks in my mind for several reasons. First, the fact that it is the center of the South's campaign for White Supremacy. Second, its big mills are bossed by Big Business, from the North.

.. Then there are other reasons. My boys met the Tuskegee debaters in a memorable clash at a Baptist church, where some hard things were said about the Good White Folk. Angelo Herndon tells some tragic things about the old stronghold of the rebels in his *LET ME LIVE*. It was there that the Southern Negro Youth Congress had one of its most inspiring meetings.

Perhaps Octavus Roy Çohen has done most to give a false picture of the Negro in Birmingham, with his happy-go-lucky Sambos and Shebas. *PM*, the New York liberal paper, has done something to correct the impres-n. Birmingham represents the racial fanaticism of the Black Belt—its brutal Hitlerism.

WHITE PROFESSOR—NEGRO PROFESSOR

In the Age of Elizabeth, Francis Bacon, the Father of Inductive Reasoning, said: "I take all knowledge for my province."

DEC 19 1942

That was the Declaration of Independence of the Intellect. Birmingham knows nothing about the freedom of intelligence. It is still in the Dark Ages, in spite of the fact that five centuries have passed. The difference between Birmingham and Berlin is *geographiial*.

That's the reason a White professor, Dr. Louis Burnham, of Talladega College, was fined for eating in a Negro cafe with a Negro professor. It is interesting to observe that Mrs. Nancy Williams, the proprietor of the cafe, was given a double fine for permitting two educators of two races to eat together in the citadel of White Supremacy. I am sure the Japanese propagandists will use this incident to great advantage in their campaign against our country.

Birmingham has a Jim Crow code that prohibits the two races from eating together in the same cafe. Of course, Black Mammy may eat in the same house with her Anglo-Saxon master. This is Southern etiquette. Black Mammy may mix the dough with black fingers for the Good White Folk; and the Good White Folk don't know where Black Mammy's black fingers were placed before she mixed the dough.

The White professor was fined $25. The Negro proprietor was fined $50. The Negro professor was not fined. I suppose the Negro educator was the innocent victim of the criminality of the White professor. The White professor and the Negro woman were accomplices in the crime.

DEC 19 1942

THE WALL THAT DIVIDES HUMANITY

Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo are trying to build a Babylonian Wall of Race Superiority to shut out the lesser peoples. The South is helping to erect that barrier to the brotherhood of man. White boys die and rot on the sands of Tunisia for Democracy, while their White fathers build the wall of Tyranny. Yet these bigots of the Black Belt are too blind to see their betrayal of their own flesh and blood.

This fining of a White professor for eating with a Negro educator is a symbol of Fascism at work at home. It proves the validity of the VV Campaign. One should kill the rattlesnakes in one's house, before attacking the cobras in his neighbor's house.

Isolation is bad though for any people. A Jim Crow college can never give the well-rounded education and culture of an all-nations college. Bi-racialism creates suspicion, fear, and ignorance. White men have to learn from Negroes, and Negroes have to learn from Whites.

The Jim Crow code of Birmingham is a relic of savagery. The story of America is the story of the melting pot. The Big Boys in Birmingham know that if the Whites and Negroes discuss their problems together, race prejudice will evaporate. Facts free men. Truth about races dispels darkness.

DEC 19 1942

When White soldiers and Negro soldiers from Birmingham meet in the hell-holes of Europe, they will eat together, sleep together, die together, and rot together. In the meantime, the dumb-bell judges of Birmingham will be fining a White professor for eating with a black professor in a black cafe.

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Charlotte, N. C., News
September 22, 1942

# Introduction

## *The Pridgen Articles Wear Their Heart in a Sentence*

One sentence to be found in the opening article of Tim Pridgen's series of articles on the Negro question in Charlotte is worth reproducing in this select space.

> "Because Southern Negroes, more than most of them realize, are involved in, and should be involved in, the world-wide surge for the Four Freedoms, the time has come for Southern whites and Southern Negroes to consider the new element and still get along together."

Where Mr. Pridgen's intensive research is going to lead him we don't know; we have read only the first article, and that in proof form. But we would like to say now that we don't know of a better man anywhere to whom this assignment might have been entrusted. Good, deliberate, philosophical, realistic, intelligent, unhurryable, proprietor of a writing style that has won him an author's title, possessor of those twin natural bounties, a keen mind and a calm disposition, Tim may be counted on to present his subject engagingly and honestly.

This observation is made not so much as a plug for the author of the articles which begin in *The News* today as an earnest request that they be received by white people and Negroes alike in the spirit of *getting along together*.

56k-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Some Plain Talk About Color

From Collier's Magazine Nov. 28, 1942

THE Negro Question, solemnly so-called, is adding to some Americans' worries about the war. Lynchings are on the upcurve. There are disputes and near riots here and there about colored people moving into public housing developments. Now and then, a Jap agent is caught trying to make medicine among our Negroes according to the "Why fight the white man's war?" formula. All these things stir up ancient hates, fears and prejudices, and a serious blowup conceivably could result sometimes.

Here is what we think about it. We expect extremists of all sorts to damn us for these remarks, but we're used to that and we're disappointed when, as sometimes happens, our expectation don't pan out.

56k

We think, for one thing, that all sensible Americans should set their faces sternly against the aforesaid extremists. We refer mainly to (1) the domestic Communists who, while claiming to be all out for an Allied victory, are not above making some home-grown hay for themselves by spreading discontent among all the Negroes they can get at; and (2) the old-fashioned white Negro-haters in both North and South. Nov. 28, 1942

Neither of these extremist groups has the workable answer to the colored question. What both American whites and American Negroes need are those sometimes dreary, usually hard-to-achieve, but always useful virtues of tolerance, good nature, open-mindedness.

Whites need to realize that the American Negro is coming of age—in saying which, we don't want to sound patronizing. The achievements of Marian Anderson, Joe Louis, Paul Robeson and innumerable colored artists, writers, athletes, lawyers, doctors and editors are worthy of anybody's respect and admiration.

Negroes should be helped and encouraged in these activities—and also in the more utilitarian matters of equal breaks for jobs in all parts of the country and a fair show in politics. We should all get firmly fixed in mind the fact that a normal Negro, like a normal white or yellow or red man, is a good citizen in direct proportion to the strength of his belief that the society he lives in is giving him a fair deal. Nov. 28, 1942

The colored people, on the other hand, would be well advised to remember the ancient truth that Rome was not built in a day.

It gets you nowhere to blame your own troubles or shortcomings on the fact that your ancestors—cruelly and unjustly, it is true—were brought to this continent 200 or 300 years ago against their wills. The thing that matters is what you do or don't amount to in your own generation.

The facts about American Negroes in this generation are that they are getting better breaks in our social system all the time; that the Negro has more well-wishers every day among American whites; that the old-fashioned Negro-hater is shrinking swifty in size, influence and public respect. Witness the Georgia white voters' recent scrapping of Governor Eugene Talmadge. Nov. 28, 1942

**This happy condition shows signs of continuing and broadening out until the Negro Question is solved to the general satisfaction—if both Whites and Negroes will let matters develop naturally. If either group lets itself be nerve-racked by the war into some sort of extremist hysteria, the consequences can be disastrous all around.**

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Public Opinion: For And Against

Nov. 28, 1942

IN THIS column we are reprinting an editorial entitled, "Some Plain Talk About Color," from the November 28th issue of **Collier's.** It is, on the whole, a strong plea for tolerance and fair treatment of Negroes.

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In a measure this editorial, which will be read—or which may be read—by approximately 8,000,000 white Americans, may offset some of the injurious effects of the seven-day filibuster which prevented the United States Senate from having an opportunity to vote upon the poll tax measure. Nov. 28, 1942

The **Congressional Record**, which has a much wider distribution by many million copies than **Collier's**, was loaded during this filibuster with speeches which purported to argue the unconstitutionality of the proposed law to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in elections for Federal offices, but which actually were intended to create public sentiment against giving Negroes political, civil, and economic rights, privileges or opportunities.

**Collier's** editorial, as brief as it is, strikes right at the heart of racial intolerance in America. It is one of the things which we have to be thankful for during this Thanksgiving season.

There are just two sentences in **Collier's** editorial which suggest over-optimism.

Nov. 28, 1942

(1) The colored people, on the other hand, would be well advised to remember the ancient truth that Rome was not built in a day.

That, of course, is to counsel patience; but if it is intended to inspire the hope or to express the faith that those who are in political and social control of the South, will ever—in a thousand years—of their own free will and accord, give Negroes justice, it is a barren hope and a blind faith. Nov. 28, 1942

The filibuster demonstrated that. On the other hand, if there is any hope that passive patience will be rewarded, it lies in counter influence upon Southern public opinion wielded by such widely read and influential publications as **Collier's.**

Even the so-called Southern liberals have taken to cover in recent months, and are asking the Negroes of the South to be content with their pre-war status; to refrain from asking that the freedom from fear, and the freedom from want, which America is fighting for, be accorded them. That position the Southern liberals have flatly and firmly taken. Nov. 28, 1942

**(2) Witness the Georgia white voters' recent scrapping of Governor Eugene Talmadge.**

**The "scrapping" of Governor Talmadge was a significant political development, it is true. But Mr. Talmadge was not scrapped because of his anti-Negro policies. He dropped his guard and let his anti-Negro venom scrap the accreditment of Georgia's university system. Had his ignorance not led him to make this mistake, he would have been reelected, regardless of how much he hated and oppressed Georgia Negroes. It was only when he misjudged the consequences of a piece of political strategy which affected the educational welfare of Georgia white youths,** did the white voters of Georgia put him down.

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# Alert is Issued to Militia

AUG 15 1942

AUG 15 1942

The State Militia of Georgia has been ordered on the "alert" for racial uprisings, it was made known with the publication of an order issued this week by Col. Lindley W. Camp, head of the state guard.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D.C.

56K

### Army Aware

In his order to the guard, Camp, speaking for Governor Eugene Talmadge, declared that the U. S. Army, under which his militia operates, was "fully aware of his action."

AUG 15 1942

The order stated that "there have been reported efforts on the part of Negro men and women to demand certain privileges which are not granted in Georgia and which will never be. These occurrences are believed to be the direct result of the work of white and colored agents."

### "White Ladies Assaulted"

AUG 15 1942

Declaring that "the suspected subversive influences were at work in Alabama, South Carolina and other Southern States," Camp's prepare-for-battle alert called attention to what he styled "an unusual number of assault cases and attempts to assault white ladies," and stated that he considered it his duty to warn the guard of the impending danger.

AUG 15 1942

Race trouble in the Southern states have been brewing for some time. Negro soldiers have been shot, arrested, assaulted and otherwise mistreated by Southern whites who resent their being trained in Southern camps.

### Negroes' Place

Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, last week urged the War Department to refrain from sending Northern soldiers to South for training, terming them bad influence over the South's Negro population who "know their places," whereas the Northern Negro does not.

AUG 15 1942

### Roland Hayes Attacked

A few weeks ago, Georgia police attacked and arrested the international tenor, Roland Hayes, abusing and mistreating his wife, and throwing her in jail with the noted singer.

What happened to Mr. Hayes is happening daily to Negroes, it is said, who are not as prominent as Mr. Hayes, and whose mistreatment therefore, is not publicized.

AUG 15 1942

### Washington Warned

Aware of the "impending danger" a group of Southern liberals, union officials and civic leaders came to Washington last week to ask Federal agencies to do something about racial tension which is impairing the war program south of the Mason-Dixon line.

They told of scores of arrests, and beatings of Negroes throughout the South, strikes of white workmen on jobs employing Negroes, threats of assaults on white workmen and other violent efforts toward Negro suppression, including several reported murders.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 15, 1942

## The Democrat's Stand

The recent Republican gains in Congress gave the Democratic party something to think about and since that election upset, the party bigwigs have been given a little more food for thought by Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee.

In a letter to the chairman and treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, Mr. McCorvey made some blunt statements that have been endorsed by Alabama Democrats who for a long time have wondered if they were Democrats or merely happened to belong to the party.

The "Federal handling of the Negro situation in the South has made it impossible for the Democratic party to raise any substantial sum in Alabama", Mr. McCorvey wrote in response to an appeal from National headquarters for a fund raising campaign.

The Alabama chairman said he had talked with numerous party leaders in the State and was met with the statement that it would be utterly impossible to raise any substantial sum from Alabama Democrats "until we had first had some definite assurance that our party was going to turn over a new leaf insofar as the handling of the Negro situation in the South was concerned.

With refreshing frankness, the chairman added that he was convinced any fund raising campaign was futile "until those in authority at national headquarters stop trying to work out a social revolution during war times. The Negroes are our problem and we care for them in a way that they are not cared for in any other section of the country."

To be certain that he was understood, Mr. McCorvey added.

"We will not stand for anything even remotely resembling social equality and such a thing as having white girls and white boys of our section working side by side with Negroes in factories or elsewhere in filling government contracts or any contracts is just unthinkable and unworkable."

Too long have the party big-wigs taken it for granted that Alabama, and other Southern States, will vote the Democratic ticket according to tradition. The Southern vote has always been "in the bag" and no inducements have ever been offered to get the South in the party column.

Other sections have been brought into the Democratic fold at election time by all sorts of promises, but loyalty on the part of Southern Democrats has been recognized only occasionally, chiefly as a matter of record.

So ingrained is party loyalty in the South that this section probably will continue voting the Democratic ticket, but it doesn't have to raise money for national headquarters and Mr. McCorvey's letter should awaken national party leaders to the fact that Southern Democrats do not intend to keep on being treated as a step-child without at least protesting. Although the South continues its party support at the polls, financial support is something else and headquarters will miss the contributions to the campaign chest.

In speaking out on the attempt of the administration to foster social equality in these perilous times, Mr. McCorvey has served notice that the Democrats of Alabama are not going to pay to have their throats cut. Should these attempts continue regardless of Southern objections, it is possible the Democrats may also have something to say about it at the polls some day.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 9, 1942

### "TWAS A FALSE ALARM"

(From The Greenville News)

Recently a newspaper in another section of the state threw a few conniption fits over what it interpreted to be instructions of the census bureau as to racial classification of children of mixed racial parentage.

It viewed with the proverbial alarm what it construed to be instructions that the child should be classified as "white", if either parents were white and the other a negro.

But it now appears that this was all a false alarm. The census bureau has taken the trouble to write the paper concerning what it calls a "direct misstatement of fact", and makes it clear that its rules, which have been the same for more than twenty years, are quite the reverse. Specifically, "when parents are white and non-white the race of the non-white parent is coded as the race of the child"; and "if one parent is negro and the other parent is white, the race of the child is coded as negro".

This ought to quiet the minds of any who may have got "het up" over this "sensational exposure".

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# WALLACE SAYS DEMOCRACY TO INCLUDE ALL

## Predicts Equality Of Races And Sexes In New Order

Nov. 21, 1942

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Vice President Henry A. Wallace who more and more emerges as an evangel of true democracy for America, predicted in an address before the Congress of American-Soviet friendship at Madison Square garden here Saturday night, that in the post war world to come will be found a "political or bill of rights democracy" which will be blended with an economic democracy in which both sexes and all races will have equality of opportunity.

The vice president criticized the sort of democracy which has existed heretofore in the United States.

Nov. 21, 1942

"Some in the United States believe we have overemphasized what might be called political or bill of rights democracy," he said. "Carried to its extreme form, it leads to rugged individualism, exploitation, impractical emphasis upon state's rights and even anarchy.

"This new democracy will be neither Communism of the old fashioned internationalist type, nor democracy of the old fashioned isolationist sort," Mr. Wallace predicted. "The new democracy will contain economic democracy, ethnic democracy, educational democracy and democracy of the sexes. Ethnic democracy means that different races and minority groups will be given equality of economic opportunity."

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Racial Barriers Still Up In This City Year After Pearl Harbor Debacle

DEC 1 9 1942

DEC 1 9 1942

PEARL BUCK is on the side which is fighting for freedom and equality of mankind.

Last week she declared before a distinguished audience that "the people of Asia are further away from us than they have ever been. Our own colored people are not closer to us at the end of this year than they were at the beginning."

The great and powerful Philadelphia Inquirer, which says in its platform that it strives "to fight intolerance, to be the friend and defender of those who are persecuted and oppressed," takes issue with Mrs. Buck.

In an editorial on Sunday the 13th of December, 1942, the Inquirer uses this curious reasoning to disprove Mrs. Buck's assertion: "There has never been a time in our own history as a nation when we were so conscious of China's problems and India's problems and so anxious to help solve them in a soundly constructive manner."

DEC 1 9 1942

What does that mean? Who is to determine what is constructive and sound for China and India? Suppose the Chinese and the Indians don't want us to solve their problems any more than we want them to solve ours, what then?

It is always dangerous for any group, race or nation to set itself up as the superior of others and to make the rules to govern other people. It always ends with the fellow who makes the rules taking the biggest piece of pie.

In our individual lives few people like those who are arrogant. Likewise no nation or race likes another nation or race which is arrogant.

DEC 1

But suppose we bring the matter closer to home, keeping in mind always the high-sounding platform of The Inquirer. The Inquirer in its criminal news stories identifies by race only Negroes. Why? That was its policy prior to Pearl Harbor and it continues one year after. The Inquirer is not the only paper in Philadelphia guilty of this despicable practice. The Evening Bulletin and the Daily News are also purveyors of racial ill will, deliberately destroying the unity so necessary for victory for our side.

What do the colored peoples of the world think when they observe this practice against our own colored citizens? To assume that they do not observe it is to assume that they are very stupid people.

DEC 1 9 1942

What do our Chihese allies think when they read the "help wanted columns" of our metropolitan newspapers? Here are a few gems which appeared Sunday:

"Auto washers. Good pay. Good working conditions offered by Yellow Cab Co. to COLORED auto washers, etc." They can wash the cabs, but can't drive them!

"Boy, WHITE, 16 to 18, etc."

And this, "Handy man, white ir colored, for maintenance work, etc." Appears to be fair, but why is it necessary to so advertise in the United States of America? Here is another which has appeared for many weeks: "Girls, women, WHITE, to learn cigar making etc."

There are dozens of them. "PM" calls them "hate ads" and that is just what they are. These are the straws in the wind which show that the racial barriers tre still up and much hard work must be done before man to man will brothers be.

56 k- 1942

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# ONE WORD MORE

DEC 19 1942 By RALPH McGILL. DEC 19 1942

**NEGRO CHARTER** It will be most unfortunate if the south does not discuss calmly and intelligently the basis for interracial co-operation advanced recently by a group of southern Negroes.

It was something which has been needed for a long time: a declaration of policy by southern Negroes representing 70 per cent of all the nation's Negroes, in a section which has 25 per cent of all the nation's native-born whites, and the least economic resources for meeting problems involving both.

I would have liked for the proposal to have indicated, or affirmed, a definite disagreement with certain Negro leaders and elements of the Negro press in the east, but to have done so would have subjected the proposal to a violent attack from the powers-that-be in Negro politics and economics.

It is an ironic fact that just as most of the resources of the south are owned, or controlled, by eastern capital, with freight, interest rates and tariffs to assist that control, that the financial support for 70 per cent of the Negroes, and, heretofore, their only vocal expression, also is in the east.

When it is considered that this recent expression, of last Monday, to be exact, is the very first vocal expression by a united front of the southern Negro leadership, it may be understood that it is important and significant.

Not until last Monday could it be said that the southern Negro leadership was a united vocal leadership. Until then the only articulate voices had been those of the politically ambitious, and, to an amazing degree, ruthless voice of a certain element of the Negro press and individuals who apparently want all they ask now and, failing to get it now, are willing to pull the house down. Many of their demands are, in the abstract, just. In reality, many are utterly impossible at this time, as they very well know.

Their prejudice and intolerance is every bit as dangerous and as violent as that which they protest against.

They are the only vocal group aiding and abetting a Fascist tendency which will engulf them.

They very well know that many of their demands are not proper and would not be at all desirable from their own viewpoint.

Yet, with prejudiced zeal, they thump the tubs for them all.

They are not honest and their patriotism is as bad as that about which they complain.

That is why I regard this announcement by the southern Negroes as important. If southern leaders fail to discuss it, they will have failed at an important time.

DEC 19 1942

**TIME FOR THOUGHT** No thoughtful southerner believes that what the Negro leadership wants is social equality. Those who use the Negro problem as a vehicle to promote their own interests would have us believe so.

I thought this statement of policy expressed it well.

It deplored the fact that "simple efforts to correct social and economic injustices" are interpreted by many as "the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life."

DEC 19 1942

The statement opposed, on principle, the practice of compulsory segregation, but wisely said " . . . we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may co-operate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

No person of good will or with concern about the present and future can find anything objectionable in that statement. It is something to seize upon for use.

In the abstract, segregation is not just a principle, but we deal in realities. Segregation will be retained. Indeed, while Negro leaders in the south cannot, and do not, indorse it as a compulsory fact, they know it will be retained for a long time to come.

Therefore, they address themselves to the current problems and to a search for ways in which they may co-operate in a program aimed at the "sound improvement of race relations."

The facts are, of course, that segregation never meant what it has come to mean. It means merely a separation.

It has come to mean, as every person of even average powers of observation knows, "nigger shacks," no pavement, no playgrounds, no conveniences, and other instances of exploitation and mistreatment.

Those things should be, must be, corrected if any city is to improve its financial and its political status.

Those several Negro leaders in the east, who are not aware of the problem of the 70 per cent who wish to use, for their own ends, the "Negro problem," know very well no problem has ever been "solved." You just don't "solve" problems and put the result in neat, final packages.

But, the thoughtful persons of both races can get together and plan and accomplish on a basis of reality and not on an abstract basis.

DEC 19 1942

The Negro, looking back 75 years ago, and measuring his present with that period, with the one of 50 years ago, of 25 years ago knows he is moving toward his rights faster than that of any other minority in the world.

If the southern Negro leaders, asking for the co-operation of the majority race, do not receive encouragement, then the south will have failed the first effort by southern Negro leadership along realistic lines.

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# No Uncle Tom Peace

DEC 19 1942

The Federal Government should deal firmly with Southern perpetuators of race hatred, who are threatening to destroy in advance all that the United Nations are fighting for.

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Recent addresses by some Southern Governors, together with statements which have been issued to the press from time to time by irresponsible white demagogues, have given aid and comfort to the enemy, and are being used by them to demonstrate to their subjects that it is the United Nations who are practicing deception—not Hitler; not Mussolini; not Hirohito.

Among the Four Freedoms which constitute the bulwark of the Atlantic Charter is *Freedom From Fear*. This particular freedom appeals to the American Negro probably more than any of the others. for below the Mason-Dixon line, the Negro has lived in constant fear all his life. He is more fearful now than ever before, as he see his brothers called to defend democracy, while those who are left behind are being lynched, shot, imprisoned, and abused in such manner and by such methods that make the Hitler tactics pale into insignificance.

While part of America is bent on making democracy a living thing for all human beings, that part of America situated below the Mason-Dixon line is lining up with the Axis powers, who are fighting to smother democracy, and for the perpetuation of dictatorship and all of its filthy and treacherous counterparts.

There are those lunatic Southern whites who are pulling for an Axis victory, as they view with alarm the prospects of an Allied victory that will spell the doom of the white man's civilization as the Southern states have practiced it.

In Durham, North Carolina, recently, a group of Negroes from ten Southern states met to outline a way by which racial tension in the South would subside. In Atlanta, Georgia, this week, they released their program "for better racial cooperation." In most of its articles we could smell the stench of Uncle Tom—omnipresent and omnifarious, wherever "Southern Negro leaders" gather. The very fact that the document was conceived in Durham and announced in Atlanta is indicative of its weakness and its mildness.

The only good factor, however, is that what that conference concocted will not be seriously considered by Negroes North or South, as the conferees were not representative of the Negro masses, and the Negro masses are not looking for any pacifistic road to cooperation. The Southern whites are militant in their methods of "keeping the Negro in his place," and it will take militant methods on the part of the Negro to combat this white element.

DEC 19 1942

In this endeavor, inasmuch as our cause is right and just; because the things the new Negro is fighting for are all imbedded in the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter, we are justified in expecting and demanding that our Government lend its weight of influence to bring our battles to a victorious climax, even as we are giving of our very lives to bring the battle of our government to a victorious and speedy climax.

We are not in this war to fight for the preservation of white supremacy. White supremacy is not among the ideals listed in the Atlantic Charter.

This is a people's war. It is very essential, therefore, that all elements of the people who are fighting this war with the allies, should have a voice in dictating a people's peace.

Conferences and star chamber sessions on the part of Southern Negroes are not going to solve the problem, nor throw any water on the fire of the militancy of the new Negro.

DEC 19 1942

56 k- 1942

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DEC 19 1942

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

# SOME PLAIN TALK ABOUT COLOR

DEC 17 1942

The Negro Question, solemnly so-called, is adding to some Americans' worries about the war. Lynchings are on the upcurve. There are disputes and near riots here and there about colored people moving into public housing developments. Now and then, a Jap agent is caught trying to make medicine among our Negroes according to the "Why fight the white man's war?" formular. All these things stir up ancient hates, fears and prejudices, and a serious blowup conceivably could result sometimes.

Here is what we think about it. We expect extremists of all sorts to damn us for these remarks, but we're used to that and we're disappointed when, as sometimes happens, our expectations don't pan out.

We think, for one thing, that all sensible Americans should set their faces sternly against the aforesaid extremists. We refer mainly to (1) the domestic Communists who, while claiming to be all out for an Allied victory, are not above making some home-grown hay for themselves by spreading discontent among all the Negroes they can get at; and (2) the old-fashioned white Negro-haters in both North and South.

Neither of these extremist groups has the workable answer to the colored question. What both American whites and American Negroes need are those sometimes dreary, usually hard-to-achieve, but always useful virtues of tolerance, good nature, open-mindedness.

Whites need to realize that the American Negro is coming of age—in saying which, we don't want to sound patronizing. The achievements of Marian Anderson, Joe Louis, Paul Robeson and innumerable colored artists, writers, athletes, lawyers, doctors and editors are worthy of anybody's respect and admiration.

DEC 17 1942

Negroes should be helped and encouraged in these activities—and also in the more utilitarian matters of equal breaks for jobs in all parts of the country and a fair show in politics. We should all get firmly fixed in mind the fact that a normal Negro, like a normal white or yellow or red man, is a citizen in direct proportion to the strength of his belief that the society he lives in is giving him a fair deal.

The colored people, on the other hand, would be well advised to remember the ancient truth that Rome was not built in a day.

It gets you nowhere to blame your own troubles or shortcomings on the fact that your ancestors—cruelly and unjustly, it is true—were brought to this continent 200 or 300 years ago against their wills. The thing that matters is what you do or don't amount to in your own generation.

The facts about American Negroes in this generation are that they are getting better breaks in our social system all the time; that the Negro has more well-wishers every day among American whites; that the old-fashioned Negro-hater is shrinking swiftly in size, influence and public respect. Witness the Georgia white voters' recent scrapping of Governor Eugene Talmadge.

DEC 17 1942

This happy condition shows signs of continuing and broadening out until the Negro Question is solved to the general satisfaction— *if* both Whites and Negroes will let matters develop naturally. If either group lets itself be nerve-racked by the war into some sort of extremist hysteria, the consequences can be disastrous all around.—*Collier's.*

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

## *America's Most Important Group*

THE MOST IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL or minority in America today is the Negro. Make no mistake about it. All levels of white society are frankly concerned, even worried about the American Negro. All classes of Americans are deeply concerned as to where the Negro stands on the war question, what he thinks about white people, and what he will do in a grave crisis that might confront the entire nation.

The war has had much to do with accentuating the importance of the Negro in the eyes of the white majority. Before Hitler's rise to power, the Negro got a lift out of Communist attention paid him when the Party got a haircut and shave, put away the bombs and concentrated its attention to manufacturing national and international issues in cases involving underprivileged minorities.

Before Scottsboro and certain other incidents in which the Negro was part and parcel, the number of white Americans who really knew or cared about what was happening to the Negro, what he was doing, and what he was thinking in relation to the national pattern and scheme of things was very small. They thought of him, if at all, as the sub-human who was occasionally lynched for fancied insults to white women in the South, or for daring to challenge the color line which restricted and strangled him. To them he was the man with the broom and the bobbing head and grinning face; the son or offspring of "dear ole mammy o' mine;" and the "nigger" of bedtime stories told their children.

DEC 26 1942

But the war and Hitler's challenge to the world that a civilization is to be built on the false foundation of humanity separated by man-made edicts into superior and inferior groups have brought about a radical change in the popular conception of subjugated races, not alone in America, but the world over. The class struggle of the Communists; the centuries-old quarrel between political divisions in Europe; the religious differences that have been the root of wars since the days of the Pharaohs have gone through a sharp, radical change of complexion through the machinations of Hitler and his "Mein Kampf" and the long-avoided warfare on differences in races has come about. That is why the American white man is so worried about his largest minority, the Negro. That explains the sudden scramble by our highest officials down to the lowly bootblack to find out what the Negro is doing, what he is thinking and what he wants.

Evidences of this concern are seen on every side. Clare Boothe Luce decried violence in one of her first public utterances since she became Congresswoman from Connecticut. Wendell Willkie's arm is about the black man's shoulder as he voices constant demands for justice for him on a basis of equality. Mrs. Roosevelt invariably defends the Negro. President Roosevelt issued his now famous Executive Order 8802 in the Negro's behalf so that he won't be discriminated against in obtaining his rightful share of employment. Pearl Buck has written long essays about the injustices the Negro suffers under democracy, and is in the forefront of those demanding a change in popular attitude toward the Negro. Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund has drawn up what he calls his Eight Points for real liberation of the Negro in the United States.

DEC 26 1942

Magazines and other periodicals—Survey Graphic, Fortune, Life, Atlantic Monthly, Colliers, Harper's, the Jewish Survey, Look, Good Housekeeping, among the many, have all carried long, analytical articles, the result of painstaking research, pictures and stories about or concerning the American Negro. His plight as the "submerged tenth" is being dramatized. His abilities and importance in the American picture have been highlighted by famous writers, editors, thinkers and educators. Some have thrown past policies of conservatism to the winds in going overboard for the Negro in presenting him in the "new light" he has so long been denied. A few of the daily newspapers—PM, the Daily Worker, the Chicago Sun, The Times and The N. Y. Post have written extensively of what the Negro is doing in labor, education, music, art, sports, the theatre, crime, economics and so forth.

Then there are the loudmouths of the opposition to the Negro, whose concern about him, while of the Hitlerite variety, nonetheless, stamps them as being among those who at least have the Negro constantly in mind. They include the Rankins, the Bilbos, the Connallys, the Georges, the O'Daniels in the Senate and the House of Representatives; the Talmadges, the Frank Dixons in gubernatorial posts, and the exponents of white supremacy whose ranks are constantly being fed by candidates from the various "front" organizations. There are also the magazines and newspapers which have made it a policy to present the Negro in a bad light—in the role of thief, mugger, rapist, ne'er-do-well and ignoramus.

DEC 26 1942

In whatever way he is discussed, written about, and thought of, the Negro is today the most important person in America. In spite of contrary belief, he is first on the list for attention by housing authorities; by those who administer public health measures and facilities; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; those who have charge of public education; those who handle the public dole; he is given increasing consideration on every hand. The confused American white man, an ever-growing minority, is over-zealous today in breaking down the barriers and restrictions he, himself, has erected and maintained against the Negro minority. In fact, he is in a life and death struggle with his own on the issue of race equality.

56k-1942

New York Age N.Y., N.Y.

# JERSEY JUSTICE

THE TYPE OF JUSTICE which Negroes get in the Frank Hague-controlled sections of the state of Jersey is well known to anyone conversant with current affairs.. But most shocking in the midst of a global war whose purpose is the establishment of the Four Freedoms everywhere, is the case of the nine Negro women residents of Bayonne, who have been held incommunicado for six months even though they are booked on no charge.

DEC 26 1942

These women were incarcerated without due process of law because Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, finding that Mayor James Donovan of Bayonne could not be made a puppet of iron rule, decided to "get" Donovan one way or another. The way turned out to be the method of staging a series of "vice" raids in Bayonne, arresting the owners of taverns and bars and grills and indicting Mayor Donovan and four other high officials of his administration on charges of countenancing vice conditions.

Now, we hold no brief for Mayor Donovan if there is vice in Bayonne and he knows it and refuses to act.

56k

Neither would we support Negroes who are punished for an action when they are found guilty.

But because this is a democracy and because it operates under a constitutional form of government, we hold it is the right of the filthiest, most despicable murderer, thief or rapist to be arrested through the legal processes of law, to be given a fair trial and his hearing in court and to avail himself of counsel.

DEC 26 1942

Those rights, under our governmental setup, are supposed to be guaranteed—we repeat—to the most despicable criminal.

But in this instance what do we find?

We find nine Negro women arrested for standing on the sidewalks of Bayonne taverns; taken to prison and thrown into cells, and yet, up until the time of this writing no charge has been made against them, no bail set by which their release might be secured, no entry made in the record books of the clerks, no counsel allowed to confer with them and no one allowed to see or communicate with them—not friend, nor relative.

And the County of Hudson, tongue in cheek, asserts that they are held as "material witnesses."

DEC 26 1942

What is immaterial to the County of Hudson is that this type of Jersey Justice was recently dubbed "Gestapo-like" by a reliable fact-finding agency commissioned by the Governor of the State to probe the confinements.

You haven't yet heard the worst.

On Friday of last week, the County of Hudson, moved by widespread protest against this travesty on democracy, freed a group of the defendants and then rearrested them on warrants as "disorderly persons."

Herr Goebels must be indeed knocking frantically upon the door of Adolph Hitler's ivory tower to tell the Feuhrer that the Nazi fever of racial superiority, of inhumane brutality, of downright indecency, has spread like a searing, destroying flame over the state of Jersey.

DEC 26 1942

Hirohito must be conferring with his Ministers of Propaganda so that the short wave may carry to the darker races of the world the message that in the very nerve center of democracy there is internecine sabotage.

Mayor Hague and his puppet government had abdicated from the Union. They have trampled the American flag and burned the American Constitution. They have betrayed the American people.

This is the man who ranks high in the councils of the National Democratic Committee. This is the man who holds a grip on fantastic political patronage.

Wake up, America, the hour is late.

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Cullman, Ala. Democrat
December 17, 1942

# Southern Democrats Becoming "Fed Up" With The New Deal

1 7 194

For several years this publication has consistently opposed radical "reforms" of the so-called New Deal, which were designed to substitute a half-baked form of state socialism for democracy. A large and growing proportion of Southern Democrats are in open revolt with the New Deal, because of the latter's evident determination to force racial equality upon the South.

The South simply refuses to accept social equality as the New Deal's payment for its seduction of the negro vote from the Republicans. The South refuses to haul down its venerable Democratic motto of "White Supremacy" as a New Deal bribe for Northern negro votes.

7 194

Governor Frank Dixon, in a recent speech in New York, gave warning that Southern Democrats would not permit racial equality between white and negro residents to be made compulsory through New Deal legislation. His address is published on this page.

56k

This publication has long been fed up with the New Deal's political brotherhood with the Kelly, the Hague and other rotten political machines, while it piously cried out for honesty and high ideals in government.

We believe that the New Deal has attempted to influence mass votes thru use of funds of the federal treasury. We vigorously oppose this method of securing votes upon the part of any party or any clique.

JAN 17 194

The New Deal has attempted to crush the very keystone of the Democratic Party—states' rights.

New Deal bureaucrats attempt to rule by decree and show not the slightest intention of giving all parties and economic groups equal justice.

Finally the New Deal is sabotaging the war effort by bringing up controversial issues, and is attempting to force so-called reforms under plea of furthering the war effort, when in fact, such meddling has just the opposite effect.

There is bound to be a break between Southern Democrats and Northern New Dealers. They have very little in common beyond the fact that they are both for the time being under the Democratic banner. Never were there stranger political bedfellows. The so-called New Deal stands for experimental state socialism. It has ignored and repudiated the old historic principles of the Democratic party one by one. Southerners look in anguish upon the wreckage of the Democratic Party left by the wild-eyed New Deal reforming. They simply will not swallow much more of the New Deals unsavory nostrums. A show-down is in the making.

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Atlanta, Ga., World
December 15, 1942

# Southern White Liberals And National Negro League In Verbal Scrap Over Negro

By EMORY JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)— The war has produced three important forums of thought on the Negro. One has to do with national white magazines presenting the case of the Negro during the war as presented by informed Negro writers. The second has to do with Negroes trying to pool their brain power irrespective of creed, organization or social standing for bettering the black man's condition in this nation. The third has to do with the "brain battle" between "white liberals" and Negro leaders over the handling of the Negro question.

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The "cautioning" of the Negro by "southern white liberals" or the "white friends of the Negro" during the war has provoked stimulating discussion of these 'liberals" by the heavy writers of the national Negro press.

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Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who has been the butt of much violent criticism, claims that the "Dixie liberals" in "their frenzy, preach a sectional, racial and economic dogma which can only bring perpetuation of the South's ills, if it does not bring disaster." He thinks they are doing "infinite harm" to the South they are defending by blaming all the South's "misfortunes on Negroes."

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Brilliant, free-swinging, thought-thrusting Marjorie McKenzie, in her December 5 column in the Pittsburgh Courier, calls to account "these venomous little pieces that are emanting from the pens of southern white liberals" their "capitulation to fascism."

She claims that "these men are neither inexperienced nor unsophisticated writers. The purpose of all this unsought advice is to make it clear in sweetly reasonable words by a 'friend of the Negro' that it it no use, the framework is set for all time, and we must learn to work peacably if hopelessly within if for a bigger and better Jim Crow world."

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Miss McKenzie goes on to say that "Our 'liberals' contend that we should confine ourselves to agitation about training for and employment in war industries. Somehow white men don't trust the Negroes' simple demands for political equality and freedom from discrimination in public places. Lurking behind this must be a sinister deisgn to obtain, not citizenhip, but social equality. Yet any Negro who has worked with white people in an office or factory will tell you that the first invitation for social mixing has not come from him. If there is any area in our lives in which we have no cause for complaint, it is in our social organization. We have a gift for warm, intimate human relationship, a gaiety and humor in our group life that leaves no room for covtting the awkard and distant ways of white folk."

Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, West Africa

# UNCLE SAM'S NEGLECTED CITIZENS.

OCT

By GEORGE PADMORE.

THIRTEEN MILLION NEGROES—America's neglected citizens are on the offensive. They are making demands for equality of treatment in the war industries and in Uncle Sam's fighting forces; they are clamouring for the abolition of the colour bar, and for the introduction and enforcement of anti-lynching laws which will protect them against mob rule. Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, several blacks have been lynched in the Southern States.

OCT 3 - 194

Inspired by the heroic struggle of the Chinese people and spurred by India's demand for self-determination, 25,000 Harlem Negroes recently jammed the seating capacity at Madison Square Gardens. New York's largest auditorium, calling upon President Roosevelt to extend the four freedoms to the people's of African descent.

There is no doubt that liberals and progressives in the United States are realising that American democracy is divided unless it extends the rights of citizenship to the thirteen million Negroes who are now "without the pale." Many have publicly delivered themselves of these views. Pearl Buck, the well-known writer, in a letter to the *New York Times* appealed to white Americans to revise their attitude towards the Negro and accord to him those fundamentals of democracy for which they claim to be fighting.

"These Negro people weren't asking the white ruling class for their rights. They were telling the white bosses that they'd better not kick the Negroes round any more," reports the New York *Militant*. "They weren't begging, they were demanding. They were willing to listen to words—the more militant the better but they were ready for and wanted action."

The meeting was convened by the March-to-Washington Movement, under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, left-wing president of the Pullman Car Porter's Union, the largest coloured trade union in America. This meeting was the greatest demonstration of coloured workers ever witnessed in peace-time or war-time United States. "The new Negro in America who is loyal to the Government and determined to give every effort toward winning the war for the democracies, is still determined and insistent upon gaining the same rights and liberties accorded to other citizens of the country," declared Frank Crosswaith, Socialist chairman of the Negro Labour Committee of Great New York. Injecting an international note, Walter White, the distinguished Negro author and Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, the largest organisation of the Negro People in the Western hemisphere, voiced the sentiments and aspirations of the coloured Peoples throughout the world. "Prove to us, United Nations, and prove to the coloured peoples of Asia, Africa and the Carribbean that you are not hypocrites when you say this is a war for freedom," he demanded. "Prove it to us and we will show you that we can and will fight like fury for that freedom. But we want and we intend to have our share of that freedom."

OCT 3 1942

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Bishopville, S. C., Messenger
December 17, 1942

# COMMENTS ON MEN AND THINGS

By SPECTATOR

DEC 17 1942

DEC 17 1942

And so the Government will do something—just a bit more, for the farmer? You haven't read anywhere that the Government will pay a farmer $500 a month, have you? No, but some advertisements for carpenters recently offered that and it was discussed in Congress.

I know a farmer who usually sells $1,000 to $1,500 of corn. This year he was persuaded to plant Crotalaria. The recent storm blew it down. Fifty acres—gone!! Does any other man suffer that experience? If an employee of an enterprise with 15 workers gets hurt, he is paid by order of the Industrial Commission—out of insurance carried by his employer. If a man loses his job; or even deliberately quits the job, he is paid by the Unemployment Compensation Commission; if a merchant loses his shipment, the Rail Road or trucker pays for it; if he suffers from fire, his loss is largely covered; but when my friend saw his 50 acres of Crotalaria destroyed—well, he lost it; that's all.

DEC 17 1942

Why do we submit to the Northern Democrats?

"The State" of December 4th carried an Associated Press story from New Orleans which quotes Governor Jones of Louisiana as recommending that Southern Democrats break with Northern Democrats. Governor Jones' outburst was due to his resentment over the preference given Northern States in War contracts. Said the Governor: "I can't see why we should continue to give adherence to a party which has treated us worse than the Republican party has ever treated us on these issues (allocation of war contracts). I can't see why we should adhere to the Democratic Party if we are going to be a stepchild. I don't see why we shouldn't form our own Democratic party and join with the people of the Middle West.

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"They (Northern Democrats) call us the nation's economic problem No. 1, but they seem more interested in solving the economic problems of some foreign nations than those here.

"I am convinced the only way to get results is to fight like hell and I propose that we do just that," he said."

Dec 17 1942

A distinguished South Carolinian urged a break months ago, but for much higher reasons than war contracts. Mr. C. Norwood Hastie of Charleston published a letter in a dozen great Southern dailies in which he pointed out that the New Deal rests on Northern Democrats and other elements which have broken faith with the Democrats of the South. Mr. Hastie urged that the South retain its own Democracy, that of our fathers, and that the South save its civilization by throwing its weight to whichever group might offer most to the South. Mr. Hastie was not counting spoils or the mess of pottage; he was concerned about principles of government and fundamental considerations. Under his plan the South would not merely be "in the bag," but would have to be reckoned with.

Why should we seek to [illegible] the "SOLID SOUTH" when [illegible] Smith was a candidate for the [illegible]dency, the "SOLID SOUTH" [illegible] to splinters. Virginia, Texas, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina — and others—left the Democratic fold. Well, it could be done again.

We are Democrats. We are, in fact, the Democrats who have kept the Party alive. Now we don't count. Strangers we are in our father's house. The Party of our fathers seeks to entrench itself in power by using our votes, while slapping us and our mode of living and holding us to scorn. Let us look at the truth: Why were you a Democrat ten years ago? Well, why are you a Democrat today? When Hoover and Coolidge were president we thought Deomcratic Wake up, Democrats! Well, why are we Democrats under the New Deal? Is the New Deal Democratic Wake up, Democrats! Let us cherish the Democracy of Wade Hampton and his Red Shirts; the Democracy of Ben Tillman; the Democracy of Woodrow Wilson; but what of this so-called arrangement today which coddles Labor leaders and Negro politicians?

Are you ready for the Eleanor Clubs and all the other innovations? If you are--well, then you are happy; but if you are a real Southerner, "look unto the rock whence ye are hewn!"

DEC 17 1942

Let no man be lulled into a sense of security or well-being because we hear of no manifestations. The truth is that Northern Negroes are making every effort to organize Southern Negroes; and Northern Negro organizations are sending their leaders to tell the President what they want. Let them; but the power of the Northern Democrats is built on Southern Democratic support. If we have sense enough to act as our interest—and the National interest—dictates we shall wtihdraw that support and let them and their associate mischief-makers crash to th round.

56k-1942

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

# NULLIFICATION IN 1942

Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama is the most blatant "nullificationist" that has bobbed up in any of the backward states since President Roosevelt issued his famed executive order, outlawing racial discrimination by firms holding government contracts and receiving government pay for doing work for the government.

The Alabama governor has sounded off in a big way of his intention to refuse to allow inmates of Alabama prisons to manufacture an order of goods for Uncle Sam because the government contract contains a workers' non-discriminatory clause. It is noted, however, that he does not have the moral courage to crack down on the person responsible for the clause being in government contracts. He "rides" the Fair Employment Practice Committee, indicating that this body of men is solely responsible for seeking to outrage the "social system" of Alabama prisons.

5-6K

Dixon knows, of course, that he has no quarrel with the FEPC. His quarrel is with no less a personage than Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States—including Alabama—and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. By action of a unanimous Congress—including the solons from Alabama—on last December 8, Mr. Roosevelt was directed to manage the American team in its battle against the Axis, the appointment carrying with it the authority to mobilize the entire nation for the greatest struggle in its history. There was not even the slightest hint in the order, calling Mr. Roosevelt to manage our side, that inferred he would be expected to have due regard for the ideas of Alabama as to how he should go about performing the Herculean task given him by his nation.

The President assumed that the people of the United States relied upon his judgment to mobilize for victory, and were well aware of the fact that it was just as necessary to have SPIRITUAL preparedness as to have MILITARY preparedness.

Presiden Roosevelt, early in his all-out program for winning the war, concluded that he dare not,

> **"attempt the Future's portals,**
> **With the Past's blood-rusted key."**

The President learned early that it was bad business to be proclaiming himself leader of forces fighting for human freedom and the equality of human beings, everywhere in the world, while maintaining, under government sanction, arrangements that belied our profession of loyalty to democratic principles.

The President was faced with the fact that discrimination against minority groups, including Catholics, Jews, Negroes and persons with foreign born parents, was being brazenly practiced by industrialists all over the United States. He issued his executive order, outlawing this discrimination in all war industries. He then appointed a committee to make investigations and report to him all cases where "disloyalists" were ignoring his executive order.

Unfortunately for the President, he made the mistake of appointing Mississippi-born Mark Etheridge of Louisville as a member of this important committee. Etheridge, as a result of his intemperate speech in Birmingham recently, precipitated the wave of windy statements from anti-Roosevelt demagogues, including Govs. Dixon and Talmadge, announcing that these demagogues would resist the attempt to enforce the President's executive order in their states.

We do not know whether Mr. Roosevelt will force Uncle Sam to do obeisance to Dixon and Talmadge or not. These men speak the sentiments of the entire delegations in Congress from their states and they can play havoc with Presidential measures, they think, if the President does not show regard for their "brass and brass buttons." It is true the President is a firm believer in majority opinion of this country, which holds that the Federal Government is the supreme authority in this nation. But he has never before, as now, realized how much kick there still is in the corpse of "States' Rights." A vigorously kicking corpse may frighten even a panopolied President of the United States in dark days and nights such as this nation is now having.

However, we have heard it said that President Roosevelt has a great admiration for the courage and resourcefulness of the immortal Andrew Jackson. The President may find out what was Old Hickory's formula for treating an outbreak of "nullification" and use it on Gov. Dixon of Alabama, Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and all the other disciples of Mark Etheridge of Mississippi.

At least, we hope so.

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## White Supremacy Or White Cowardice?

"The Courier Journal"

War can inspire sublime human heroism and sacrifice, but war frightens people, too, and sometimes evokes the worst instead of the best in them. A sad example has been afforded this week in what we may be sure are ordinarily the pleasant and secure surroundings of the Kiwanis Club of Bessemer, Ala. There a speaker described by *The Associated Press* as "long prominent in Alabama legal and political circles" gave tongue to his war-born emotions in a way that paraded not courage and magnanimity but the very opposite—the spirit, whether he realized it or not, of the complete bully.

What he proposed, with great ado, was a League to Maintain White Supremacy. White supremacy? Negroes compose less than a tenth of the population of the United States, just a third of the population of the South. In Alabama they are outnumbered three to one; even in Mississippi, where they are about equal to the whites in population, their proportion is, as elsewhere in the South and in the Nation as a whole, declining. And everywhere their general poverty is as conspicuous as their general good nature and easygoing way. They hold far less than a tenth of the wealth of the Nation, far, far less than a third of the wealth of the South. The spectacle of a white man with a cowering urge to take steps to enforce a further "white supremacy" in these political and economic circumstances is, as we have just said, the spectacle of a bully.

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The Alabaman has been disturbed by the current tactics of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Other white men have been disturbed by those tactics, too, and so have some Negroes. But the concern of these white men has not been for their own safety or for the continued safety of the white race. Their concern has been that when you inflame the white or the black race against the other, you brutalize both and leave the black at hopeless disadvantage. Their concern has been that a Negro leadership having little touch with the mass of Negroes might subject that innocent mass to such livid, unreasoning, hysterically terrified retaliation as the Bessemer speaker has given us a hint of. Louisville, Ky.

He proposes that his League to Maintain White Supremacy proceed under the Constitution. But the Constitution says that its first purpose is to insure justice, tranquility, defense, welfare and liberty to *all* the people of the United States. No, you can't make Ku Kluxism legal and, we profoundly hope, you can't make cowardice respectable.

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**Danville, Va., Register**
July 15, 1942

### EXAMPLE FOR INDIA

**In her new book, published this month, Mrs. Pearl S. Buck argued that the South must erase the color line and grant full economic and political, and a greater degree of social equality to Negroes in order to win India to the side of the United Nations. She contended that so long as the slightest racial discrimination remains in America we cannot offer the Four Freedoms to other oppressed peoples with clean hands and that our proffer will be regarded with suspicion of bad faith by the yellow, brown and black peoples of the world.**

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**There is a vast difference between racial discrimination in the South and in the India which so greatly concerns Mrs. Buck. India is the land of the caste system that condemns unborn generations to the occupation and to the social status of their fathers. Sons of the *Brahmans* become priests, regardless of spiritual or intellectual qualifications; sons of the *Lohars* must follow the crude iron-working trade of their fathers, no matter what their individual preferences or their qualifications may be; sons of the *Bhangis* must spent their lives as sweepers and cess pool cleaners, regardless of ambition within their heads and hearts; sons of Mohammedan *Faqirs* must devote their life to menial service, enlivened only by the privilege of beating**

a ceremonial drum on special occasions. Below all these are those God-forsaken peoples, the Untouchables, who know an oppression nothing in American history equals.

India might well look to the American Negro in the South and grant her oppressed classes, which include four-fifths of the nearly half-billion humans, a measure of the freedom enjoyed by these citizens who less than a century ago were in slavery. Against India's discrimination by race, faith and occupation, the United States, including the South, offers a GEORGE CARVER opportunity to rise from slavery to universal honor as a scientist second in achievement only to his friend THOMAS A. EDISON. Here sons of Negro sharecroppers can and do become physicians, lawyers, teachers and college presidents; while even more of them become skilled craftsmen, business men and landlords who contract with sharecroppers for the tillage of acres they cannot cultivate.

The United States, including the South, is the land of opportunity for the Negro as is no other spot on earth.

When the most lowly of India's Untouchables achieves economic, political and social equality in that sub-continent comparable to the opportunities of American Negroes, then the Four Freedoms will not only have been carried to the Indian peoples but they will have achieved a revolutionary way of life for millions now bound by the oppressive weight accumulated during centuries of traditional discrimination.

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Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
August 18, 1942

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

The CIO organizations in New York have dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt declaring that certain "agents" have been fostering racial disturbances in this country and that the movement is against national unity.

The Daily agrees with both those contentions.

"Agents" have been fostering racial prejudices.

Such agitation IS against national unity.

The inference of the CIO that such agitation was initiated in the South or came from Southern people, white or black, The Daily stoutly denies.

This agitation was born of influence entirely outside the South and has been fostered by people who know nothing of either the problems of the white race or the Negro race in the South.

In this connection The Dothan eagle recently said:

"It has not been at the instigation of the South that racial relations have become a prime topic of discussion. Sane, level-headed Southerners, both whites and Negroes, are alarmed lest the hot-heads and the radicals create dissension where, for so long, there has been none. These are perilous times when the fate of the nation is at stake. It is not a time for hatreds and intolerances to divide us.

"That this is recognized by the true leaders and friends of the Negro is amply demonstrated in a letter to the editor which appears on this page today. It is from Dr. D. V. Jemison, Jr., a Negro dentist who has practiced in Dothan for several years and who has won the respect and admiration of whites as well as the members of his own race.

"Dr. Jemison's is a strong plea for harmony between the races. It will be sympathetically read by those who know how important it is for the white man and the Negro man to work together in peace and understanding.

"While Dr. Jemison may be correct in stating that the thinking Negro does not seek social equality and would find it uncomfortable, there is a preponderance of evidence to indicate that many members of his race do have such a goal in mind. Without exception the Negro press has advocated social equality and the removal of all segregation laws and has encouraged its readers to use the war emergency to give force to their demands. These newspapers, encouraged by social-minded radicals who are ignorant of the consequences, are fanning the flames which are sure to consume those who play with them."

Believing that the letter of the Dothan Negro dentist will be of interest, as shedding considerable light on the attitude of the thinking Negroes of the South, as compared with the unthinking agitators of BOTH races in the North, The Daily reprints his letter in full below:

Editor, The Eagle:

This letter is written solely in the interest of harmony, and to clear up some misunderstanding. I also want to set forth the viewpoint of the thinking Negro, who has lived here and gotten along with the people for years.

In the first place no Negro wants social equality. He would feel out of place and uncomfortable with it. When this particular thing is made an outstanding issue, we feel that someone is wasting a lot of breath on an imaginary evil. The desire for social equality just does not exist, and I know my people.

The underpaid, humble Negro has built the wealth of the South with his labor. Even in Dothan the Negroes do not have one decent school house in wihch to educate their children. Throughout the years there has never been a traitor or spy among the people of our race. Our loyalty has never been questioned. Today out of their meager earnings Negroes are investing in Defense Bonds to help America defeat the Axis. All they are asking in return is a little justice and fair play. The Negro doesn't want to see himself always used as the scapegoat for some politician to ride to glory.

We would like to have the cooperation of the best white people in helping us shape our destiny. We need sympathetic cooperation from the far-sighted, fair-minded white people in helping us to solve our problems.

Let us all work together in a spirit of harmony. This harmonious relationship has existed and must continue to exist. The things that have been talked about lately, and that are having a disturbing influence are non-existent so far as we are concerned. We look forward with hope for a better South for the white man and the Negro, In the meantime let us all work together to defeat our common enemy.

I am, respectfully yours,

**DR. D. V. JEMISON, Jr.**

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Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
September 24, 1942

## Georgia's Next Governor

(Rome (Ga.) News-Tribune)

Should Mr. Ellis Arnall, who is to become the next Governor of Georgia, display the same ability as an executive that he displayed as a vote-getter, he will make an enviable record during the four years of his incumbency. His triumph was certainly decisive.

Mr. Arnall is a young man, scarcely in middle life, and no doubt he will be profoundly impressed by the magnificent vote of confidence that was given him. And impressed in this wise, he has an extraordinary opportunity for rendering to the State of Georgia a type of service that will be of great value.

Yet if his services are to attain a value comparable to the opportunities and within the range of one of his ability, he must face certain issues that he found it unnecessary to face in his campaign. He must face the issue of racial equality, which is being pressed from Washington with a vigor that equals the vigor being thrown behind the war effort, and must join with other Southern Governors in saying "No" to all this horde of race-mad zealots. This he no doubt will do.

Mr. Arnall, with his legal training and his ability to discern between the shadow and the substance when issues are presented, probably will have no difficulty in seeing the line of demarkation existing between the tens of thousands of patriotic and wholly unselfish Georgians who supported him because of their belief in his ability and sincerity, and the political opportunists who attached themselves to his bandwagon, and will serve the former while forgetting the latter.

By thus utilizing his powers of discernment and attaching himself ever closer to the best and most unselfish elements in the State, Mr. Arnall, with so much of his life before him, should be able to carve out a political destiny of marked distinction. The News-Tribune congratulates him upon his great victory and wishes him a measure of success in full keeping with the confidence the people repose in him.

56k-1942

# We Aid the Enemy By Spreading And Believing Hate-Breeding Tales

"The Courier Journal" Louisville, Ky.

**By David H. Bradford**

SEP 1 1942

IN TIMES of crisis such as now it is easy to be led astray by the wildest and most inane rumors. Because we are now disturbed by uncertainties of all kinds, we allow ourselves to give credence to tales the absurdities of which would be obvious at once in more normal times. As critical as our condition undoubtedly is, we must not make the mistake of putting too much emphasis upon the present, or permitting it to blind us to the past. Great as are the changes that have come about in our world in recent days and weeks, many things remain essentially unchanged. We do the cause of democracy little good when we fall into the error of suspecting the worst of those whom we have known to be our friends in the past. The war does not necessitate a blackout of tolerance; on the contrary, it makes the need for tolerance greater than ever before.

All sorts of fantastic rumors about Negroes organizing into secret conspirators' clubs have been current for some time. Upon investigation, these rumors have been found to be absolutely without foundation. There are no secret Negro clubs watching for favorable opportunities to give aid to the enemy. Instead our enemies receive aid from rumor mongers in their efforts to divide and defeat us. Those who pass on wild and baseless rumors are as good agents as our enemies could wish. Such Americans are Axis stooges. They are all the more dangerous when they believe themselves to be acting to preserve themselves and their children from a fate they believe to be worse than death. To them, theirs is a holy crusade. That they are puppets in the hands of expert propagandists never occurs to them.

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BESIDES those who speak in innocence, there are those who willfully and deliberately prey upon the known prejudices of the people in order to advance their own selfish ends. These political guerillas are democracy's worse enemies. In their blind efforts to retain or secure a place at the public trough, they endanger not only their own security but that of their country as well. Seeking to keep Negroes in the place to which they have been arbitrarily assigned, they may succeed in losing their own places. If the Axis wins, there will be no place for any of us, black or white, in an order that will be completely opposed to all our ideals.

If a white family finds it impossible to employ a Negro maid for the same wage that was so anxiously accepted in 1939, there are other explanations than organized clubs of Negro domestics. Let it be repeated that there are no such clubs. The law of supply and demand operates in the kitchen as elsewhere. Many Negro maids and cooks formerly in private service are now finding better jobs in restaurants and other public places left vacant by white employes now engaged in war industries. Far from spending their time and efforts in hatching dire plots and plans to wreck the homes of their former employers, these Negro women are busily trying to make good in their new jobs. These new jobs give them a sense of being needed in the war effort. They derive a sense of patriotism from their new places, and it is not conspiracy to accept a higher wage.

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WE ARE so concerned with the present that we forget the past. Negroes and whites have lived together before in times of stress and strain. Such times best reveal the virtues of a people. Adversity does not make men frail; it shows of what they are made. In the midst of our Civil War, when every opportunity was present for the Negro to play havoc with Southern institutions, he remained true to the trust placed in him. This is a fact we too often forget. Now, in our haste to believe every idle rumor we might profitably remember that trust and faith can do more to hold a people than threats. In our anxiety to believe the worst about each other, let us not forget the best. Let us not increase the plight of our country by adding to and passing on unsubstantiated rumors.

The liberal white man who recognized the injustices under which the Negro was forced to live before the war is no less a friend to the cause of the Negro when he now advocates the primacy of victory above all else. The Negro who insisted upon equality of opportunity before the outbreak of the war is no less loyal now when he insists upon the same thing. The insistence on the Negro's part has been and still is out in the open. There is nothing secret about it. It is well known at Washington. It can be found in all the Negro newspapers. It can be heard everywhere Negroes assemble. Beyond these public efforts to secure a more democratic way of life, the Negro has not gone. To believe otherwise is to play into the hands of those insidious forces that seek the destruction of our national unity and morale.

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New Masses
New York, N. Y.

SEP 8 1942

## Pattern of Defeatism

LAST week NEW MASSES commented on Harlem's 1942 "Scottsboro case." Since then four of the ten boys charged with "rape and robbery" have been freed: the authorities found no cause for indictment. Fair trial must be assured the six held, but justice cannot be guaranteed so long as the commercial press—most notoriously Roy Howard's *World-Telegram* and Captain Patterson's *Daily News*—continues its Negro-baiting "crusades." That campaign continues. It is obvious in what is published, and as events showed last week, in what is omitted. Most significant was the fact that not one of the "crime-smearing" newspapers carried an item about the rape of a nine-year-old Negro child by a white man, John Gunyan, of Brooklyn, last week. Evidently these papers saw no purpose in mentioning the latter crime since it would not fit into the pattern of their "crusade."

Meanwhile at least four Negro youths have been killed and one wounded in the past fortnight by quick-trigger policemen in Harlem on the pretext of hunting down "muggers"—robbers. But guns and nightsticks will never suffice: at bottom, in such cases—when they are genuine—is the whole vile system of Jim Crow with its denial of jobs, its rent-gouging, its degrading poverty. It is this that must be ended, and at once, before the country suffers irreparable harm in this period of its greatest peril.

Nor is this only a New York phenomenon. It is characteristic of the evil confronting our whole nation: the efforts of pro-Hitler groups to split the Negro from the white, to encourage race hatred and outbursts. Is it mere accident that Captain Patterson's campaign in New York jibes—in time and intent—with that of the southern bourbon press and the plotting of the Ku Kluxer Horace Wilkinson, organizer of the "White Supremacy League"? This is the pattern of defeatism, the way Hitler would like things to work out in America. How long will the people—and the Department of Justice—tolerate it?

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Dresden, Tenn., Enterprise
October 2, 1942

## SOUTHERN NEGROES TOO WISE TO FALL FOR IT

From authentic reports, effort by Axis representatives is being made throughout this nation to sabotage the negro population of the United States.

Some progress, it appears, has been made in the North, but we candidly believe our Southern negroes too wise to fall for the promises that have lured Northern negroes into the Axis trap.

For Southern negroes know too well that if such a thing as Axis success were possible—and there positively isn't any chance for that—they would be the very first to suffer at the hands of the Germans and the Japanese. Their's is a race hatred proposition, and our negroes in America would fall victims just as have the poor Jews in Germany.

The Germans and the Japs don't like other races. That is one reason they are waging this war, which, by the way, will be their very last. They would, if opportunity afforded, treat our negroes more cruelly than they have the Jews.

And yet, a large number of Northern negroes have walked into the Axis trap.

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

AUG 17 1942

# Uses District 50 to Disrupt Vital War Industry in South

### By SENDER GARLIN

26K

**John L. Lewis and his District 50 agents are active collaborators in the current Copperhead conspiracy in the South—a conspiracy fomented by the appeasers and defeatists and aimed at crippling America's war production by barring Negroes from vital industrial plants.**

**Lewis men are secretly supporting Horace Wilkinson's "League for** White Supremacy" movement. At least two of his organizers, Beard and Youngblood, are known to have promised Jim Crow locals under the jurisdiction of District 50.

In brief, John L. Lewis' agents in the South are sponsoring an anti-Negro jim crow labor movement. This activity dovetails snugly into the present Bourbon plot to hamper production by open defiance of the President's Executive Order 8802 barring anti-Negro discrimination in war industries.

## KLAN-MINDED

AUG 17 1942

At about the time of the FEPC hearings at the end of May, the Mine, Mill and Smetler Workers Union asked the Raimund Mines (Republic Steel) to open up some motormen jobs for Negroes in the mines. The company agreed that of 26 jobs four would go to Negroes ultimately. Some time in June the first man quit and the company filled the job with a Negro. As soon as he was placed on the job a group of Klan-minded, non-union motormen, incited by District 50 officials, threatened to strike the mine in protest against the hiring of Negroes. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union (CIO) had to throw in all their forces to prevent the strike.

About a month ago rocks were thrown at Negro motormen working in the mine. Threats were made to kill Lewis Tarrant, Negro vice-president of Local 121, and John Butler, white president. The non-union white motormen were led by a repudiated union committeeman named Virgil Powell. Powell had been defeated as local president, having received the lowest vote of the three candidates.

The vital fact is that the union had instructed him to take up certain grievances involving Negroes and he had refused. This resulted in his defeat. This is the type that is now playing around with the District 50 crowd.

## RED-BAITER DEFEATED

W. C. Gunnin, former president of the Muscoda Red Ore local of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, who was defeated three to one in the local elections because of his red-baiting, Negro-baiting and pro-company actions, immediately resigned from the union and **became a District 50 agent. He now promises that Lewis' District 50 will never permit a situation such as exists in the CIO where Negro vice-presidents preside over a union meeting when the white president is absent.**

Although not in the category of war production industries, the Lewis Bakery in Birmingham offers an illuminating example of District 50 anti-Negro activities.

This bakery, the only one in Birmingham with an all-Negro production crew, was organized originally by the Birmingham Bakery Workers Joint Board of the United Retail and Wholesale Employes which had organized all the major bakeries of the city. This bakery has been under contract with the CIO for more than a year.

## LOCAL RAIDED

AUG 17 1942

In the midst of negotiations by the CIO union for a ten-cent an hour wage increase, Lewis' District 50 raided the local and signed an agreement with the employers for a two and one-half cents an hour increase, lower than the entire city-wide scale of Birmingham bakery workers.

District 50 refused to permit the workers to vote on the agreement and sought to ram it down their throats.

When the workers, rebelling against District 50 dictatorship tried to return to the CIO and continued their strike, District 50 replaced them with white scabs and imported a squad of goons to smash the strike. As a result the CIO has been forced to call off the strike Thus, this bakery, which previously had an all-Negro production crew, now does not employ a single Negro.

John L. Lewis' defeatist program is thoroughly acceptable to the Southern bourbons, and it is not at all surprising that District 50's "union" activities more and more frequently coincide with the anti-Negro and anti-administration program of the "White Supremacy" forces personified by the Birmingham ex-klan leader, Horace C. Wilkinson.

AUG 17 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 6 1942

# Southerners Rap Racial Hatreds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Comment on the full page advertisement carried on August 16 in the Birmingham Age Herald sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has proven favorable, so much so that a number of persons in this area have signed the pledge to the President and asked their friends to do the same.

SEP 1942

Full text of the advertisement follows:

"To Our Commander in Chief Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"We believe we speak for all southerners when we say that the South is profoundly patriotic. The South has made great sacrifices and is willing to make greater sacrifices to win this war for freedom and national survival. At this time when every patriotic southerner's efforts are concentrated on winning the war, there has been artifically created in the South grave racial tension.

26K

## INCITE RACE HATRED

"Violent speeches filled with Nazi ideas and phrases are inciting race hatred and conflict. Small incidents are blown up to mammoth size by wild rumors. A widely advertised campaign to revive the KKK is preparing the South for organized racial violince

"With grave concern responsible Southerners are watching the subversive efforts of irresponsible politicians who for selfish purposes are endangering the nation's war effort. Deliberately inflamed race hatred is slowing down the war production and weakening the war unity of the South. These politicians are aiding Hitler by their efforts to provoke racial strife.

"Respensible southereners are not willing to jeopardize the nation's war effort, here and abroad by participating in racial strife. They do not consent to slow down production by denying decent living and working conditions to any group of southern citizens.

## PLEDGE SUPPORT

SEP 6 1942

"In this grave [illegible] of our war effort, loyal southerners pledge to you, our commander-in-chief, full and unqaulified support for every war agency and measure. We pledge to preserve southern unity, free from race conflict, behind our war effort."

The advertisement concludes with the catch line, "Don't Be Provoked! Anyone who starts trouble is an Axis Agent."

SEP 6 1942

Accompanying the folder is a strong letter setting forth the many heinous deeds perpetrated against Negroes in the South recently, beginning with the infamous address of Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham, lawyer ex-leader of the Ku Kulx Klan, who spoke before the Kawanis club of Birmingham. Included is Governor (Mitule Leopard Spots") Dixon's rejection of a war contract for 1,750,000 yards of tenting material because of the presence of a non-discriminatory clause, Bankhead's attitude on Negro troops; Roland Hayes attack; Governor Talmadge's attitude; Negroes beaten in Texas; Negro soldier killed in Arizona; Negro miner shot and killed by a bus driver. all ore recounted in the letter.

56k-1942

# Tolerance for All Must Be Made Respectable

Courier-Journal AUG 18 1942 Louisville, Ky.

### By David H. Bradford

MUCH disagreement exists over what will be the ultimate outcome of the current widespread agitation for immediate improvement of the status of the Negro, now being conducted in the press and from the platform. Not a few believe that the result will be detrimental to the Negro's cause. They argue that when the war is over, far from paving the way for improved relations, the memory of the present efforts to improve the lot of the Negro and the part that the Negro is playing in the effort, will serve to indicate to those in authority in the South the danger to the status quo inherent in extension of educational, political and economic opportunities to Negroes.

The chief fallacy in this argument is that it presupposes that the status quo will remain forever unchanged. It is predicated on the notion that after the war we will take up our lives where we left them on December 7, 1941.

AUG 18 1942

The Negro is straining to prove worthy of country and heritage.

But life is not like that. It cannot be separated into neat little compartments to suit our heart's desire. It cannot be wrapped in attractive bundles and put on a shelf to be taken down again at our pleasure. Life is a continuous stream; it flows on and on, day after day. Each today is largely the result of each yesterday, and each tomorrow contains much of today. When victory finally rests upon our arms, we cannot destroy the memory of the activities of the war days as easily as we might beat our arms into plowshares.

SO LONG as there are minds to have thoughts and memories, the past will remain with us. Part of those memories and some of the thoughts of that future day will be the result of thought-patterns now being formulated. In the post-war world, America cannot completely forget the lessons taught by the war. One of the most important of these has been the old truth retaught: human dignity is built upon respect for individuals. It is to establish this truth securely that we are now fighting. The preservation of this respect is going to be too expensive to abandon it once the war is won. No, we shall never go back to 1941.

While working now for those things that are legally his rights, the Negro is again straining every nerve to prove worthy of his country, its heritage, and, most of all, to be true to himself. He fully realizes that not to insist that his country live up to its own principles where he is concerned is for him to be less than an American and to allow his country to sell its own principles short.

However slowly, one thing is emerging from the talk and writing now going the rounds about Negroes. America is beginning to realize, as never before, that it has not played fairly with itself in denying opportunities to its Negro citizens. The truth is gradually coming home to all that the Nation can permanently enjoy its privileges and rights only in so far as it is willing to extend them to all. Any effort to reserve them for some and deny them to others will lose them for all. However painfully, we are learning that America can never be what we want it to be, until all are given a chance to work. Toleration for all must be made respectable.

AUG 18 1942

NOTHING so disturbs an individual as the consciousness of being wrong. Nothing so irritates and infuriates him as the realization that what he does is done in the sight of those who know the act to be done willfully, in full knowledge that it is not justified by facts. The ultimate procurement of those things the Negro wants will come out of this feeling. Greatly outnumbered, the Negro, if he plays his cards wisely, will emerge from his present limited status largely as a result of the white American's stricken conscience and enlightened mind.

This is a slow, humiliating, and often painful process. But it is none the less sure. Groups, like individuals, dislike to wrestle continuously with what is known to be wrong. This is the real significance of the present increased tempo of the Negro's struggle for his rights. It is serving to bring to the attention of all the fact that Negroes are fully conscious of the mistreatment they receive. Those who in the past have said that the Negro was contented with his lot, if for no other reason than that he did not have the imagination or knowledge to want any other, must now see how mistaken they have been. The old ignorance is bliss philosophy is outmoded. Negroes are not ignorant, and they are not happy with their lot in this great arsenal of freedom.

AUG 18 1942

Because America must live with itself, it must some day end its consciousness of wrong-doing toward its Negro citizens.

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

# A Second Front On The Home Front

AUG 2 1942

While we still carry on the "Double Victory Campaign," waging a relentless war for full democracy for all citizens, regardless of race or color, it does seem the part of gratitude and Christian tolerance that we should open a "Second Front" for the expression of faith and confidence in our friends among white people in the American nation, both North and South. For it occurs to us that a little simple gratitude and sense of fair play would deter us from some of the wholesale condemnations, in which we are wont so frequently to indulge ourselves.

AUG 2 1942

We are quite aware that there is plenty to condemn and there are those who have put themselves outside the pale of patience and tolerance, but someone has said: "Speak well of your friends, of your enemies say nothing." And when we see a Southerner, a white man or woman, working his or her heart out to establish better conditions for Negroes, in the face of the bitterest criticism from his or her own people, we feel like grasping them by the hand and saying: "That's a fine job you're doing, and we want you to know that we appreciate it, and we are praying for your success."

Our enemies are far more vociferous than our friends, but for every Gene Talmadge of Georgia and Rankin of Mississippi we have hundreds of Christians in the South who are seeking to find a solution to the vexing problems which confront us. Men like Dr. Frank Graham, of North Carolina, may be duplicated in Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. And we need to give them the discriminating encouragement which they deserve and need to win the fight.

We confess we are as guilty as any of the secular papers, but much of our clamor against Talmadge and Rankin is not only so much free advertisement for these politicians, but it is decidely unfair to our friends to label the people of a whole state as supporting demagogues, when less than one-fourth of the people vote, or have any voice in the election of the kind of government they shall have.

AUG 2 1942

Just a few days ago we heard a very prominent Negro clergyman say: "That is characteristic of the white man," speaking of some so-called pattern, which he had observed. Well, we wanted to tell him that nothing is characteristic of white men or black men. Some things are characteristic of some men, white and black. And those of us who want white Americans to judge the race by the best of us, as we have a right to do, for the best is in the vast majority, should be willing to judge the white people by the best, for they also are in the majority, even though it may not seem so at times.

AUG 2 1942

We, therefore, call upon all Negro newspapers in America, both secular and religious to try just for one month to find stories of noble endeavor by white people in the field of fairness and decent attitudes toward Negroes, and to give these stories the proper publicity and preference, as we want white newspapers to do, when they publish news about Negroes, and we have the feeling, if we carry out this noble experiment, we will never go back to indiscriminate vilification and wholesome charges of hypocrisy against all white people. We believe it is worthy trying and will pay large dividends in better feeling between the races and steadier progress toward our goals.

AUG 2 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Judge Blease Charges Threat For "White Supremacy" Talk

## Blames Mythical Organization Of 'Black Dragons' for Letter

56K

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—Former Supreme Court Justice Eugene S. Blease told an audience at Camden Monday night that because of his recent campaign talks in the interest of "white supremacy" at Spartanburg and other cities upstate he has received two threatening letters from the "Black Dragon Society" which have been turned over to Spartanburg county's solicitor for investigation. Tuesday, Negro leaders in Columbia were launching frantic hunts to find the mythical organization. "If there is such an organization, dedicated to removing from our state such ideas as those already pronounced by Mr. Blease, I certainly want to join it," one of them said.

### MAY BE NAACP

State NAACP head, James M. Hinton, hinted that the organization to which the candidate referred may have been the NAACP, although it would not send a threatening letter to anybody. Mr. Hinton disclosed that a few days ago he sent Mr. Blease a NAACP monthly Bulletin for enlightenment. Mr. Blease referred to the Bulletin as a "magazine" in his Camden speech but did not say how he received it nor did he refer to the NAACP.

AUG 14 1942

Key place for Negroes, as outlined by the former Justice, is on the farm; he complained because of the present shortage in farm labor for harvesting cotton and other crops.

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Some sources indicated that the "Black Dragons" was "an invention" of Mr. Blease as no such organization is known to exist in the state, or the work of some white or colored person, opposed to his campaign tactics.

AUG 14 1942

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Statenville (Ga.) Press
October 16, 1942

**THE NEGRO.** Amid other vital problems here is something that the South is going to have to start thinking about seriously---we are speaking of the so-called "Negro problem." Now if the South could be left alone it would solve in the best way what needs to be solved regarding the colored man. But the South isn't going to be left alone. After the war is over when certain types of fanatics get around to it they are gong to start working on the South about the Negro. It almost got started in Congress several years ago with the "Anti-lynching bill" but the war sidetracked it. The main trouble is going to be that pressure groups from New England, or perhaps the Steppes of Russia, who know about as much about the Negro as a flying squirrel does about the Air Corps is going to tell the South what to do and vice versa about the Negro. The world will be so small after the war that so-called "Reformers" from as far away as Head Hunters Town, New Guinea, will point their little finger at Georgia and shout "You have just won a war that spells "Equality for all" so you are going to have to cut out those white primaries. You are going to have to quit having separate coaches and hotels for different races." It is true that many practices with respect to the treatment of the Negro in the South need correction, and there must be some adjustment of the problem to new conditions that this war will create but these changes, whatever they are, must be made by the Southern States themselves and not by a racial commission that might be set up in Moscow. The South is going to contribute its full share of what it takes to beat Hitler and the Japs; news dispatches from all over the world show that this is being the case as this column is written, but one thing that the South must gird itself for after this war is to see that its right to local self-government is maintained. We believe that what is wrong about the South should and will be corrected by Southern people. There is enough intelligence and enough integrity down here to see that all minority groups get a square deal.

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*Heard and Overheard*

# How the Axis Lies About Negroes

SEP 4 1942

PM New York N.Y.

*By* Jerry Franken

Rex Stout the Lie Detective of WABC's *Our Secret Weapon.*

A further report from *Our Secret Weapon*, the CBS program which debunks Axis propaganda and which was discussed here Tuesday. It starts with a quote from the Rome radio, broadcast Aug. 21:

"Mr. Roosevelt has got his country into such a mess that he now is compelled to turn for help to the despised and ostracized Negro population. Mr. Roosevelt is encouraging the formation of Negro regiments and Mr. Knox is pushing Negroes into the Navy. . . . The way Americans look at it, Negroes make excellent cannon fodder and they should be proud to die in American uniforms, for that is all they are fit for."

5CK

This hypocritical expression of spmpathy for the American Negro brought a two-fold answer from Rex Stout, *Our Secret Weapon's* "Lie Detective."

First, Stout reminded listeners of Italy's own Negro policy, as expressed by Mussolini's son, who told what sport it was to bomb Ethiopian villagers. Then, he gave Germany's Negro policy, as recorded by Adolf Hitler in *Mein Kampf*:

"As for the Negro, it does not dawn upon the depraved bourgeois world of America that it is a criminal absurdity to train a half-born ape until it is supposed a lawyer or doctor has been made of him; that it is a sin to let . . . talented men degenerate while Hottentots and Zulus are trained for intellectual vocations."

SEP 4 1942

Stout also made this comment:

"We are quite aware of the Negro problem's difficult and ugly aspects, but we also know that in this close association of the black and white races here we are carrying on one of the most interesting and valuable experiments in the development of human society.

"There are, certainly, extremists among us; at one end, those who regard Negroes as subhuman beings; at the other, those who demand that all the Negro's handicaps, social, political and economic, must be abolished by tomorrow noon. But the great majority of us, both Negro and white, accept the problem for what it is, face it realistically and are determined that whatever changes time and patience and intelligence will bring shall be for the common welfare, steps forward in a better and a happier world."

56k-1942

Tampa, Fla. Tribune

October 11, 1942

# A Poet Talks Of Negroes

By CARL SANDBURG

THE human dignity of the American Negro comes easier to look at now than at any time since white men bought, stole and kidnapped the first black folk brought from Africa to this country.

And it might be asked, without getting unfair or indecent with anybody, whether the dignity of the white man ever sunk lower than it did when for a century and a half he took his sailing ships to African shores, loading them with naked Negroes fitted by the hundreds in "spoon fashion" so no cargo space would be wasted, shipping this human livestock across tropic seas at a high death rate, with a sanitation so vile and odors of such reek that sailors said when the wind was right you could smell a slave ship five miles away.

And when a man begins talking along this line there is a certain minority of American citizens north and south—a minority growing smaller as time goes by—and they have a standard question they ask as though you are floored and out of breath with nothing to say when this question hits you in the face.

* * *

THIS question—and there are those who think it is an unanswerable looloo runs like this: "Would you want to marry a nigger? Would you like to have one of your daughters marry a nigger?"

This is supposed to choke off any discussion you might want to start around the question of whether the Negro soldier in this war has as much a right as the white soldier to any or all of the Four Freedoms.

* * *

WHY should some of us find it deeply moving that an eminent spokesman, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, founder-director of the Catholic Youth organization, spoke this week his fear and anxiety as to the "Christian ghettoes" of the Negro race and of how "in the case of these twelve million Americans . . . a disproportionate number have translated a deep inner frustration into an external attitude that is completely anti-social"?

The bishop sees danger signals. Working with Catholic youths of all sorts and conditions it has come clear to him that again because of hate and discrimination handed the Negro there may be grapes of wrath trampled in a vintage not so good to look at. "These people are no longer satisfied with weasel words and insincere promises. Their demands are most reasonable. The opportunity to progress, to better themselves economically, to share in the industrial, social, political and cultural life of America — these are the things that the American Negro seeks—and he can no longer be denied them. If the Negro is worthy to die with the white man, then he is worthy to live with him on terms of honest, objective equality."

* * *

WHAT are the demands? And what the realities the Negro hopes to fight for? "Liberty to speak, think, and worship as their conscience dictates, economic security free from the specter of unemployment and enforced poverty, the opportunity for education, for the normal fulfillment of these normal human desires which spell human happiness."

He could have named the poll-tax. The bishop knows about the poll-tax and about Christ's poor and how "too much respect for the local banker, industrialist, or politician has caused them to be silent when the teachings of Christ should have been literally shouted from the house-tops."

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Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

# Party's Negro Policy Scored By McCorvey

NOV 11 1942

## He Tells Leaders It Is Useless To Ask For Funds In Alabama

MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 10.—(AP)—Federal handling "of the negro situation in the South" has made it impossible for the Democratic Party to raise any substantial sum in Alabama, Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, wrote national party officials today.

McCorvey's letter, written to E. Ray Scott of the treasurer's office of the Democratic National Committee, also was sent to Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn.

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McCorvey, in releasing the letter for publication, said he did not desire to "stir up trouble" but he felt it his duty to inform the party leaders of sentiment in this section.

The letter was written, he said, in response to an appeal from the national committee for organization of a fund raising campaign.

The State Chairman said he had talked with numerous party leaders in this State and that "I was met with the statement that it would be utterly impossible to raise any substantial sum from Alabama Democrats until we first had some definite assurance . . . that our party was going to turn over a new leaf insofar as the handling of the negro situation in the South was concerned."

McCorvey said he was convinced any fund raising campaign was futile until "those in authority at national headquarters stop trying to work out a social revolution during wartimes."

"The negroes are our problem and we care for them in a way that they are not cared for in any other section of the country," the letter said.

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"However, we will not stand for anything even remotely resembling social equality and such a thing as having the white boys of our sections working side by side with negroes in factories or elsewhere in filling government contracts or any contracts is just unthinkable and unworkable."

McCorvey added:

"President Roosevelt and his wife have done more towards upsetting and disturbing the friendly relations heretofore existing between the white people and the colored people of the South than all of the other presidents and their wives who have occupied the White House during the time I have been old enough to take notice of such matters."

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## A RACE OF BEGGARS?

A white man who had done a good deal for Negroes was once heard to say that they were "a race of beggars." The statement was resented by Negroes who heard it or heard of it. But was he so far wrong? The only thing that Negroes have been willing to spend their money for has been to build church structures and fraternal benefit societies.

NOV 7 - 1942

A little while ago in Houston there was a campaign to raise funds for the Y. M. C. A. Despite the fact that there are a great number of Negroes who make more than $5000.00 a year, it is reported that only four gave as much as $1000.00 [illegible] one more than $1000.00. In the campaign for the War Chest this year, where a million and a half dollars ($1,500,000.00) was raised, Negroes by their separate efforts raised the munificent sum of $3000.00. Negroes will not support nurseries for the indigent children in their communities, they think that they are entitled to have somebody give them everything they need.

It might have been true in the past, immediately after Emancipation, that Negroes could not do anything for themselves. But today Negroes could do a great deal more for themselves than they are willing to do. Somebody needs to impress upon Negroes the fact that it is still true that those who give and serve are the biggest and the greatest in the community. The corollary is still true that those who selfishly grasp and refuse to give are the smallest and the littlest in their group.

NOV 7 - 1942

There is little doubt but that a great deal of our failure to make headway is due to our unwillingness to invest either our time, our money or our thoughts in the things that mean the most of us. We have let a beggar psychology envelope us, and as a race we seem to have no self ?reliance when it comes to getting things for ourselves. Oh, yes, we'll raise the devil to get somebody else to do something for us, but we will not spend any energy in helping ourselves. It is not intended here to imply that we should not insist upon being given our rights from others, but it intended to emphatically say that we must learn to give ourselves, not only for our own benefit but for the benefit of others, too. We will never climb above the rank of inferiors until we become givers and are real benefactors of the community in which we live.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

# Negro Speaker at Drake U. Tells of 'Non-Violent' Plan

NOV 5 - 1942

Bayard Rustin, 26-year-old field representative of the Fellowship or Reconciliation, New York City, found an eager audience largely composed of white and a few Negro Drake university students as he addressed them Tuesday afternoon at Carnegie hall on the "most vital problem—the position of the darker races in the world today and their relation to the American Negro."

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The students—many of whom expressed their unawareness of many of the racial problems that the Negro faced, were eager during the forum to do something about a solution—to try the speaker's plan of "non-violence" in blotting out racial discrimination.

Mr. Rustin, a Quaker, spoke of the Negro in America as a "split personality during the war—torn between what ought to be and the life he lives."

NOV 5 - 1942

He pointed out that the Negro is forced to come to the conclusions that "America is fundamentally dedicated to color," because he is refused jobs, denied freedom to eat, get equal education, live and go where he likes—because of the color of his skin.

"The church, the state and the school are the enumerator on the black common denominator."

"I am here to tell you fact—to tell you truths. I know that the basis of violence is to purport to have unity where unity cannot exist," Mr. Rustin spoke as he told of groups being organized in the north for the purpose of creating violence—the Ku Klux Klan, working in a modern fashion without the fiery cross, and being responsible for instances of the rioting of soldiers at Ft. Dix, the Detroit Housing riots, Negro soldiers being denied transportation on busses in the south.

"The Uncle Tom Negro—who bows and scrapes, and takes the whistbroom to brush off the dust, no longer exists, the young speaker declared, and added "if he does it is just to make money, and within a few years he will no longer exist."

A tremendous period of racial tension is coming in America, Mr. Rustin said and held the war as one of the forces responsible for it. "The necessity of developing race hatred during the war can be very easily directed to a member of the minority group in America."

NOV 5 - 1942

He informed that the March on Washington movement has recentlly voted to exclude white people in its constituency and leadership "because they say it is the middle class white people who are the proverbial tea drinkers, whose basis of racial equality is tea-sipping, talking and doing nothing. I am not saying that is good or bad," the speaker commented.

NOV 5 - 1942

## Little Respect

"The world has little respect for talk," he continued and declared that "the only way to put in a consistent moral front is by action, by extending democracy where it should be."

In the non-violent method of solving racial problems Mr. Rustin said "it is necessary for me to behave in that high moral fashion, to follow the basic social teachings of Jesus Christ that every man admits of his Creator, that every man has some of God in him.

He told of "meditating" upon a hamburger for three and three-fourth hours in a white restaurant in a small Ohio town where he was at first refused service because he was a Negro. He told of the steps of his "behavior" stressing the truth in what he said; how his behavior moved the white customers in the restaurant so that they wanted the "truth to be respected"; and in the end how he secured his hamburger, and "from that time on the white restaurant owner is still serving colored people in that town."

"We are all concerned with getting the aims instead of getting the ends" he declared, and urged the stressing of the "process" as a means to the desired end.

In the non violent struggle, "one must constantly tell the truth, admit your own guilt" he explained. "It is necessary for a person to offer a creative plan—a plan of action that has an alternative. It is not a take it or leave it situation.

"One's screaming or yelling, striking back, one's fears and lies have been removed from the situation—the forces that support violence have been removed.

NOV 5 - 1942

"This plan calls for tremendous discipline," he declared as he stated that the "great responsibility rests upon Negroes who want freedom and "freedom," he assured "does not drop from the sky nor is it given upon a silver platter."

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# Rogers Says:-

### BY J. A. ROGERS

## AMERICA CANNOT WIN THE WAR AND APPEASE THE SOUTH

NOV 7 - 1942

CAN the United States win the war and continue to appease the cracker element in the South? Waldo Frank, foremost white American writer on Latin America, author of "Hispana America," and the noted novel on lynching, "Holiday," says flatly it can't be done, and that American hypocrisy in this respect sticks out like a sore thumb in South America, where the great bulk of the population is colored.

Mr. Frank, pointing out how the United States continues to appease 'Axis-enslaved and Axis-convinced Vichy," adds: "Even that is not the worst. We're still appeasing the anti-democratic forces at home. I'll give you one example: our treatment of our Negroes.

### MAY LOSE BRAZIL AS AN ALLY

NOV 7 - 1942

"Brazil, whose colored population is beginning to flower with all its sensitive genius, is with us in this war. But Brazil will not be with us long if we go on appeasing our own race discriminators; so long as we fail to make clear what we want done with such colonies as Trinidad and Jamaica, where the Negro and East Indian are degraded and enslaved by our British allies."

Mr. Rogers

MR. FRANK adds: "While we go on appeasing our own anti-democratic forces, we just won't get very far against what the Japanese and the Germans and the Latin-Americans themselves are saying in a million humble huts from Mexico to Chile . . . The only word that is going to convince them is the clear word, the pure word of our dead . . . the word of consistent democratic action."

### AXIS PROPAGANDA IS EFFECTIVE

Mr. Frank is quite right. Propaganda is one of the greatest forces in this war, and the treatment of the Negro in America, in particular, is a weapon ready made by us for Hitler and the Japanese. Several times a day, the Berlin radio broadcasts to South and Central America, telling the vast colored population there how colored people are treated in the United States and what they may expect if ever the United States come out on top.

The last four lynchings in the South were an especially fine morsel for Hitler. Tokio, of course, does the same to the people of the East. Their accounts of what is happening in the United States sound just as horrible as what we, on our side, tell of what is happening in the conquered lands.

MUCH of this Axis propaganda in South America sticks, because very few Latin-Americans like the United States at heart. The antagonism goes too far back and lies too deeply. Fine words will pass between diplomats, but the feeling is something like that between Catholic and Protestant. No matter how many get-together meetings are held, the old feeling still lies at the bottom and can be stirred by a single wrong word. Latin America has never liked Anglo-Saxon America, and with abundant justification.

### SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS JIM CROW

This Axis propaganda to Latin America can have terrific consequences, if not during this war, after it. I am looking for a resurgence of all the old rivalries after this war, for the simple reason that although the so-called democratic nations are fighting for their very existence, they are just as eagerly holding on to their old injustices — those injustices which, when committed by Hitler and the Japanese, are painted to us in such a horrible light. I expect no better world after this war because the same type of men, and often the same men, themselves who, through their conduct, helped to bring on this war, are still in power and are going to dictate the peace, if ever there is one.

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IN the meantime the South continues to go out of the way to insult Negroes. The latest is that in Atlanta, the taxicab that carries a Negro cannot also carry a white person, and that all cabs in that city must carry jim-crow signs . . must say whether they carry white or colored. This gem of democratic justice and common sense, mark you, has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme court, which is supposed to exist for the dispensing of colorless justice.

### STRONG EXPLOITERS ARE TO BLAME

Another glaring injustice of the week is the sentencing of 25 Moslem cultists in Chicago to three years each in prison for draft evasion and the same to Lewis Jones of New York City for refusing to serve in a jim-crow army. Now I am not saying that these individuals are entirely right, but I do feel that if they deserved three years, those who created the conditions against which these individuals rebelled deserved nine years.

THERE can be no peace on this earth as long as the perpetrators of an injustice, because they are powerful, are allowed to go scot free, while their victims must suffer still more, simply because they are doing what their conscience tells them is the only way out of an intolerable situation these strong exploiters have built up about them. The parties most guilty in this case are not the 25 cultists and Lewis Jones, but the jim-crow rulers of the American Army and Navy. Remove the latter and I wager you'll find no Negro refusing military service.

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### THE CONSTITUTION OPPOSES JIM CROW

Moreover, what these defendants have done is entirely in accord with the traditions of the Founding Fathers. It is precisely the spirit that has always been applauded in those who fought for American independence—the spirit of "give me equality and justice... or give me death!"

BUT we don't need to go as far back as 1776. If what these defendants have done had been done by Poles or French or Bulgarians or Greeks against Hitler, the American papers would be ringing with their applause. However, the most elementary reasoning tells me that if you send a man to prison for opposing jim-crow, you justify jim-crow, which is only Hitlerism under another name. Moreover, the United States Constitution opposes jim-crow.

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# FOUR CURRENT TOPICS TASK FOR GREAT MINDS

The Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala

OCT 31 1942

56K

## Willkie

Like millions of others, we feel that Wendell Willkie in his report last Monday night gave the people of the United States, the type of report they havev wanted for a long time. And it is our opinion that the majority of healthy minded Americans agree with Mr. Willkie's conclusions. Put the report of Mr. Willkie and the memorable speech of Vice President Wallace on "the Common Man" together and you have the writing on the wall as it relates to our winning the war and peace. Failure to heed these two master-pieces — the two best— uttered so far on the present world conflict, means the one shot in a million of saving what we have built up in America beginning with the fall of Chrispus Attucks on Boston Common.

## Poll Tax

Voteless people are defenseless people. We do not believe in taxiation without representation and we believe all sane people should never be denied the right to participate in the honest election of public servants We believe there should be some qualifying rules as governing those who register to vote, but we do not belive that should be measured in terms of exhorbitant cumulative poll tax. We feel that individuals who have proven themselves good citizens in the constructive sense of the word should be encouraged to vote. Any man who is good enough to shoulder arms for this And the Negro, of today, is far different from the Negro of 76 years ago. He would no more sell his vote today than the white man of today. Those of both groups who could qualify on an deucational basis are needde as voters in order that those of us who believe in free enterprise versus communism, may have enough voting strength to say to the politicians who have gotten us into the mess in which we find ourselves today—regimented, distrusted and hangerons to certain undemocratic practices, which are very definitely deviding us into a host of minorties, classes, clans and cliques—a house devided against itself cannot stand nor can a nation stand half slave and half free.

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## Lynching

Lynching galore followed the other world war. They thrive wherever you have ignorance, superstitious and undernourished people. Lynching annot be done away with by law, because the law, in those communities where lynching occur most frequently is administered by lynchers or those who depend upon them for bread. Real education is the only hope. Beautiful shool houses, well paid teachers and long terms, do not always spell educational opportunity for those exposed to this sort of set-up. The important thing is what is taught in the school. Lynchers are taught to lyuch. Haters are taught to hate. The prejudiced are taught to be prejudiced. This is carried over into even some of our daily newspapers who while they write very good editorials against lynching, at the same time print untruths on the real reasons back of almost all lynching in the news columns. And far more people who read are guided by the news columns than by the editorial page. Study each lynching case and you will be convinced that lynchers are our most ignorant, undernourished and semi-mentally deranged citizens. And their prey is usually one of their own kind except for color. The lynching evil as it is manifested in the real thing, or other streamlined forms is going to wreck our democratic society, if we do not deal with it as we should with any other type of cold blooded murder. And there is no difference between a lyncher and Adolph Hitler, Hirohito at Pearl Harbor or Mussolini's murdering hordes in Ethiopia at the begining of the Hitler crusade to lynch the free people of the world. We do not condone violation of any woman, but lynchers taking the law into their own hands when truly democratic courts are quite able to take are of the execution of the law, commit a crime whih is no less henious.

OCT 31 1942

## Mallon

Paul Mallon, has expressed himself on the Negro problem, quite vigerously during the past two weeks in his widely syndicated column. Being a Negro, the writer feels that he is a better authority on the Negro problem than Mr. Mallon, a white man, could ever be. All or at least most of the bellyaching Negro leaders are doing on this so-called Negro problem, adds up to just this: The Negro is not trying to force himself into the society of whites who do not want him in their society. He feels that most of the allegations lodged agains the race, is like unto the m who grabbed a man on the stre —dragged him into a dark all —stripped him of his shirt—fo ed him at the end of a revolver into the street and yelled for the police and had the man arrested and convicted for indecent exposure. Another picture which describes the thing they hate and rave about is the way that so many unsocial-minded people stand along their pathway, and wait until they get moving swiftly in a progressive direction, and then stick their legs out and trip the race down on its face. Mr. Mallon, like most white Negro problem specialists goes far afield when he suggest that the Negro can lift himself by his bootstraps. That is a feat which only the supernatural could scarely perform under the most favorable circumstances. The right solution of the Negro problem is the white man's responsibility. O fcourse that responsibility begins with the Negro's effort to do the best he can for himself ,but it extends far beyond that point because, the white man has much to gain by a proper solution of the problem while the Negro ha so little to lose by the whit man's failure to discharge h duty. And when we speak of the white man doing his duty, we feel that he will be doing his duty when he desists from intervening in the Negro's effort to enjoy a full measure of and to make a contribution to the betterment of society as a man and a human being. He ought voluntarily and realistically face the task of dealing with this problem on the basis of truth. Mr. Mallon must never forget that the Negro's problem is the unsocialminded white man. And that changing his mind by whatever method this may be accomplished, will solve the Negro problem. As we said before, on many occasions, and as Mr. Mallon says in his latest article— bitterness ought be dropped on both sides and we ought move forward on a basis of fair and straight thinking. It is not for any one to give the Negro that which belongs to him. It is rather for all to cut out with holding from the Negro the opportunity to develop himself as a full-fledged American citizen, untrampled by political and economic instruments of oppression, terrorism, barring him from intergration on a vertical basis, into free participation and administration in all that has to do with the welfare of all the people.

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There are a lot of white people who will agree with us on the above, but too many of them are not free and courageous enough to take a stand for these right and just things. The solution of this very problem may never be realized because the enslavement of so many supposedly free white people right here, in what we call a free country. More men and women are enslaved today by the unsocial-minded thinking people among us than is represented by the four million Abraham Lincoln set free politically. And this it another indication of the fact the slavery does more harm to the slavers than the slaves.

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Chester, S. C., Reporter
October 12, 1942

# EDITORIAL

* * * *

Good work has been done in the collection of scrap, but there must be no relaxation of effort. The drive must continue! There is a shortage in the production of certain basic materials, but there is abundance of scrap, and for once our prodigal habits will stand us in good stead.

Once again, and somewhat unexpectedly, the State of South Carolina's finances are in excellent shape, a matter for most sincere congratulation! What is the next step? All are probably agreed that there's going to be a big let-down after the war, whenever that is to be, and a neat surplus then would help mightily. The Legislature has two ways open, to act cautiously and prepare for the rainy day that is most assuredly coming, or spend prodigally in the hope that good times will never cease.

* * * *

Mr. Byrnes is tackling the hardest job of his career, including that day when as a little lad of fourteen he dropped out of school to undertake the job of making his way in the world. Mr. Byrnes has ability, he has personality, he has a way with people and gets them on his side. But he's up against intrenched greed in the person of organized labor leaders, who wield tremendous authority by virtue of the vote they control, and up to this time have succeeded in thwarting the desire of the remainder of us for a ceiling that will really hold down prices for labor as well as for everybody else. From the looks of things Mr. Byrnes is going to have this crowd on his hands, and the fight, if there is one, will not be at long range, but of the knock-down and drag-out variety. Luck to him, as the lives and fortunes of all of us and the future of our country are involved.

* * * *

Edgar G. Brown, of Illinois, director of the National Negro Council and for the past twenty years the recognized spokesman of the negro race, has turned the colored vote of the country over to the Republicans, according to Jesse S. Cottrell, Washington political writer. This is where the colored vote used to be, and where it belongs, and there is no special cause for excitement, so far as real Democrats are concerned. Brown and his crowd have played clever politics, and the move Mr. Cottrell predicts is another move in the same direction. If everything Brown and his cohorts demand is granted, we very much prefer, so far as we are concerned, that it be at the hands of the Republicans.

The News and Courier sings the praises of Governor Dixon, of Alabama, another chief executive who made good. **Mr. Dixon went** into office with the Alabama treasury depleted. Before assuming office he called in eminent men of the State as advisers, and they decided on economies. When he took office, he promptly got busy, took counsel with the Legislature, and certain reforms were effected, bureaus and commissions were abolished or combined with others, and the State put on a sound, financial footing. The News and Courier sees no hope of anything on this order in South Carolina when we begin a new year in January, but let's hope our men go to Columbia resolved to prepare for the evil day that is most likely just ahead.

# Democracy Goes Up a Notch: Pepper and Willkie

California Eagle
Los Angeles, Cal
OCT 29 1942

Fundamental pronouncements of Administration policy, statements of vast international significance, came this week from Senator Claude Pepper of Florida and former Republican presidential nominee Wendell Willkie. OCT 29 1942

As the city of Los Angeles mobilized in its mighty effort to aid in the anti-poll tax battle with a mass meeting of 3,000, with a petition drive netting 15 thousand signatures in one day, and an unprecedented flood of telegrams to the Senate Judiciary Committee and Senator Hiram Johnson, — as all these things happened, the No. 1 man of President Franklin Roosevelt's Administration, Senator Claude Pepper, told that audience of 3,000 gathered at Second Baptist in East Los Angeles: "A great surge of democracy has gone through the earth. Millions have begun to suffer and die, — not for wealth, not for possessions, but for *people,* yellow white, black. When that spirit surged through the House, the petition to draw the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax bill from committee, was successful, and the bill passed the House overwhelmingly. It is that surging democratic spirit which will pass Anti-Poll Tax legislation in the Senate.

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"As never before," the Senator said, "the world is one, physically, geographically, spiritually. We have dedicated ourselves to the high task of securing freedom for *all* continents, *all* nations, and *all* colors . . .

"If this is just another war for empire; if this is just another contest for the right to exploit, we are as bad as those we defeat and American blood will have been shed in vain."

Continuing, he pointed out, "We have many problems here in this nation, problems of breaking down prejudice and recognizing the dignity of men, — all men. A lot has gone before, scars, misunderstanding. But the question we must answer is: are we going to liberate the masses of people from privilege and wealth? I see America as a partnership. NOT AS A NATION FOR MASTER AND SERVANT."

Senator Pepper, as recognized spokesman for the Administration, is not in a position to speak for the purposes of expelling wind. What he says is of basic importance to the struggle of Negro America and of our whole nation in winning this war.

The present Democratic party rests, first, upon the power of President Franklin Roosevelt and the progressive, anti-fascist elements in American life, and, second, upon that of the poll-tax South. This poll-tax South exists because it disfranchises 10 million Southern people, white and black. It represents a brutal and corrupt domination of vast sections of America through force and violence. It further represents the forefront of native Fascism, replete with Hitler's theory of race superiority as an excuse and basis for what Wendell Willkie has called "the imperialism within our country." OCT 29 1942

What does it mean, then, when at long last the progressive wing of the Democratic party comes to blows in direct, devastating political warfare with the fascist poll-tax South? It means, that the fight of Negro America has been joined by the MOST POTENT POLITICAL POWER OF OUR TIME: THE PROGRESSIVE, WIN-THE-WAR, ROOSEVELT WING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY! Such a coalition means victory!

The Pepper speech was a declaration of unity between the anti-fascist Administration and the battle for Negro rights as opposed to the defeatest poll-tax South. It is of profound importance. Our role is clear — we must purge from us every vestige of defeatism. We must FIGHT LIKE HELL TO SECURE THE VICTORY WITHIN SIGHT. A local application of that fight, is the effort to defeat anti-Roosevelt, Hoover-Fascist Earl Warren as governor of California. OCT 29 1942

The defeat of Warren is as important in the anti-poll tax fight as pressure upon Hiram Johnson. Under the revolting reams of "non-partisan" propaganda spread by Warrenites is the glaring truth that Warren and his henchmen represent vicious opposition to the Administration and its win-the-war polices. Prominent among these win-the-war policies is the President's executive Order 8802, whose full implementation has to date been prevented through the existence of Warren's cohorts in this State and his poll-tax comrades of the South.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# Racial Ideology And The War.

NOV 1 - 1942

**WALTER WHITE**, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told an audience at the Greater Bethesda Baptist church Sunday that the question of race is an important factor which will affect the course of the war and influence its outcome. Said he:

> "It becomes clearer every day that, unless the United States and the United Nations meet the issue of race courageously, the Axis will win the war. India's seething millions see little difference between white masters or yellow ones, even as did the people of Burma and Malay. In answer to their plea for freedom, the Indians received the cynical answer from Churchill that everything is all right in India and that 'only five hundred Indians have been killed.' NOV 1 - 1942
>
> "The Indians in India, Negroes in the United States, the Carribean and Africa, and other colored peoples of the world today ask the so-called white nations, 'Why is it noble and heroic for white people to fight for their freedom and treasonable for colored people to fight for theirs?' "

When we hear of the sordid spectacle of America's defense industries hiring skilled Negroes in custodial positions when their skills are needed in more important ones; the American Federation of Labor demanding that defense workers in skilled positions be demoted simply because they are black; the pattern of racial discrimination and segregation by the armed forces of the nation and its resulting effect upon the morale of Negroes; the lynchings of colored people in the South and the diabolical conditions under which they live in that area coupled with the effective use of the treatment of such news by axis nations for propaganda purposes for the consumption of the millions of colored people who are fighting on the allied side rather strikes us that the statement of militant Walter White carries with it a significance that approaches a prophecy.

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There will be no all-out effort for victory of the United Nations unless and until the luxury of racial segregation and discrimination is abolished. The white people of the South are holding the nation's war efforts back in that respect and are sending their attitudes northward, eastward, and westward to contaminate the latent convictions and ideas of the people North of the Mason and Dixon line.

America should drop the color line. The armed forces should dissolve the racial demarcation lines. Industrialists, defense and non-defense, should invite all workers to produce the nation's goods, wares and merchandise regardless of race or religion or creed. The everyday citiwzen should dismiss his petty prejudices and view this World's Civil war as a struggle whereby the destiny of mankind will be determined, not by the color of a person's skin but, by the ideals of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

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# Rumor Roots In Minds Of Whites, Memphians Say

OCT 17 1942

The Informer
Houston, Tex.

By Staff Correspondence

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(Special)—Despite the denial of local newspapers, Joe Boyle, police commissioner, Percy Wyly, special agent in charge of the Memphis office of the FBI, and the radio station WMC, this city is still in the grip of rumors of racial unrest.

Last week it reached it's height when there were constant rumors about trouble brewing between whites and Negroes

**The FBI say this is a trick of the Axis to give the impression of an organized program of disloyalty to the government by Negroes. Propaganda has been spread, said Mr. Wyly, to harm civilian morale.**

OCT 17 1942

Negroes here attribute the propaganda to the series of police brutalities on members of their race, and underhand methods used to deprive Negroes of employment in defense industries, not only here but all over the South. There are many examples of qualified Negroes being turned down for jobs which need men, but which are restricted to whites only.

### Negroes Rounded-up

Negroes have been rounded up on frivilous charges of vagrancy, having no visible means of support, being dangerous and suspicious characters, and numerous others, and now this is reacting against the government

Negroes express the view that the trouble with Memphis is too much of Commissioner Joe Boyle's arrogant bungling of police affairs, and Nazi propaganda could easily spread with methods used to handle Negroes.

OCT 17 1942

**Most Memphis officials think Negroes should be picking cotton, and this is another sore spot in the side of Negroes who are constantly harrassed by police, informed sources say.**

Negroes recall very vividly the trouble that Commissioner Boyle and the police department caused late in 1940 and early 1941, when unprecedented tactics of "picketing" the South Memphis Drug Store on Florida Street, owned and operated by Dr. J. B. Martin, president of the Negro American League, and Elmer Atkisson's Stag Billiard Parlor on Beale street, immediately following the presidential election in 1940.

**Dr. Martin, who had lived in Memphis for more than a quarter of a century before, was a Wendell Willkie for president supporter. Atkinson was, also, and openly campaigned for his election over the wishes of Mr. "Holy Joe" Boyle and the Edward Hull Crump regime.**

The result of this episode forced these men and their immediate families to take up residence elsewhere. Dr. Martin moved to Chicago where he is a leading figure in Republican politics, and civic affairs. Atkinson and his family sold their newly purchased home and went North also.

### City Seethed

Memphis seethed under this injustice. The daily papers decried the tactics, published pictures of policemen standing in front of these men's businesses stopping and in some cases searching little children, grown-ups and in one case a Catholic priest was molested as he left Atkisson's place of business. (The Atkissones, are Catholics and Mrs. Atkisson sang in the choir at the church.)

**All this and much more has served to increase unrest in the hearts and minds of white people locally.**

They know of these miscarriages of justice, and it is only natural to assume that with this fertility any rumor would take root among them and cause a scare.

### White Daily To Front

"Its all in their minds and the result of their misgivings," said one Memphian who preferred that his name not be used in print because of the stern reprisals invoked by the Crump machine against those who dare tell the bald truth and place the onus where it belongs.

The Commercial Appeal, powerful daily, which owns the WMC radio station ordered two broadcasts in its efforts to assuage the situation which said in part:

" Ladies and gentlemen.

Here is a news item of special importance. Long before Pearl Harbor the cry was sent up against spreading rumors—how rumormongers helped Hitler and Hirohito. Time and time again we've been told not to listen to rumors. This cannot be emphasized too strongly. Don't listen to rumors.

"For a specific case of what rumors can do, let's come right to our own doorstep—right here at home—in Memphis.

"For several days now rumors have been going the rounds of impending racial disturbances. They were nothing but rumors.

"These rumors have been thoroughly investigated, according to Percy Wyly, special agent in charge of the local FBI office. and there is no racial trouble in Memphis. Let me repeat. These rumors are groundless and there is no racial trouble in Memphis. The next time you hear a person say there is, ask him where he found out. Pin down the rumor-monger! Make them tell you the facts. And you'll discover that what they are spreading are complete falsehoods.

"You know, this business of rumors is a well known propaganda trick of a fellow by the name of Hitler—and his cohorts, Hirohito and Mussolini. These aggressors want to spread rumor—for by doing so they make it easier to conquer a country.

"So, stop spreading rumors! Every time you listen to a rumor and repeat it, you're playing on Hitler's ball team and you're helping him to beat your boy at the front.

In an editorial appearing in Wednesday's Commercial Appeal, under the caption "A Rumor-monger Is A Fool," the powerful organ stated.

"For some time Memphis and the Mid-South have been flooded with rumors—most delated to our war undertakings.

"All of these rumors are foolish. Some have reached proportions where they have become downright dangerous.

They have created a feeling of uncertainty, doubt and anxiety among our people. If permitted to spread they can do us. as a people, as a section, as a Nation, irreparable harm.

"None of the rumors—and The Commercial Appeal has heard all—have any foundation in fact.

"All of us are living under great emotional, social and economic stress, for global warfare imposes strains more severe than any ever before experienced. It is only natural, therefore, that some of us should become easy victims of gossship and our anxieties.

"Probing into the genesis of rumors will serve no good purpose They are conceived in the minds of foolish people, and foolish people listen to them and spread them.

"There comes a time, of course when rumors spread beyond the bounds of tolerance and patience.

"That time has been reached. It has been reached by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by all agencies charged with the internal security of this country.

"The spreading of unfounded rumors," said Percy Wyly, special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Memphis, "is a matter in which the FBI has an especial interest.

"The chief task of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is to preserve the internal integrity of the United States, and that, of course, the FBI intends to do to the best of its ability.

"There are laws under which rumor-mongers and rumor spreaders may be prosecuted in the United States courts, and it is my intention to seek out and accuse those responsible for the spreading of rumors in the area under my control."

"The Commercial Appeal feels that this admonition from the FBI should be sufficient to deter any person from spreading the gossip which is going the rounds.

"It asks all of its readers, when they hear stories which are alarming, to ask the person reporting them, and to examine into the reasons for their spreading.

"Having done that, The Commercial Appeal asks that they report their findings to Mr. Wyly.

"These rumors are doing none of us any good. A great deal of evil may be done if they are not stopped. The FBI is determined that they will stop."

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Survey Graphic Writer Offers Steps For End

OCT 31 1942

## Advises Race To Join Unions, Move Out Of South

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—A definite program to be followed by whites and another to be obesrved by Negroes is suggested by Dr Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, in an article appearing in the November issue of the Survey Graphic magazine.

### UNFINISHED BUSINESS

This article entitled, "Color — The Unfinished Business of Democracy," said in part:

**"The very purpose of the present world struggle demands that we give to all men at home that liberty and opportunity that we art fighting to preserve throughout the world.**

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"I list a few suggestions . . definite next steps. Recognizing that social changes must be gradual if they are to be lasting, I recommend only these changes that seem to me both basic and feasible.

**"1. Cease racial discrimination in the armed forces. Open the training facilities and the opportunities for promotion clear up to the highest rank to every American in the army, the navy, and the air forces. Let separate contigents of whites and Negroes continue where this will conserve custom and morale, but organize mixed troops wherever democratic tradition permits — which is among more than three fourths of the American people.**

### PROTECT TROOPS

"2. Protect Negro troops from insult and abuse by stern insistence on respect for the American uniform. That soldiers in uniform have been allowed to be driven from their seats in public conveyances, attacked by hoodlums, and even killed, is an amazing reflection on Army discipline and respect for the flag.

### INSIST ON JOBS

OCT 31 1942

"3. Continue to insist that in all war production, employment be given without discrimination as to race, creed, or color. Employment practices set now will in part persist into peace-time industry.

4. Equalize schools and other public facilities, as is strictly ordered in the constitution of these United States.

**"While the southern states will probably wish to keep segregation of public facilities for many years to come, all these must be made equal for both races.**

"5. Abolish the poll tax. Full rights will come to any group only if it has that voice in government that in a democracy comes through the ballot.

### FOR NEGROES

"The few basic steps toward democracy that I have indicated above require action by the controlling authorities, chiefly white. Meanwhile there are some steps I recommend Negroes be taking for themselves.

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**"1. Join labor unions, Insist on the right to join unions wherever there is any question. Join farmers' organizations and tenant unions. In every way identify yourselves with the great tidal movements of the common man.**

"2. Take advantage of training facilities in industry so that you will be ready to step into higher and higher skills as these are opened. Openings undreamed of a few-years ago are coming every day. Get ready for them and demand them.

### PATRONIZE OWN

"3. Patronize your own stores, your own insurance companies, your own doctors and lawyers, your own writers, musicians, and artists. I know that this is in itself a kind of segregation. This is another of these pragmatic compromises.

"4. Take pride in your distinctiveness. Negroes have made notable gifts to American life, especially in music, dance and folklore, in literature and drama. A few colored snobs — only a few, thank God — seem ashamed of anything that is distinctively Negro. Keep on laughing, singing, dancing, making jokes. Make fun of the white ofays if you want to, but anyway, keep making fun. Keep on eating good food and wearing gay clothes, and enjoying life. Keep swinging.

### MOVE OUT OF SOUTH

"5. Keep moving out of the south. There is no decent life for you in the southern rurals so far as the mind of man can see. You will have a hard time even in the north and west, but at least you'll have some freedom, you'll once in a while be treated as human beings.

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And as you leave the south you will relieve your fellows of that pressure which is always heaviest where the colored masses are denset. At least another million Negroes should move out of the south during this decade."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# California Town Bars Negroes After Sundown

OCT 1 6 1942

OCT 1 6 1942

By WENDELL GREEN

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — Signs have been posted in Taft, Cal., ordering Negro soldiers out of town at sundown. Taft a small oil town located 25 miles from Bakersfield, has long been notorious for its anti-Negro attitude and has often been referred to as the spot of Mississippi in California.

It has always boasted that it doesn't allow Negroes in the town after dark and has posted signs to that effect. Oliver Goins, former baseball player with Jim Hunt's L. A. Giants, recalled how that in 1928 when they had a five-game series with a Taft nine they had to stay in Bakersfield overnight between games.

OCT 1 6 1942

Just outside the city as they entered it was a huge sign which said, "Niggers, don't let the sun go down on you here."

Other teams who have played there since have reported similar such signs. Goins also stated that at that time there was one colored family living in the town, a man and his wife. He swept the streets and she took in washing.

Taft has been the butt of many jokes among Negroes and some of them without a doubt are true, but this situation is no longer a joking matter. Taft was way out of the beaten path and the only Negroes that visited there were members of baseball teams that played Taft teams.

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Now the situation is changed and calls for serious action. Negro soldiers are stationed near Taft to protect the valuable oil fields in the vicinity. The Los Angeles Sentinel is requesting the FBI to investigate the matter of these signs and to file charges of treason against those responsible for such signs.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# No Racial Unrest In Memphis, FBI And Leaders Say

## Leading Citizens Issue Statement Denying Report

MEMPHIS—(ANP) — The lie has been put to mounting rumors of racial unrest and agitation here according to findings contained in a report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Negro leaders, Mayor Chandler and the local police force.

OCT 1 2 1942

Percy Wyly, special agent in charge of the Memphis office of the FBI, said his probe has revealed no indications of organized sabotage among Negro citizens.

He added that repetition of rumors is an old axis trick to create confusion and inspire disloyalty. Repeating of rumors therefore is harmful to civilian morale and hinders the war effort he said.

Negro leaders were emphatic in their denial of foreign underground activities among their constituency. Persons guilty of spreading such rumors, they declared, would be regarded as traitors. They issued a statement in which they said:

**GROSSLY UNTRUE**

OCT 1 2 1942

"Reports have come to our attention that unrest exists among the Negroes of Memphis.

"Such reports are grossly untrue.

"The Negroes of Memphis are patriotic and law-abiding. They are loyal and faithful to the democratic principles and idealism of the United States.

"Their first interest is in helping to the limit of their ability, the winning of the war which endangers all—white and colored. They realize and understand that should the enemy be victorious that they, as a race, would be among the first to feel the sting of the totalitarian whiplash.

"They realize that there may be persons who will seek to create a breach between them and their fellow white citizens.

"They realize that there are persons who would—if they could—destroy the happy and constructive relationships which have so long existed between the white and colored citizens of Memphis.

"For these reasons they wish to assure the people of Memphis that they will do their very utmost to sustain this happy relationship. To that end they will cooperate to the very limit with the government of Memphis, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**NO GRIEVANCE**

OCT 1 2 1942

"The Negro has no grievance against the white people of Memphis and will regard anyone, white or Negro, who spreads rumors to the effect that they have such grievance and are planning trouble, as a traitor."

The statement bore the signatures of:

J. A. Beauchamp, executive secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce; A. A. Latting, attorney, Negro Chamber of Commerce; Dr. R. Q. Vinson, executive committeeman Autress Russell Post 27, American Legion; L. C. Sharpe, principal of Douglass school; Dr. J. B. F. Shaw, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, and W. Alonzo Locke, Hotelmen's Improvement club.

Mayor Chandler was quick to concur with Negro leaders and issued a companion statement which said in part:

OCT 1 2 1942

"It is unfortunate that good citizens, when excited, sometimes spread rumors which, on even casual investigation, would have been found absolutely groundless.

"The persistent rumors that government agencies here were apprehensive of sabotage or other trouble evidently arose from the fact of increases in the personnel at the Memphis Municipal airport for the purpose of guarding valuable property moving in and out of the port. It is only common sense that, in proportion to the value of war equipment, material, and supplies on hand, increased protection be given against any possible damage or loss.

"Therefore, the city commission hopes that those who have received and passed on the unfounded rumors will correct the erroneous reports, and will disabuse their own minds of any supposed unrest among the people of our city.

"We have a loyal and patriotic citizenry which must not be swept off its feet in any crisis; especially by false propaganda at a time like the present, when we need every ounce of strength and nervous energy for the fight against the axis enemies."

Joe Boyle, commissioner of public safety, said:

OCT 1 2 1942

"This talk is the result of a lot of irresponsible people playing around with gossip."

56k-1942

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

JUL 25 1942

# "CLARENCE DARROW FOR THE DEFENSE"

**IRVING STONE** has written an excellent biography of Clarence Darrow, which although published last year, has just come to our attention. It is called "Clarence Darrow For The Defense" and recites in detail the many internationally famous cases he defended. These included the Sweet Case of Detroit in which Dr. Osian Sweet, Negro physician, and his younger brother were successfully defended on a murder charge which grew out of an attempt on the part of prejudiced whites to run the Negro family from their newly purchased home.

The late Mr. Darrow, over a period of nearly sixty years, fought the battles of the poor and made a specialty of espousing unpopular causes. He defended the strikers against a conspiracy charge in the Pullman strike of the early 1890's and was counsel for the McNamara brothers in the Los Angeles Times bombing case, out ~~of which~~ grew a bribery charge against the defense attorney

He is perhaps remembeerd for his legal battle with the late William Jenings Bryan in the famous Scope case wherein the State of Tennessee tried to prevent the teaching of evolution in the public and high schools of that state. He also defended Naval Lt. Massie for the slaying of a Hawaiian athlete following an alleged criminal assault on his wife, and was successful in preventing the State of Illinois from enacting the death penalty against Leopold and Loeb for the brutal murder of Bobbie Franks.

In the eearly days of the New Deal, he was responsible, perhaps more than any other individual, in knocking out the NRA, which was fast becoming a tool of big business against the small business establishment of the country.

Throughout his lifetime he was color-blind in respect to the Negro and was outspoken against jim-crowism and all forms of discrimination based on race. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was one of the few organizations he joined and took an active part in its program during his lifetime.

In the last war he raised his voice and used his legal skill to help the foreign-born minorities and to defend the right of the Communist party to organize and protest against the reaction of the post-war period.

Unfortunately, Mr. Darrow is no longer with us, but his example of tolerance is a high mark toward which present national leaders should strive to emulate.

These reflections were occasioned by the recent statement of Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. At a recent hearing of this committee in Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Ethridge said:

> **"Negroes must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, allies and axis—which could force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation."**

Instead of preaching tolerance to the white South and urge that they put in practice the democracy they are preaching, he is catering to this southern prejudice. This attitude has definitely destroyed Mr. Ethridge's usefulness as a member of the F. E. P. C.

The attitude of the white South in their determination to keep the Negro in the place of second-class citizen certainly cannot help to promote a feeling of unity among America's largest minority group, and anyone supporting this attitude is cetrainly not in sympathy with the letter or spirit of the President's proclamation which brought about the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Our government and the Allied nations are sadly in need of a leader with the catholicity of spirit and humanitarian instincts of a Clarence Darrow.".

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Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

JUL 19 1942

# The Old South Versus New Negro

### By LESTER E. BROWN

The old South, steeped in its "culture" of Negrophobia, poll taxes and caste-feudalism, is now fighting desperately to preserve its traditions. The pity is that a man like Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, hopelessly laments for us in the South with the dire prophecy: "The southern Negro must recognize that there is no power in the world which can force the southern white man to abandon social segregation." We shall not now pass judgment on Ethridge here. We only hope that he has not come to feel that all of the great work that he has attempted in improving the Negro-white relations in the South has come to naught.

We hope that Mr. Ethridge and his brilliant colleague, Herbert Agar, will keep up their valient fight and know that we who have followed their activities appreciate what they have done.

We here want to take exception to the prophecy of Mr. Ethridge and want to serve notice positively on Messrs. Rankin of Mississippi, Vinson of Georgia and Ed Smith of South Carolina and all their ilk—that a New Negro is going to fashion not only a better South but a better nation for human beings to live in.

Never has America seen a more realistic segment of patriots. Heretofore the Negro has been blind in his patriotism, now he is evincing patriotism with light. The New Negro sees as clearly in this day as Lincoln did in his, that this world cannot be a progressive, cooperative world attaining its maximum creativity with half of it free and half of it slaves. The Negro has therefore been eager to throw his weight of opinion on the side of the clear seeing forces of our times who really want to get at the roots of world discord, injustice and segregation and extirpate them.

The New Negro has a reassuring asset, and that is courage. We mean not that courage found in few leaders but among the average. Men of the other group have noted this and commented. A young white liberal in Cleveland related how pleased he is to see how Negroes of today will stand up and hold their ground for principles they believe to be right. In his earlier years, Mr. Kennedy observed, we would easily cringe, leave our leaders stranded when the going got tough.

When we have prophecies such as ". . . no power in the world which can force the southern white man to abandon social segregation . . ." we think remorsefully of the poor French who thought that 5,000,000 men behind the Maginot Line were impregnable against any power. May we remind those who share this prophecy that there is a power in this world which can force the southern white man to abandon social segregation. They thought that the century-old caste system in England would forever keep the diverse social and economic elements of the population neatly divided. But a rude jolt liquified this millenium of nonsense when a thousand planes began to rain death and destruction. They huddled together like sand fleas at Coney Island. Why? Because the urge for survival, in one sudden terrorizing moment, liquidated all of the conscious barriers which these men permitted for long cruel centuries because they were thought to be social necessities.

No responsible man in Washington today fails to see the folly of trying to propagandize this war as one of principle unless he does something concrete in making the tenets of the constitution—freedom and justice—become operative at home. The real exponents of democracy are glad to see the New Negro under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph and the NAACP, take up the cudgels in behalf of insuring a victory for justice in the South as well as the North for all citizens.

The late Kelly Miller used to admonish: "He who feels the pain should utter the groan and lead the way in relieving it." We today heartily agree. When the New Negro leads the way for his own betterment he gives courage to the millions of right thinking people in this country who will applaud, encourage and support his fight. We do not now expect the white liberal to give us advice, lead us and take the rap. We will now lead and endure for full justice and of course appreciate his aid in our ranks.

The New Negro keenly perceives that the moment has arrived when he must assume a more important role in life than that of a political social and economic lackey for others solely because his skin is dark. The Negro now more than ever realizes that this world is dominated by thought reduced to dynamic ideas.

Regardless of all prophecies to the contrary, a people who begin to germinate leading ideas will ultimately melt into insignificance the static ideas about their "place" in the scheme of things.

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56k-1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

JUN 20 1942

# Frank Crosswaith Keynotes March on Washington Rally

(BY J. ROBERT SMITH)

Visualizing the dawning of a new day in the history of the American Negro, Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, and Star-News columnist, speaking before more than 20,000 Negroes in Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night, told his vast protesting audience that "this is the first funeral I ever attended in Madison Square Garden.

"This is a funeral because, like every other black man, woman and child here tonight, I am here to bury in the grave of forgetfulness the type of black man that America too long has known."

### Blasts "Uncle Toms"

Striking vehemently at the "Uncle Toms" and "tie-heads" of the race, Crosswaith, one of the main speakers at the March-on-Washington Movement rally to protest discrimination in the armed forces of the United States and in industry, the labor leader stated that the meeting marked the fact that there was a new Negro in America.

"The new Negro in America, who is loyal to the government and determined to give every effort toward winning the war for the democracies, is still determined and insistent upon gaining the same rights and liberties accorded to other citizens of the country," he said.

Touching on the perpetual loyalty of the Negro, Crosswaith told the crowded house that while others had come to this country to seek liberty, "my father and mother, like yours, came here to lose their liberty."

### Mass of Utter Silence

The most impressive, peaceful and yet adamantly determined audience that applauded each and every time a speaker mentioned that the time had come that Negroes should fight for their rights, was reduced to a mass of utter silence and pathos when Crosswaith dramatically described that he saw his son in the armed forces, somewhere in Europe hoping that some day there will be liberty here in America for Negroes.

With outstretched arms and head looking heavenward, the speaker said, "My own son is now in the armed forces on the continent of Europe ready to die for the Stars and Stripes.

"I cannot hear him, but I can see into his very heart that he has a hope that some day the flag for which he is willing to die will fly as freely over his race as it does over the heads of those who found liberty here."

### Depends on Labor

In closing he exhorted his listeners who patiently sat for five hours to hear how the Negro was being mistreated in the armed forces and was expected to give his life for democracy, to let nothing blind them to the fact that their fate and the fate of their children rests in the lap of the working class.

"I know there are men who are so blind, so stupid and so asinine as to fail to recognize their kindredness with you," he declared.

At the gathering which was the largest aggregation of Negroes in America for a protest program and not a baseball game, Crosswaith accepted Mayor LaGuardia's appointment by telegram on the New York Housing Authority.

### Adam Powell for Congress

Councilman Adam Powell, Jr., also embraced the opportunity to announce his intentions to become a candidate for Congress in the Fall. The young preacher brought the resentful throng of Negroes who gave evidence of being tired of the "kicking around" given by white people, to its feet, when in using the words "damn" and "hell" he urged them that "now is the time to fight like hell for their rights."

Speaking in the same militant tone as others on the program, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro Affairs, NYA, struck a receptive chord when she said, "You who are here tonight are a new experience to America. You have been regarded as the patient, submissive minority. You had no rights, the Supreme Court held you were chattels like any horse, or plow or iron pot.

### "He Is You!"

"But, today, a new Negro has arisen in America. He is here in Madison Square Garden tonight. He is you. You are neither young nor old, you are just new. You have awakened as has the world. You are seeking full freedom, justice, respect and opportunity. You are militant in spirit. You are unwilling to accept less than the Constitution guarantees to you as citizens of the world's greatest democracy."

Mrs. Bethune in encouraging the Negro to keep on fighting for his rightful place in the life of America said, "Thank God you have the qualities of militancy and insistence. You know how important it is that this surging spirit be kept within the bounds of law and order.

"You know how necessary it is that your militancy be non-violent. But you must at the same time keep it persistent, keep it courageous, make it intelligently articulate."

### Daily Jim Crow

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP called upon the United Nations to prove their sincerity to the colored people of the world by asking, "How can a Negro believe wholeheartedly that the cause he is asked to die for is worth dying for when daily he is confronted by insult, discrimination and segregation?"

"Prove to us, United Nations, and prove to the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean that you are not hypocrites when you say this is a war for freedom. Prove it to us and we will show you that we can and will fight like fury for that freedom. But we want, and we intend to have our share of that freedom," he said.

In line with White's viewpoint, Arthur Reid, labor organizer, told his hearers that the black man should and must participate in the peace conference after victory is won, otherwise the peace that will be attained will be short-lived. Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, urged Negroes to fight their own battles and do not depend upon advice from the "right, centre, left or further left."

In presenting Mrs. Annie Waller, mother of Odell Waller, who is expected to be electrocuted in Virginia next week, A. Philip Randolph, director of the movement who had to curtail his speech due to lack of time, called upon Negroes all over the country to take a hand in the stand for their liberation.

Other speakers were Dr. Lawrence Mance Ervin, chairman; the Revs. Thomas S. Harten, O. Clay Maxwell, S. T. Eldridge, John La Farge, W. O. Carrington, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Milton P. Webster. A play was presented by Blanche Thomas' Choral Group and written by Dick Campbell.

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Spartanburg S. C. Herald
August 21, 1942

56K

# The Georgia Situation

Down in Georgia Eugene Talmadge, governor of the state, tried to scare the people by making the race issue a leading feature of his campaign and calling on the state guard to be on the lookout for a race upheaval. But the people did not get scared. On the other hand, from all parts of the state came protests against the governor's attitude and positive denials that there was any danger of a clash of the races. Ninety per cent of the newspapers in Georgia have challenged the governor's statement.

In Atlanta, Mayor Hartsfield took cognizance of the race-trouble rumors and issued the following statement:

"For the past week, all sorts of wild rumors have been brought to this office about race trouble in Atlanta and neighboring cities.

"So far as we have been able to ascertain, there is not the slightest ground for these rumors, either as to Atlanta or neighboring cities.

"I would like to remind those who start these rumors that there are federal war-time laws covering the spread of rumors intended to excite or upset the morale of the people during the war effort. It is a poor way to back up our boys at the front and Hitler would like nothing better.

"I can assure the people of Atlanta that there is at present no race trouble in Atlanta, and so far as we can ascertain, none in neighboring cities, but nobody can guarantee peaceful race relations if irresponsible agitators are allowed to continue their work.

"Let us remember that it was the circulation of wild rumors which contributed to the downfall of France and that this is a part of the technique of sabotage and Fifth Column work.

"I think the time has come when level-headed citizens should aid us in putting a stop to these wild tales."

When one of Governor Eugene Talmadge's minions, head of the state guard, said that similar conditions existed in South Carolina and that precautions were being taken to control them, The Spartanburg Herald immediately branded the statement as false. It has regretted that one of the candidates for the United States Senate unwisely invoked the race question in order to win votes. It has expressed its regrets as earnestly as it could. It felt that Mr. Blease was using the issue as the little boy at Hallowe'en uses a lighted pumpkin to frighten his companions. That continues to be the opinion of this newspaper.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# The Defeatist Socialist Call Insults the Negro People

JUN 16 1942

**By Ben Davis, Jr.**

The hand of the defeatist Socialist Call—official organ of the Socialist Party which opposes our nation's war effort and which is an enemy of the Negro people—weighs heavily in the sponsorship of the Madison Square Garden rally scheduled to take place tonight.

That much is clear from the latest issue of this disloyal sheet which just came out.

For purposes inimical to the war against Hitler and dangerous to the cause of Negro rights, the Socialist Party intends to exploit the just grievances of the Negro people in the same way that Goebbels or Hitler would exploit them.

How is it that the issue of the Call—which was published several days BEFORE the Garden rally tonight—comes out with the cut and dried program which is to be ammed through meeting?

Is it possible that A. Philip Randolph, himself a Socialist and a political bed-fellow of the disgraceful appeaser Norman Thomas, has been working with the Socialist Party to exploit the just demands of the Negro people against the war and against the best interests of the Negroes?

If A. Philip Randolph supports our nation's war against Hitler—which involves the future of the Negro as well as that of white Americans—why has he repudiated the treasonable statement of the Socialist Party against the war?

If the leaders and sponsor of the Garden rally intend that it should support the war, why does the so-called 8-point program published in the Call omit all reference to the war—to say nothing of winning it?

How does the Socialist Call print the so-called 8-point program to be presented at the meeting before it is even released to the Negro people who are supposed to adopt it?

It is not an accident that the Socialist Call in the same issue demands that the "struggle for Negro rights be directed along Socialist lines." What are these "lines"? The lines of disloyalty, defeatism and aid to the enemy by opposing the just war of the American people—black and white?

Furthermore, the Call asks why "American Negroes should fight" in the war. This is a direct incitation to disloyalty which is alien to the traditions of the Negro people.

This newspaper pointed out last Sunday that Randolph's associations with defeatists in connection with this meeting raised graved with this meeting raised grave acter of the Garden meeting. Now those connections are clear. Randolph is working with a political faction which actually opposed the war and is therefore detrimental to the cause of Negroes.

That the Socialist Party, with its disloyal doctrines, should be so closely associated with this meeting is an insult to the dignity of the Negro people.

Negro Americans want above all to defeat Hitler. They are determined that no defeatists should take advantage of their just grievances to spread disunity and to stab our nation in the back.

The Negro people backed by labor and white democratic citizens, today fight against discrimination, because more than ever discrimination hampers our war effort and is a disgrace to our country.

Negro Americans will look with suspicion upon any so-called movement for Negro rights, in which such a defeatist, disloyal clique as Norman Thomas and the Socialist party are grinding their axes.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

## Background of Persecution

THIS FOLLOWS ON THE heels of Ralph Ingersoll's excellent piece in PM last week on the "Persecution of Liberals in Washington." It departs, however, from the line of discussion pursued by the PM editor, in that our subjects are those white liberals who are being sacrificed on the altar of prejudice because of their interest in Negroes and their desire that Negroes get a fair deal.

We have long suspected that the motive behind Westbrook Pegler's consistent belaboring of Mrs. Roosevelt, Harold L. Ickes and others, is more sinister than a mere attempt to indicate that these persons are motivated by the Communist Party Line in America. That Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice President Wallace, Archibald McLeish, Justice Hugo Black and others belong to, sympathize with or are influenced by the Communist Party is ridiculous and downright stupid.

The entire program to vilify and remove from a place of influence persons such as Mrs. Roosevelt, Ickes, McLeish, and the other liberals is based partly on their outspoken attitude on the Negro question in America and the increasing pressure of Southern Fascists to have them eliminated from the picture.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in particular, with her almost unbelievable sense of fair play and justice, and her demands for equal rights for all people, regardless of race, color or creed, has been made the target of abuse from all sides—especially from those reactionaries who would rather lose the war than see true democracy prevail in this land. That such a noble woman must continually be assailed from all sides by followers of the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts, the Christian Front and the various American Bunds we tolerate must present a strange picture of the popular conception of the ideals on which our form of government is based. Like John Brown, like Wendell Phillips, like William Lloyd Garrison, the Truth goes marching on, expounded in our generation by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whom the forces of evil would destroy.

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Moultrie, Ga., Observer
August 8, 1942

## The Race Issue

We had hoped that our race troubles were all behind us. The Negroes and the whites had been getting along well in Georgia for a number of years. The Negroes have been given some additional opportunities with which they have apparently been satisfied. No Georgian can claim that the Negro has all of the opportunities here that he has in some northern states. It will probably be a great while yet before this comes to pass. The wisest of the Negro leaders in Georgia realize this. They understand it and accept it without complaint, being comforted by the realization that the tendency is towards better understanding between the races and a broadening of the field of opportunity for the Negroes.

Two things threaten the peaceful relationship between the whites and the blacks. One of these is the practice of the war department in sending Negroes from northern states to southern camps. There has been some threatenings of rioting involving Negro soldiers around a number of these military camps. Senator Bankhead of Alabama has urged the war department to refrain as much as possible from stationing the Negro regiments that originate in the north in southern camps. If the war department is guided by wisdom and discretion they will follow the suggestion of the Alabama senator. The second thing that threatens is politics. Candidates for office, seeking to stir up smouldering race prejudice in order to get votes. It is most unfortunate that any Georgian should feel that his chances of being elected to office rest upon his being able to stir up ill feeling between the Negroes and whites of the state. Once race prejudice is fannd into a flame even those who start the flame are unable to stop it. It certainly is not for the best interests of Georgia that the state should be thrown back forty years in the matter of race prejudice. The Negroes and the whites will have to continue to live together in Georgia for a long time. It is to the advantage of both races that they should understand each other and live together peaceably.

56k-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Talmadge Takes Magazine To Task For Fair Racial Article

AUG 9 1942

## Layout On Noted Hinkson Family Scored By Gene

In his regular Friday evening's radio diatribe last night, Governor Eugene Talmadge roundly lashed and help up to scorn, the powerful Ladies Home JOURNAL, widely read 50 year-old magazine, for its tribute to the distinguished Hinkson family of Philadelphia, whose head, Dr. De Haven Hinkson, is a major in the Army Medical Corps, stationed at Tuskegee, Alabama.

The magazine, in its August number, carries a full-feature layout of several pages showing Dr. Hinkson, his wife, Cordelia, and their two pretty daughters, Cordelia Elizabeth and Mary DeHaven, together with other views of the famous family and their interests and activities.

**FEARS SOCIALITY EQUALITY**

Tying up the incident with his harangues on the Negro question in Georgia Talmadge invited his listeners to get the magazine and read it for themselves. "That is what this race mixing will come to," he says, and 'that is what Gov. Dixon and myself know will happen here in the south."

Paying especially recognition to the Hinkson family the Ladies Home Journal states: "leading normal, useful and successful lives, the arbitrary fact of having darker skins than those of most Americans has been a warping menace all their lives, and will be till the days of their death. Prosperous, educated, well rooted in a community out of reach of the special pressures South of the Mason and Dixon's line, the Hinksons are better off than ninety-nine out of a hundred American colored people."

**PRAISES FINE RECORD**

Describing the stifling effects of prejudice, the magazine then holds up the fine record of Dr. Hinkson: "even in war. As head of the Army hospital unit at the training field for colored flying cadets near Tuskegee, Major Hinkson is under strain. Not because Army life is new to him: he was a first World War Lieutenant with the 365th Field Artillery in France, and had ample experience with what sharpnel and gas can do when his outfit's career culminated in the Argonne."

**RED CROSS IGNORES MRS. HINKSON**

Scoring the Red Cross' vaunted boast of answering each letter coming to its office, the magazine has this to say: "Last December the major wrote the Philadelphia Red Cross, asking information how his left behind wife could be useful. But no answer came to that or subsequent letters to Washington headquarters. . . . The conclusion reached by most Philadelphia Negroes—that the Red Cross had too much Jim Crow in its cosmos—was already so wide-spread that Mrs. Hinkson was not surprised when these letters went unanswered. The Red Cross maintains that they religiously answer all mail and this snubbing was an accidental slip. Little as Mrs. Hinkson likes to talk about it, it makes her a trifle sick and sorry."

Both Philadelphia born, Dr. Hinkson and his wife, came of long established Northern colored stocks. Hinkson's Philadelphia-born grandfather carried a gun all through the Civil War in a Pennsylvania Negro regiment. "When the mother and girls' the Journal states, "all three with the kind of extoic prettiness that Polynesian beauties are supposed to have—but seldom do—visit the major in the South, they can afford Pullman to solve their Jim Crow car problem."

19-year old "Betty" views color-prejudice philosophically.

"It will take a hundred years to clear it up," says pretty Cordelia Elizabeth, 19 year student at Cornell University.

Other views shown in the magazine include various poses of Mary DeHaven and Cordelia Elizabeth at play on Tuskegee's air-field, and Mrs. Henson being greeted by her major husband upon her arrival upon the base.

In addition to the Ladies Home Journal, a number of other magazines have, at one time or another, given strong support to Negroes' efforts to share more equitably in American democracy.

The list follows:

**APRIL.**

American Negroes and the War, by Earl Brown in Harpers. Negroes in a Fight Democracy, by Roy Wilkins, Social Questions. Racial Bars to Defense Jobs, anonymous in the Interracial Review.

**MAY.**

Found, A Million Manpower, anonymous in Modren Industry. The Negro, by Charles S. Johnson in American Journal of Sociology. Race, Religion and Prejudice, by Eleanor Roosevelt, New Republic.

**JUNE.**

With The Negro's Help, by Robert Weaver, Atlantic Monthly. War Brings New Status for America's Negroes, U. S. News. The Negro's War, Fortune. Negro at War. Life. Negroes and Defense, by Beulah Amiden, Survey Graphic.

**JULY**

How the Negro Fights for Freedom, Stanley High, Reader's Digest, Minorities. Their Problems and Yours, Employment Section Review.

**AUGUST.**

I Got Wings, Charles DeBow, American. Meet the Hinksons of Philadelphia, Ladies Home Journal.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Terror in South Brought Before White House

### By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

AUG 7 1942

5-6-K

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Roosevelt was said today to be personally concerned over the serious threat to [illegible] production and national unity which is developing from a "White Supremacy" movement initiated by prominent Negro-baiters in the south.

This was reported to a delegation of leaders by Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information.

**Who's Behind the Jim Crow "Revolt?"**
**See story on page 5.**

Southern liberals and trade unionists had come to Washington to call the attention of federal officials the dangers of the anti-Negro drive in the south.

Members of the delegation said that Davis had told them that the President had been informed of these facts, was gravely concerned over the situation and was keeping in touch with it.

Other officials who were asked to take steps to investigate and crack down on the "white supremacy" disrupters of the war effort were Charles Fahy, Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice; Lawrence Kramer, executive secretary of the Fair Employment Practices Committee; Abe Fortas, Undersecretary of the Interior, and Wendell Lund, director of the War Production Board's Labor Production Division.

Southern leaders who conferred with federal officials said in a statement that this anti-Negro movement is a "copperhead conspiracy" which organizes open revolt against the war policies of the government."

They said that **"a group of high placed public officials have developed widespread propaganda in the south which tends to alienate southern people from the Roosevelt Administration, to interfere with production, to incite violence against Negro soldiers and civilians."**

A virtual reign of terror against the Negro people, they said, exists in Memphis, Tennessee; Beaumont, Texas; Columbus, Georgia, and elsewhere where scores of Negroes have been beaten for attempting to secure transportation on public buses.

The Southern leaders called attention to the close links between the Ku Klux Klan and prominent participants in this conspiracy.

Horace C. Wilkinson, Birmingham machine politician and lawyer who started the "white supremacy" movement was a Grand Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, they said.

Governor Frank Dixon, of Alabama, who backed up Wilkinson with a vicious anti-Negro speech was revealed to be the nephew of Thomas Dixon, author of "The Klansman," which was a notorious exposition of the Klan point of view.

Wilkinson brought the "white supremacy" movement out into the open on July 22 in a speech to the Kiwanis Club of Bessemer, Alabama, composed of industrial leaders of this important iron, coal and steel center. This speech was a direct incitement to violence against the Negro people.

In the last few days Wilkinson has received invitations to go into Georgia and South Carolina to start similar "white supremacy" movements.

Fearful of the effects of this whole anti-Negro drive on war production, trade union leaders in the South have written to the President asking for immediate federal action against this dangerous movement.

Members of the delegation of Southern leaders who pressed this demand for federal investigation and action included:

Van D. Jones, international board member of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Bernard Borah, southern director of the National Council of Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers; Howard Mooney, president and Leo Kendrick, secretary of the Red Ore Council of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Professor Alva Taylor of Nashville, James Ely of the Southern Negro outh Congress, James Dombrowski, secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress.

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
July 28, 1942

# *Wise Negro Leaders*

Many influential Negro ministers, physicians, educators and business men are congratulating Governor Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, as he follows Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, in forthright opposition to those misguided persons in Washington who would use the war as an occasion for stirring up strife between the white and colored races in the South.

This action springs from the knowledge that the white and colored peoples of the South can best settle their own issues among themselves without the interference of persons from the North who know nothing of the situation and care less.

Negro leaders in the South know as a rule that this agitation springs largely from sources that actually are antagonistic to the Southern Negro. Most of what is being done is at the instance of the "brown brain trust" in Washington which is dominated by snooty elements that hold the decent, law-abiding, industrious and honest Negroes of the South in contempt and who do not give a hoot what happens to the Negroes of the South so long as they themselves are made secure in their jobs at the public trough.

Many informed Negroes also know that these snooty elements in Washington, with their contempt for the run-of-mine Negroes, are working right in harmony with Hitler, whose agents are trying to stir up strife between whites and blacks in the South.

Under the circumstances it is proper that the voices of these Negroes should be raised in approval of the steps taken by Governor Dixon to check racial movements in the South which make for division and which, in their general effect, serve the purposes of Hitler and Hirohito.

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 29, 1942

## FIGHTING THE CIVIL WAR

Editor, The Journal: Governor Eugene Talmadge has a mind that should be interesting to any psychopathist. He seems to be thinking of the problems of 82 years ago. From his speeches one gets the impression that he is fighting the Civil War.

I have listened to his speeches over the radio and if he knows that there is a great second World War going on you don't hear anything about it from him. His fight seems ot be against Yankees and Negroes and not the Axis. He does not seem to be bothered about Hitler and "The Son of Heaven."

If a stranger to this planet should suddenly land here he would surely get the impression that Governor Talmadge is striving to lead Georgia to secede from the Union and send an army of gray-clad men to the Mason-Dixon Line.

In his speech last night Talmadge asked people of other states to join him in his fight, so by the same token they are invited to fight against him if they choose.

JOHN L. BRACEWELL.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Governor Raises Issue Of Negro

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—(S N S) — Governor Talmadge injected the Negro question into his guernatorial campaign speech here Saturday.

tive editor of the Atlanta Constitution

Discussing Ralph McGill, executution, for his Rosenwald Foundation award, the Governor said, "Listen, you textile people, while I'm Governor I'll never stand for a Negro foreman forcing a white girl around."

"Negroes and whites won't go to school together, either, as long as I am Governor. The Negroes and whites in the South know how to get along together. They just want to be let alone."

JUL 20 1942

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The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

# MINISTER TRICKS SINGERS ON JIM CROW

GADSEN, Ala.—Gov. Frank M. Dixon's Negro support evaporated this week after the local branch NAACP investigating committee found that a telegram sent to Dixon [illegible] 25, allegedly by twelve colored leaders endorsing his racial views, was not signed by at least 11 of the so-called signers.

Only Negro believed to have known of the telegram's content before its dispatch is Rev. E. M. Wilson, pastor of Friendship Baptist church.

The telegram read in part: "Our past and present relations with our white people are satisfactory and we do not want any strife to mar our pleasant relations."

Those accused of having sent the telegram are the Revs. Joel C. Carson, W. J. Colvin, both Methodists, and the Revs. R. B. Martin, W. M. Mallory, E. M. Wilson, and S. N. Reid all Baptists.

Other alleged signators were Drs. E. F. Barnes, J. B. Towns, L. M[illegible]al, and Mack Cummins, G. L. Kent and Thomas H. Rhines, businessmen.

Governor Dixon said recently in a letter to Ralph R. Williams New York agent for the Defense Supplies corporation that he would refuse to accept a war contract that contained a non-discriminatory clause on the ground that "federal agencies are attempting to force social equality upon the South." The telegram in question was designed to support that view.

After making its investigation the NAACP committee reported that the local chamber of commerce originated the telegram along with one of its own and sent both to the governor at the chamber's expense.

Reverend Wilson charged with having telephoned the leaders involved from the chamber office, and when each one answered turned the telephone over to the chamber secretary to do the talking.

The secretary is said to have then asked the leaders to endorse a statement to Governor Dixon in an effort to avert a race riot he said was imminent. When some of the men expressed reluctance to approve the telegram the secretary it is charged, threatened them with "plenty of trouble."

According to the NAACP investigators the telegram the 12 leaders endorsed was never sent the governor, but another sent in its stead.

AUG 7 1942

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 18, 1942

# Georgia Editors Say:

## TALMADGE FEARFUL

(From The Early County News.)

With the state gubernatorial election only two months away and the issue boiled down to Talmadge versus Arnall, politics will now come to a sudden boiling point and by the day of election will be running a fever heat. It is very encouraging to followers and supporters of Ellis Arnall to see the numbers of people who have joined the forces of the attorney general. And some of these people are those who only a few days ago didn't give Arnall an outside chance. Even Talmadge's staunch supporters are predicting a hot and close race. We've always been one to take our politics on an even keel. And we don't fall out with those who are friends of present governor, because some of our best friends are Talmadge supporters. But this year we are taking more than just an idle interest in the race. The Governor has injected some of the worst and meanest issues in the race in an effort to save his political hide. He has brought up the mythical "nigger" question which tore our great nation asunder several decades ago. Any really informed person knows that no one in Georgia has advocated teaching Negroes in the same school with white boys and girls of Georgia. Don't you know that if this had been advocated by professors at the University that the students who are there every day would have found it out long before our great and virtuous Governor and would have done something about it? Doesn't this seem reasonable? Certainly it does. When such a low and mean question as this is injected into a race for governor, you may know that this candidate has just run out of an issue and is emulating the drowning man who grabs at the match.

56k-1942
Globe and Independe
Nashville, Tenn.

# RACIAL INFLATION

(By Gordon Hancock)

Jul 3 1942

56K

I am always a little dubious about the extravagant encomiums which our white friends are wont to lavish upon us, when they say we have "made the most wonderful progress of any race in the history of mankind, etc." This sounds good and we take it with a great glee and applause. But the fact remains the Negro has not had a half chance, and to pretend that he can do so much with a half chance is to predispose the powers that be to give only the half chance to Negroes who can make so much of it, and save the whole chance for the white man.

My contention has been, is now, and will forever be that if it takes a whole chance for the white man it takes a whole chance for the Negro. It may inflate our racial ego to have it otherwise but we compromise our case thereby. These encomiums would not be dangerous if there were not a possibility that Negroes would take them seriously and thereby achieve a certain complacency that could have deleterious effects on our future.

Within the last few years we have had several Negro "expositions" here and there about the nation and all were for the "Progress" of the Negro race. It would be exceedingly unfortunate to underestimate Negro progress, but it would be tragic to inflate it. We are boosting ourselves from pulpit and platform, through press and over the radio daily. By now the country should have an inkling of Negro possibilities. . . . . .

What we need most of all are ways and means of realizing some of these possibilities. Whether we admit it or not, the Negro is playing the under-dog role in the American racial drama and what we need most of all is to develop the under-dog spirit that so often overcomes overwhelming odds. It is not without good warrant that football coaches throughout the nation try to instill into their various squads the under-dog spirit. It has come about that there is no greater danger in athletics than over-confidence. How many greater teams have lost to mediocre teams because of over-confidence! Racial inflation is proving a bad thing for the white race and it is not going to be less dangerous for Negroes. An inflated pride without the willingness to pay the price has tragic potentialities. Paying the price is the thing!

Jul 3 1942

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Cullman, Ala., Tribune
June 25, 1942

# The Safest Plan

Small pressure groups from within—from without—are steadily trying to force on the people of this region something that would be harmful here, and most assuredly would have a bad reaction on our nation at this critical time. There are the white leftists who would keep the Negro in a continued state of slavery. There are the Negro leftists who would force their so-called rights on the white people.

Fair-minded, intelligent Alabamians know the sanest course to follow is the one of continued social uplift for the Negro on the South's traditional segregation plan.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 20, 1942

## Ignored Negro Problem

56K

It is common, when in the South a negro is convicted and condemned to death for killing a white man, for the Liberalites of New York and the Harlemites to try him again and to acquit him, but if in the South a negro kills another negro, is tried and convicted by a white jury, or a jury of poll-taxpayers, it invariably passes unnoticed by these Liberalites and Harlemites. The serious problem of the negro population of the South is crime among themselves; it scarcely decreases, and interracial crimes have been steadily decreasing the last forty years. They will continue to decrease if the Liberalites will but refrain from interference. Meanwhile, the Liberalites and the negroes in the North are indifferent to the killing of one another by their Southern brethren.

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# Asserts 'People' Means Whites Only

## California Would Bar Jap Voters

56K

*By the Associated Press.*

Jun 27 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A former state attorney general contended that this nation's laws were made for "white people" during arguments on a federal court action to bar American-born Japanese from voting privileges.

The move to strike names of American-born Japanese from voting lists was brought by John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West, an organization of native-born Californians.

New York World Telegram
New York, N.Y.

U. S. Webb, representing Regan, contended that the laws were made for "white people" and that only by a constitutional amendment, the 14th, were they changed to admit Negroes to voting privileges. He added that the amendment specifically admitted Negroes and no other group.

Jun 27 1942

Harold Sawyer, representing the Lawyers Guild, replied that "if you took the authority cited by General Webb and changed the word 'white' to 'Aryan' you'd have the same language you have in Hitler's Mein Kampf."

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# EDITOR'S DIGEST

By ROBERT DURR

## "The White Man" "The Negro"

The Weekly Review

It's high time that all of us who are interested in better interracial relations, get away from the habit thinking in terms of the whole of each group as good, bad, impossible or what have you.

Jul 4 1942
Birmingham, Ala.

56K

Despite the delicacy of the so-called race problem in the South, changes for better interracial relations are improving rapidly. We must of course be definitely concerned about getting our share of jobs growing out of the vast war program as well as projecting our efforts for a square deal in the political and economic avenues of life which were initiated long before the present conflict. At the same time we must be patient and realize that there are white people doing everything in their power to help us as a race. Of course, these people in many instances and localities are outnumbered by those who do not understand us, and, they have to speak for us softly, and work for us cautiously. The settling of interracial problems is the most difficult in all the world. People must exercise patience and courage in dealing with such problems.

America has dealt with her darker subjects more fairly in the way of developing them than any other country including England. America freed the Negro slaves physically, through a bloody war. We ought to stand by America, because of the Americans responsible for our freedom. Americans of goodwill gave us religion. We picked it up and taught America what it means. All of us, white and black, want to be free. Whatever this country needs, we will give even in sweat and blood. It is still the grandest place on earth for the Negro.

Jul 4 1942

The Negro should not and can not afford to be disappointed or discouraged over the fact that interracial customs and ideas have not undergone an overnight change due to war conditions.

Conditions favorable for the Negro locally and nationally have come about since the U. S. entry in the war in early December. Changes have been made in the Army and Navy to the advantage of the Negro. Before the Pearl Harbor attack December 7, Negroes could only serve as messmen in the Navy. Today every recruiting station is calling for Negroes to serve not only as messmen bu tas officers including Ensigns.

In the Army Negroes are being trained in Officers Training camps along with whites in Georgia. Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, has been transferred to Texas for war duties. Tuskegee is rapidly becoming one of the nation's foremost air schools. Negro soldiers are on all fronts includnig Australia. They have won respect from leaders and citizens of the country who, prior tothe war. did not allow Negroes on their territory.

JUL 4 1942

United Service Organizations (USO) where Negro soldiers are given the same type of recreation as the whites, are being established throughout the country. Six USO centers for Negroes are located in Texas. Despite prejudices in some communities to prevent the Negroes' integration in civilian defense, the movement to include them for training in all types of civilian defense, is increasing. This training includes auxiliary police training, fire fighting, first aid classes, home nutrition, etc. Negro leaders in increasing numbers are being promoted to various government positions in all sections ranging from clerks to consultants in various departments. Just last week a young Houstonian was appointed consultant in the local Naval Recruiting department, the first Negro to hold such position.

JUL 4 1942

Colored women are enlisting in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps and are being appointed to ranking positions.

On the labor front Negroes are being integrated in skilled positions and many new aveunes of employment are opening up in defense plants that heretofore have been closed. Non-defense industries are also increasing their calls for Negro skilled workers.

"Weekly Review"

This progress has been brought about through changing conditions of the world. All Negro progress has been due to changes and upheavals in our national and international affairs. From the Revolutionary War, a runaway slave became the first hero at Boston which favorably attracted world attention to him as a soldier. From the Civil War or the War between the states, the Negro got his freedom for which he had been fighting over 200 years. The slave traffic was not abolished at the beginning of the Civil War. It was near the end. So, it may be that a number of the things against us now might be changed as conditions depeloped before the end of the war.

Birmingham, Ala

Leaders of our race should address themselves to the task of improving conditions within the race and to preparing the race for a post war era. It is obvious now that we will have to depend more upon our own ingenuity. We should urge our people to take advantage of every opportunity now to improve their economic, health and educational conditions. We should take advantage of every opportunity to work and earn on the farm, in the factories, and in war industries. We should urge the wives and other dependents not to throw away their jobs to depend soley upon their allotments but, to get out of debt and invest in defense bonds and stamps so when the war is over, we will be free people, free from loan sharks and credit systems which have kept many of us to the grinding stone.

JUL 4 1942

As a race we should lay aside our pride on social disease and take advantage of medical aid offered by the government while we have the chance to rid the race of the dreadful disease of syphillis, tuberculosis and other diseases that we have been unable to wipe out because of poverty and poor living conditions. We can only maintain our physical strength through healthy bodies.

Our leaders must urge our youth and adults to take advantage o fall kind of training now open to them. I understand courses to improve the status of Negro workers are forced to close with the funds returned because Negroes would not take time from pleasure and big timing to attend the classes.

It matters not which way the world conflict goes, we are drifting more and more towards a workers' world and all people must be trained to make a living in this new era where men will be measured, not according to color or race but, according to their intrinsic value and their minds.

Negro leaders north and south, who overwork the term "The White Men" as a total enemy of the race, are doing the race a grave injury. White leaders who bracket all Negroes under the term "The Negro" as a group who must suspect all whites as forked tailed devils, has done much to increase "White man" solidarity against all Negroes.

JUL 4 1942

Jesus laid down a good formula for dealing with people. He dealt with men on the individual basis rather than the group basis. A good man to Him was a good man, be he white or black Jew or reconstructed Gentile. He sought to save men individually as a basis of improving groups and the world.

It is unfair to blame all white men for the evil deeds of some white men and this applies to individual Negroes as this relates to the whole race.

When you or I walk down the street, we are a part of the 13,000,000 American Negroes but we are not 13,000,000 Negroes. We are individuals and should be dealt with according to our individual deeds. This too, should apply to individual members of other races. The individual and his deeds and worth should be the basis of evaluation and recognition.

Individual liberal-minded whites and blacks banded together for the achievement of the greatest good for the greatest number of people is the best hope for more goodwill and progress in Interracial, helpful relationship in the south.

Let us get away from John Jones, the man to be judged upon the basis of his deeds as a good or bad man. Get away from John Brown. "The Negro" and all that means in our present evaluation of the man or citizen. Advocate dealing with a black man according to his worth, contribution and potentialities as an American citizen.

All white men are not alike. All black men are not alike. The good, should not be penalized because of the bad.

JUL 4 1942

I want to see white men develop to the fullest possible extent, I want the same for black men, both as white men and black men. And the contributions of both, as such, blended into that which will assure a richer and fuller life for all. This will insure for us a rich and invigorating democracy.

The greatest enemies of America today are those who try to array race against race, class against class. This is being done in the south today on a gigantic scale,, selfish opportunity exists in both races. Let us guard against being tricked into that sort of thing.

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Atlanta, Ga. Advertiser
August 14, 1942

## MR. ARNALL'S ASTONISHING LACK OF INFORMATION

Rome News-Tribune

Speakingat Fort Valley the other day, Ellis Arnall, candidate for Governor of Georgia, made the statement:

"The race issue is not only false. It is bunk."

That assertion reveals a degree o fignorance about what is going on that unfits Mr. Arnall for any office requiring a wide knowledge o fconditions.

Indeed, it is almost unbelievable that any person capable of reading could be so utterly uninformed upon an issue that affects the South so intimately and which threatens such disastrous consequences.

567

Mr. Arnall should read the statement issued the past week by Frank M. Dixon, the quiet, conservative Governor og Alabama, in which the deadly nature of this menace to Southern civilization is made clear. For further light he might also get in touch with Congressman Joe Starnes, of the Dies Committee, and with the various Southern Governors who have come to the support of Governor Dixn in his determined stand against permitting the South to be subjected to this monstrous wrong.

But Mr. Arnall does not have to leave the State of Georgia to discover something of this social equality movement which he says does not exist but which is recognized by every informed person in the South today. Let him read the recent issue of Fortune Magazine in which a powerful boost is given to the social equality scheme and in which it is related with evident satisfaction that when a Southern boy at Fort Benning protested against being placed in the same barracks with negroes, he was told to "get out and stay out" if he didn't like it.

This social equality move occured in the State of Georgia and if Mr. Arnall doesn't know about it he should inform himself.

Again, if Mr. Arnall will go to the capital of the Nation at Washington, where some of his support is coming from, he will find white girls being subjected to the indignity of acting as secretaries and stenographers to negro officials in federal offices.

Documentary evidence of what is being attempted also is abundant. Mr. Arnall, by stepping into the office of any industrialist who is doing war work, may find copies of the contract that was so hotly and justly denounced by Governor Dixon, of Alabama, and will discover in black and white a provision under which no discrimination between races is permitted. This clause, as Governor Dixon has stated, opens the way for the social equality bureaucrats of Washington to come snooping ino the South and demand that racial lines be abolished in the manner pointed out by Governor Dixon.

If interested in the work of these snoopers, and he should be, Mr. Arnall might turn to Page 6 of the Alabama Magazine of June 25, 1942, and find a photographic view of the snoopers as they appeared in Birmingham to quiz Southern industrialists about their compliance with the racial equality clause of federal contracts, since denounced so hotly and so justly by Governor Dixon. And as he scans the personnel of this board of snoopers, sent South to haze the industrial leaders of this section, Mr. Arnall will find the second man to the right is a negro from Chicago and the fifth to the right a big black boy who is vice-president of sleeping car porters. Thus two out of the six men on the board of snoopers are negres. If Mr. Arnall doesn't believe it he may see a copy of the photographic view on file in the News-Tribue office. (And this isn"t bunk.)

And what of the attitude of these social equality bureaucrats and their leaders in Washington? Mr. Arnall can find out about that, too, by using his eyes. Let him read the celebrated book "Washington Is Like That" by W. M. Kiplinger, and learn what is happening under the social equality drive as sparked at Washington. The chapter entitled "Negroes and Equality" beginning on Page 147, tells the story, and it is a story of driving progress toward a goal that means the end of civilization in the South as it is known today, if the movement is not halted by resolute and determined action such as that being taken by Governor Dixon, of Alabama, and other great leaders of the South the magnitude and menacing na- who have become alarmed over ture of the movement.

56k-1942

# Ignore Flaws In U. S. Democracy For Time Being, Negro Teachers Told

Courier-Journal - Louisville, Ky.

AUG 26 1942

## War Called No Time to Squabble

AUG 26 1942

Discrepancies in democracy in theory and democracy in practice must be dealt with intelligently in this era to prevent severe emotional upsets, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., said yesterday.

He and fifty-one other Negro educational leaders from seventeen states are attending a two-day planning conference of the American Teachers Association at Madison Junior High School.

Dr. Trenholm, executive secretary of the association, added that while the race problem with its "cruel impact of frustration" was one instance of the faulty functioning of democracy, it was by no means the only one.

**Calls Democracy a Model.**

"There is the economic problem," he said. "What the educators of the nation must do is not to lose sight of democracy as an ideal but teach it every day as the model we strive for and also give the students a wider perspective so they will be prepared to make adjustments when democracy in practice falls short of the ideal of democracy."

The conference, designed to integrate, and at the same time to distinguish between, the functions of various professional organizations, is divided into four groups—organization articulation, organization adminstration, techniques of organizations in the efforts to obtain improvements of conditions such as teachers' salaries, and the modification of emphasis of the educational program during this period of crisis.

A statement of policy which the four groups will formulate will be released today, said Dr. Trenholm.

AUG 26 1942

Dr. F. M. Wood, a former president of Kentucky State College, told the educators that "this is not the time for the Negro unduly to press for advantages."

**Revison of Ideas Urged.**

"Regardless of the shortcomings in the United States' system of government, wartime is no time to raise issues," he said. "Much of our thinking must be revised in the light of the world emergency. I am ashamed of our record, not as colored people but as part of world civilization; but I am thoroughly in accord, and all Negroes should be, with the war against aggression."

Miss Marie L. Williams, Charleston, W. Va., president of the association, explaining the purpose of the conference, said that Negroes should "think on national terms and see the overall picture."

AUG 26 1942

The war, she declared, has proved the importance of teachers as a help in carrying out the Government's program.

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# Minorities

"PM"

N.Y., N.Y.

## War Breaks Down Barriers Between Groups in Nation

SEP 17 1942

A probable by-product of this war will be the gradual dropping from American slanguage of a lot of nasty words expressing contempt for religious, racial and national minorities. It will mean more than an etymological event; it will signify the final welding of an indestructible democracy deserving the grand motto, *E Pluribus Unum*—"Out of many, one."

SEP 17 1942

Who but the very meanest among us can ever again refer to the great and valiant Chinese as "Chinks"? The spectacle of the sturdy, heroic people pouring out their life-blood for freedom forever blots out the pat caricature of the wily, tricky "heathen Chinee" portrayed by Bret Harte.

How can we look down upon the so-called "hunkies" and "bohunks" whose stout-hearted brothers are even now pitting their rifles and home-made grenades as Chetniks against the Fascist war machine in Yugoslavia, and as death-defying underground workers in Bohemia?

"PM"

We'll also have to swallow the pet names depicting the Russians as dumb clucks, born slaves who don't know what freedom means. What true American is not stirred to deep sentiments of love and gratitude for the epic stand of the Soviet people against our common foe? That stand is featured not only by rare bravery on the part of men, women and children ("animal courage," the Nazi detractors call it), but by an amazing display of inventive genius fueled by a fierce love of liberty.

SEP 17 1942

Two more nasty words should be deleted from the colloquial speech of America—"kikes" and "sheenies." These terms don't fit the people from whom springs a Meyer Levin, the crew-mate of Colin Kelly, who survived the great exploit to sink more Jap ships. The bombardier from Brooklyn typifies the martial qualities of an aroused people. In Palestine, they are literally fighting their way into the British Army. The Jews have contributed to the armies of the United Nations many sons who fight and die for world democracy.

Another minority, the "micks," are once more showing the world the heroic stuff that came from the Emerald Isle to help build and preserve a democratic America.

The dramatic act of Dorie Miller at Pearl Harbor symbolized the quiet courage inherent in our largest and most sinned-against minority—the "niggers." It was a Negro aviation engineer battalion which was cited by Secretary of War Stimson three weeks ago for "exceptionally meritorious" service in helping to win the Battle of the Coral Sea.

SEP 17 1942

Let's remember that the anti-Fascist Italians who manned the Garibaldi Brigade in defense of Loyalist Spain showed how "dagoes" and "wops" could fight when inspired by a worthy ideal.

All the other symbols of narrow group snobbery might well be tossed on war's scrapheap— "spics" and "grease-balls," "frogs" and "limeys."

The war that Hitler started is not yet done. But already it has shattered a keystone of Hitler's race myth. It has proved that bravery, brains and other qualities are not the exclusive property of any one race or people. The global war has annihilated space, lessening the distances between friendly nations, and between peoples within our own borders.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Asks Equality For Negroes In American Life

AUG 22 1942 AUG 22 1942

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 20—"We must have patience and we must try with all our might to bring about recognition of the fact that man must have equal opportunity to get any job he is capable of filling," Mrs. Roosevelt declared in her address to the Youth Convention at the quadrennial religious meeting of the AMEZ church in Hood Auditorium Thursday afternoon.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by storms of applause as she sounded the keynote in the afternoon panel discussion of Negro Youth when she called for equal opportunities in America for education, jobs, regardless of race, color or creed.

The speaker continued: "We must reverence the law, she said, and let it serve its purpose, and not do things as individuals and as groups that are outside the law. And thus, she added, we must demand under the law equality for every citizen, every child, regardless of race or creed, should receive equal opportunity under the law."

**FACING NEW SORT OF WORLD**

AUG 22 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt told the young people that they face a new sort of world, one their parents and ancestors knew nothing of. "It will take equal parts of courage, patience and spirit of adventure to face it and deal with it. Without deep religious feeling added to these other qualities, we may falter," she added.

The speaker said Pearl Buck summed it up nicely when she said this was a war for the freedom of all peoples, no matter of what color or creed. She said we must be one of the nations on hand to help work out real freedom for all peoples. Races must cooperate to the benefit of races on both sides.

AUG 22 1942

**SHOLD HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE**

Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized that there should be equal participation in government, including the right to vote. "Some people feel that there is such a concentration in some areas that one group would control a section. We should scatter ourselves throughout the nation," she said.

"We should be interested in good government for everybody. The majority should be composed of all minorities so that we will not get that division that breaks us apart as Americans. The real, basic rights of a citizen we must work for day and night—not separately but together. . . A great many believe as I do."

**THERE MUST BE NO SLAVES**

"No people have the right to make other people slaves," she shouted. "In America we have found a way to work to our ultimate ends. Our country, however, has fallen far short of our aspirations, but does give us a chance to work for the things we believe in.

AUG 22 1942

"I think you young people will come out of this war with new rights acquired. If we meet our problems in the spirit of Christ we will have moved forward toward solving the nation's problems and the world's problems."

Martin L. Harvey was in charge of the Youth panel discussion. He introduced Charles M. Campbell, president of National Zion Youth, who introduced Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the most distinguished Negro women in America and member of the NYA.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Dixie fascism Exposed By Liberal Daily Press

SEP 19 1942

SEP 19 1942

By S. W. GARLINGTON

**Special**

Day by day in every way it is becoming more apparent that America and the United Nations cannot hope to win the peace, even if they win the war, without fiting and eliminating the denial of freedom within their own borders. Recent exposes by the liberal press on the danger of growing southern fascism to our war efforts throw the crisis wide open for public consideration and definite action by the federal government. The contents of the white press stories are old stuff to the Negro press, much of which has not been used because of the belief that treatment of such would serve a greater purpose if handled by the daily press to educate the whites, those in actual movements of the so-called "race problem."

SEP 19 1942

NY's liberal trio of dailies – the *Post, Worker* and *PM*—pointed out during the last three weeks the worst sore spot in American democracy—treatment of Negroes in the South.

The *Worker* opened up with *Talmadge—a Nazi Dream in Action, White Supremacy Plot, Conspiracy in the South,* and the *Need for US Prosecution of Talmadge, Dixon Copperheads.*

The *Post* exposed Dixie fascism for an entire week, with special emphasis on the Negro-baiting reign of Governor Talmadge and how Red Gallus Gene was "sounding an alarm in the hinterlands against a fancied invasion of Georgia by Ethiopian hordes."

**Ed. Note: Last week Attorney General Ellis Arnall, Gene's New Deal opponent, backed by the churches, the press, the women's clubs, organized labor, disillusioned farmers and practically all the rest of the state's decent, fair-minded citizenry, defeated Talmadge at the polls and kicked his bigoted, despotic, greedy gang clear out of the capitol.**

Last week *PM* released a nine-page survey on the Negro question by Victor Bernstein, correspondent who made a special trip thru the Deep South and learned that Dixie "fights the war valiantly – but it isn't the war for the *Four Freedoms,*" and that "the Southern Negro hasn't even got 'promises'."

PM's coverage differed from others in that it gave a picture of attitudes – "attitudes of various strata of white men as they are being shaped, or left unshaped, by the millions of words on democracy and the *Four Freedoms* which they read daily in their newspapers or hear daily over the radio."

The near explosion of racial unrest and mass migration from the South are due to the following, according to the PM story:

- missing—a belief in democracy —Negroes are not even given promises,
- Alabama Governor Dixon's repudiation of a federal contract for defense work because it contained a non-discrimination clause,
- Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham lawyer and former KKK leader, who openly urged the creation of a nationwide *League to Maintain White Supremacy,*
- Eugene Talmadge and his Negro-baiting campaign for renomination as governor of George. . . . (Ed. to no avail),
- big northern corporations operating in the South which do nothing to change conditions but carry out the jimcro policy – such as Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, Metropolitan Life, USSteel, Piggly Wiggly, General Motors, US Rubber, Armour, Swift, Greyhound Lines, Standard Oil, Texas Oil, Pure Oil.

SEP 19 1942

## WAY OUT SUGGESTED

SEP 19 1942

*PM's* survey went further than just reporting the facts. It sought to find a way out. In an editorial by V. H. Bernstein called *A Belligerent Program for Limited Objectives,* which described what he thot might be accomplished as extremely modest and a compromise with justice—"modest and a compromise because he felt that to ask for more at this time of war crisis might be unwise and dangerous"—he set up the three objectives below:

- fight anti-Negro job discrimination,
- go all-out for repeal of the poll-tax, and
- crush the lynching spirit.

SEP 19 1942

Regarding the FEPC, which was created to fite job discrimination, Chairman Lawrence W. Cramer said that the present staff is ineffective because it is too small. At present there are only 25 members on FEPC. He wants it increased to more than 200.

The poll tax issue needs only 10 more congressional signatures and there are still enough unsigned congressmen in NY to bring the issue up for discussion.

The anti-lynch bill has been shelved by the House.

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## RACIAL DISTURBANCE

SEP 11 1942

In the developing of the democracy about which we are so loud in our praise, there have naturally been some racial disturbances in many sections of this country. Here in St. Louis, for instance, a few incidents here and there have caused some of the white people to make the statement that "The Negro seems to be rising and touchy, cocky and ready to fight." Such statements, of courses, come no doubt from persons who are not abreast of the times in which we are living. They are people who are quick to make snap judgments concerning the Negro. They do not understand that right here in St. Louis there are, perhaps, fifteen or twenty thousand migrants from the South who have brought all of the southern prejudice against Negroes with them. When on the street cars and in public places they want to consign the Negro to "his place." They can see only one place in a democratic form of government for the darker races and that is the place of subserviency. Many of the soldiers who are taking special training in St. Louis are from the South. They, too, have all of their traditional prejudice and they try to impose their superiority upon Negroes. Thus a constant agitation is in the air on this racial question.

SEP 11 1942

As has been publicized in the daily papers of this city, Negro soldiers and citizens who go to and from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks particularly at night, are harrassed by the white soldiers who use as their first line of attack such epithets as "Nigger, get in your place;" "you coon"; "you black s.......b.......," etc. Is there any wonder that the Negroes have a feeling of resentment? Is there any wonder that the racial feeling is running high in these several communities?

Just this week the press carried reports of white men beating Negro preachers because the latter passed through the coach in which the whites were passengers on the Southern Railroad in the state of Alabama. The account further stated that the poor whites resented the fact that Negroes were occupying a Pullman car while they were riding in day coaches. There was no disposition, according to press reports on the part of the ministers to "show out" or to be "cocky". They were merely moving from one part of the train to the other in the natural line of travel which is freely accorded all other races. Therefore, we think that these citizens who have the feeling that the Negroes are rising, et cetera, should also give some study to this matter in order to get at the root of this condition. Truly it is a condition to be regretted. It is a condition, which if we had control of, would be stopped tomorrow. But the newspapers, and we regret to say some of them are St. Louis newspapers, who play up race prejudice in many trivial incidents, could render a great service if they would preach tolerance and inform the public that we are living in a new day and things and conditions to which we have never been accustomed must be tolerated just as we are making a great sacrifice of our will and habits to win the war.

SEP 11 1942

56k-1942

Nation
New York, N. Y.

SEVERAL DRAFT BOARDS in Virginia and other Southern states have been classifying Indians as Negroes. After inquiries were made, the War Department was asked for a ruling not only on Indians but also on men of mixed Negro-white origin. Indians, it said, should be classified as whites. In cases where there is doubt as to whether white or Negro blood prevails, an investigation of the selectee's associates is to be made. He will then be classified in the group to which most of his friends belong.

JUL 4 1942

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Nation
New York, N. Y.

THE LATEST CRUSADE of Marshall Field's *PM* has been to force New York newspapers to drop advertisements of hotels that discriminate against Jews and Negroes and indicate their policy by the words "restricted" or "Christian" clientele. But while Marshall Field's *PM* has been campaigning against "hate ads," Marshall Field's Chicago *Sun* has been publishing them every day.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# The Anti-Defamation Society

THERE has been organized in Chicago an organization known as the National Negro Anti-Defamation society. Walter L. Lowe, head of the newly formed organization, says that there will be a militant fight directed at those agencies which have constantly misrepresented the colored people to the public.

JUN 28 1942

That such an organization is needed is attested to by the insults received by colored people on the movie screen, over the radio, in the newspapers, in the comic strips, and in the text books.

One of the first things the organization proposes to do, says Mr. Lowe, is to circulate to the daily papers, the radio, and the movie producers a list of opprobrious names which editors and actors often find fun in calling people of color. If they now plead ignorance, as many do, that such names are objectionable they will not be able to hide behind that screen when the society circulates to them in bold-face type a placard carrying the offensive terms.

Anybody who has read the metropolitan dailies or have seen the Uncle Tom of the movie knows that such an organization is needed. We would suggest one other program for it to pursue which is more on the positive side and will supplement the excellent program which has already been drawn up by the organization. We would suggest that it urge public officials to hang pictures of outstanding Negroes in public buildings; work toward the integration of Negro history in public schools throughout the country that pupils of tender years may know the contributions that colored people have made to American civilization; and to make a studied effort to discontinue the use of biased textbooks from public schools and in their place recommend others more favorable to colored people.

We are told that the Jewish people in Chicago spend a half million dollars a year to eradicate defamation against them. Negroes, too, are willing to work toward a similar program in their effort to gain greater respect, justice and fair play. Toward this end the Anti-Defamation society will receive the support and goodwill of the best thinking people of the white and colored races.

JUN 28 1942

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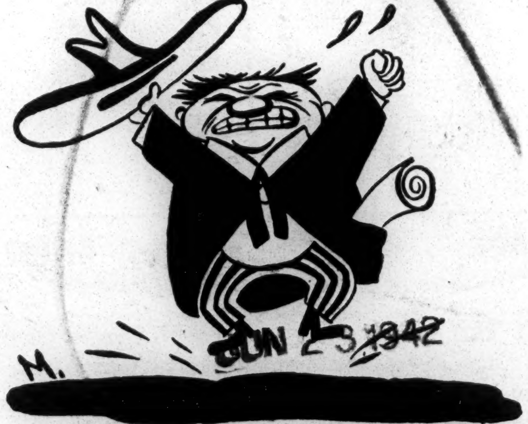
# Poll-Tax Rankin Flays Critics



JUN 23 1942

## Carl Sandburg and Pearl Buck Denounced by Jim Crow Representative

By Jim Desmond

Resorting to the smear technique of Martin Dies, whom he greatly admires, Rep. John E. Rankin, poll-taxer from Tupelo, Miss., cloaked himself in Congressional immunity to libel last week to denounce critics of his scientifically indefensible theory that there is a basic difference between white and Negro blood.

In a speech entitled *Communists Attempt to Pollute the Blood Stream of America,* inserted in the *Congressional Record,* Rankin chose as particular targets:

**Carl Sandburg,** biographer of Abraham Lincoln and poet of the American dream.

**Pearl Buck,** liberal author of *The Good Earth,* which was hailed by critics as the most understanding novel of China of our time.

JUN 23 1942

### Lashes Sandburg

Rankin called Sandburg "this Communist-front propagandist" because the poet wrote, apropos of the war, on June 7:

"We have yet another front to conquer—the color line."

That statement, Rankin declared, showed that Sandburg "has joined that bunch of Communistic agitators who are trying to mongrelize America, stirring up race trouble all over the country, and using the Negro as a smoke screen for their treacherous designs."

He attacked Mrs. Buck with equal savagery and disregard of truth.

"Pearl Buck is advocating intermarriage between the white and yellow races," he said. "She is doing so ostensibly to please the Chinese, who have never asked for such a policy and who do not expect it. . . . But Pearl Buck's policy would have our white people intermarry with the Japs and thereby mongrelize our western states."

JUN 23 1942

### Ignores Mrs. Buck's Plea

Rankin ignored the fact that what Mrs. Buck pleaded for was an end to the blind prejudice that hounds individuals who, exercising their right of free will, intermarry.

But even then Rankin was not finished. He quoted at length from Attorney General Biddle's notorious decision in the Bridges case—a decision hailed by all the professional Red-baiters—to buttress his charge that Communists seek destruction of the U. S. A.

Although Rankin reserved most of his abuse for American Communists, he also attacked the Russian Communist Party. Even the gallant stand of the Russians against Hitler, he said, is a stand not by the Communists but by the non-Communists of Russia. The Communists, he said, want only to foment a world revolution. (*For a rebuttal of Rankin's argument on blood segregation, see Page 20.*)

PM
New York

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 16, 1942

# The Journal's Republic of LETTERS

*Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief— it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.*

### NO RACIAL ISSUE

Editor, The Journal: If there ever was a time for political science to be practiced, it is now time in Georgia.

Georgia from a political standpoint has been kicked around like a football, and unless the people wake up and insist on correcting some of the evils existing, there is no telling what the ultimate outcome will be.

The educational system of Georgia is being strained to the limit, and those responsible for that condition seem about as clumsy in their political activities as an elephant trying to hatch canary bird eggs. The present condition has been brought about through greed for power in politics, and instead of improving, conditions are growing worse. The only remedy for this unwarranted evil is simple. The people of Georgia, especially those enjoying the past advantages of higher education must stop, think and act, and by their actions insist upon the removal of politicians who only take their own personal political ambition into consideration at the expense of our education institutions.

It appears now Georgia is going to be confronted with a racial disturbance as an issue in the coming election of a Governor. This is not common sense. The Constitution of Georgia well takes care of the requirements as far as racial education is concerned, and for any man or few men to bring up such an issue in Georgia, it is nothing more than casting a reflection on the intelligence of Georgia's people as a whole. The people of Georgia, I am sure, will not stand for such activities in her bounds.

The time is at hand, that the newspapers of Georgia must rally to the aid of Georgia and fight to the bitter end for better political conditions, and assist in removing the shadows of evil that now hang over our good state.

It is not a racial issue at all. The colored people of Georgia have their lives to live, and so have the white people; separate and distinct, and the thinking men of both races appreciate there is no reason for bringing up a feeling between the two races. The constitution protects both races completely.

FELIX SCOTT.

Springfield, Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## We Want Unity Of Purpose And Action

Never before, as now, should there be a more enduring unity of purpose on the part of our local leaders of our racial group and a sustaining endeavor to put down discouraging bickerings and misunderstandings on things essential for racial development and progress, and a full cooperation for the best interest of our country and humanity.

JUN 25 1942

56K

Being a minority group rigidly exposed to disheartening conditions functioning to keep the masses of our race down to a degrading level in the affairs of a nation, we should not allow internal dissensions among us to sap up every possible chance for us to overcome the things detrimental to legitimate ambitions and wholesome progress.

Intrigues, unwise appeals to arouse unsafe emotions of those among us who depend upon sane advice and guidance; isolating our endeavors through devious and treacherous channels, often from the standpoint of personal equation; spasmodic efforts mainly to serve others who are the farthest down and an attempt to maintain a position to the absolute disregard of serving for the larger number of our folk; a total disregard of the good to be obtained by reaching a common understanding for the gaining of certain objectives—must be immediately discarded by any leader or group of aspiring leaders among us if we are to survive present struggles to obtain what is justly due every Negro.

We want unity of purpose and action on the part of every Negro, who aspires to contribute his share for the end desired, for the fundamental things God has mandated for the Negro as an American citizen. If we fail to unite for the best interest of all concerned, we must readily conclude with the Phillistines—"Brains are Cheap."

JUN 25 1942

—From The Savannah (Ga.) Journal.

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

## WE, THE PEOPLE

**"We ought to have sense enough by now to know that the federal government has only such power as we freely accord it; our experience with prohibition should have taught us that a federal enactment is effective only as it conforms to the will of the people and as they respect it."**

The above is quoted from the astounding speech made by Mark Ethridge at Birmingham and shows, we think, how a hot-headed man can distort history and facts when they conflict with his pet theories.

JUL 17 1942

It is old stuff to contend that the federal government is an institution which some states brought into being for the amusement of a few people who wanted union, and that the states "reserved for themselves certain special privileges over which the federal government has no jurisdiction.

As a matter of fact, the federal government was born of the necessity for forming a "more perfect union" than ever could be realized while the states operated under the Articles of Confederation. This federal government, in its Constitution, ITSELF, reserved "to the states" certain un-named matters, instead of the states "reserving" for themselves particular matters they did not think the federal government competent to handle.

The kind and number of matters the states have had reserved "to" them depends very generally upon what the Supreme Court says the states may keep in "reserve" and this court is constantly reducing the "reserves."

JUL 17 1942

Prohibition came largely as a result of the agitation and votes of politicians who found in it a profitable way to dispose of their corn crops. They permitted it to be manufactured into illicit liquor. Prohibition failed of enforcement largely because the "enforcing" machinery was to a large extent turned over to politicians who got one salary from Uncle Sam for "enforcing" and another from the illicit liquor dealers for failing to dismantle the little distilleries when they were located.

It is probable Prohibition never would have been repealed had not most of its friends found out that politicians were seeing to it that prohibition did not prohibit, and it was bettetr to bring liquor selling out into the open and tax it.

By their advocacy of National Prohibition, Southern politicians proved how hypocritical they were in contending for State's Rights.

If Mr. Ethridge will take time off to read the Constitution of his country he will find out that it begins with "We, the People."

JUL 17 1942

It does not begin with, "We, the States."

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Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen
August 20, 1942

## Clinton Negro Writes Letter To Those Of His Race

56K

A bit of advice to the Negroes in general:

In Laurens county we are living in a strange age, strange things are happening now. People act strange, look strange and talk strange. This is an age when one needs to be careful about what he says and to whom he says it. You don't know when you are talking to your enemy or the enemy of America. We, as Negroes, should realize this one fact, that no nation, no country or no race has done as much for us and will do as much for us as the American white man. I was talking to one of our men a few days ago who is eighty-four years of age that has lived in Laurens county all of those years, and he has never been arrested. Why? Because he knows how to act. I am forty-six years of age; have never had one minute's trouble with a white man, and don't expect any. I have only lived in Clinton five years and can get any kind of help I need from the white race and anybody else can if you do your part. Somebody said the other day: Walker is a white man's nigger. I may be. If I am, I thank God for giving me sense enough to be one. I would rather be a white man's nigger than to be Hitler's nigger. A lot of people hollow about social equality. That will never happen this side of heaven, and no real up-to-date Negro wants it to happen. We have what we want down here—good schools, good Negro teachers, and good Negro churches and preachers. We would like for our teachels to be better paid, but that wouldn't be social equality. Look the word up and understand what it means and you wouldn't want it. Don't let anybody fool you. You will never have a better day with any nation on earth than you have with the American white man. Well, some of us say we catch the devil, but listen: Maybe some of us do, or all of us may. But believe me, if we don't play our whole part, I see something up the road, and it looks like death, hell and destruction. I wish to advise the Negroes of Laurens county to remember you were born here, all the people we know are here, and these people are better to us than anybody else can be. Let us stick to them through thick and thin, and I hope the white man will realize that we are his best friend. For two hundreds or more years we have cooked your food, washed your clothes, and nursed your children. How many families have been poisoned by us in all of these years? None. What other race can you get along with as you do the Negro? None. What race can you send to your field and do your work for what we do it for? None. Then why not let these two races stick 'till death do us part. God help us to do so. When it comes to Hitler and the Japs. I am against them. I am against their policy. It may seem strange to hear a preacher say this, but I am against any man or set of men who try to destroy God's church. I love the church. I pray for the church, and I shall die for the church. I don't have any money, but I get hold of a little and I am doing everything I can in the way of buying stamps and bonds to help keep any man from here that doesn't like the church.

In conclusion, let us not look for trouble. People usually find what they are looking for. Look on the bright side, look up and not down, God still lives. Let the American white man, and the American Negro stop fighting each other on the street. We need to fight the enemy and not each other. We can't win fighting among ourselves. That's what the enemy wants. Do a little thinking. We want victory, but we can't get it on the streets fighting each other.

(Rev.) H. M. Walker.
Clinton, S. C.

56k-1942

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# Caviar & Cabbage

SEP 23 1942

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

## Is Race Prejudice Increasing?

Race prejudice is definitely increasing. If one looks objectively at the situation, one can expect nothing else. Why? Well, ignorance and fear are the basic elements in race prejudice. Dr. Frazier pointed out years ago, that race prejudice is a type of insanity.

In other words, Governor Talmadge is insane. He cannot be judged by standards of reason. If you have ever looked at the inmates in an asylum, you know the manifestations of insanity. Now, take an example of race prejudice.

A student whom I taught was in the station at St. Louis. He was waiting for a train to Chicago. Suddenly he heard a great commotion. A white woman was screaming.

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She cried: "Oh, God, what is the country coming to? Look at all these n . . . . rs sitting in a station by the side of white folks!"

Some persons tried to talk to the woman. An elderly white man tried to quiet her. This made her scream louder. Finally, some men picked her up bodily and carried her out. Was this not a case of instnity? Can it be judged by the standards of reason?

THE NEGRO IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

It is a psychological fact that the stronger a suppressed group becomes, the more it is feared. The old Negro leaders thought that economic progress and educational advancement of the Negro would solve his problems. We have but to look at the Jews to see the foolishness of this. Progress of the Negro increases the fears of the Crackers. Today Southerners believe the Negro needs only a chance to make good. They intend to keep that chance from him.

Race prejudice is like a cancer. It continues to spread until it eats away the vitals of things. You cannot stop cancer by doing nothing. You cannot protect yourself from an insanity of prejudiced minds by doing nothing.

SEP 23 1942

It is not just a question of wiping out race prejudice. Far from it. We must stop it from spreading its rot.

Some Negro citizens have asked me about the March on Washington Committee. I sav it is a tremendous thing. It is an example of mass pressure. Propaganda is the most powerful weapon in the world. It causes governments to fall. It causes Justice and Truth to win out. A minority group must use the *Word.* It must place its case before the bar of public opinion. *Now, now* is the time. Tomorrow will be too late.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

What is it that the Negroes of the District of Columbia lack? One word will answer the question: Everything. What do they need? Everything. The center of Negro propaganda in the United States should be in Washington, D. C. It is the hub of the world. It is the place where the Four Freedoms will begin their march across the world.

Negroes in Washington need a Civil Rights Bill, the abolition of discrimination in the Federal Government, and the destructon of jim-crowism in the Capital Transit Company.

Why should the street car owners advertise in the South for operators and conductors? Do they expect the leopard to change its spots? Why can't Negroes read the gas and light meters in Negro neighborhoods? Is that a violation of the Constitution?

SEP 23 1942

Every Negro should become a walking propagandist. Everytime, at work or play, you have a chance to speak for human rights you should do so. You should support all militant Negro organizations and leaders. A word of encouragement is a great thing. You should talk with white people of all classes. Above all, work with labor groups. Don't let it be said of the Negro: "He missed the last bus!"

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### RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

SEP 20 1942

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Commending a Kentucky judge for turning loose certain "much-bedeviled religionists" who appeared before him charged with distributing handbills on the streets, The Louisville Times observes: "If police should arrest distributors of Democratic or Republican handbills, there would be indignant public protest. Because Jehovah's Witnesses and Communists are few and largely unpopular, police feel less bound to respect their rights."

SEP 20 1942

It is indeed the essence of democracy to recognize minority rights—however disliked the minority may be, and however much of a home-front hero a chap may become by assailing them.

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Charleston S. C. News & Courier
September 6, 1942

### Decent People of Both Races

In no city of the United States, North or South, have the relations between the white and the negro races been more creditable to both than in Charleston.

One hears "rumors" of discontent, of animosity. They do not proceed from the representatives of the better and older element of the negroes, and they are wholly unrepresentative of the intelligent, the thoughtful, the well-disposed white people of Charleston, whether old residents or newcomers.

The great majority of the negroes are on friendly terms with the white people. The friendly feeling is heartily reciprocated.

Racial conflicts, when they occur, in any city, are invariably started by ignorant and rough persons whether white or black, who do not wish to live in peace with their neighbors. There will be at no time in South Carolina clashes between the races if the substantial and law-abiding citizens will be watchful. Their duty is not performed when they are indifferent, when they do not assert themselves, when they do not condemn law-breakers of every description and demand of their peace officers faithful and just performance of duty and assist them in it.

The leaders of the negro race in Charleston, The News and Courier believes, are as earnest and zealous for the preservation and the perpetuation of good race relations as the respectable and the self-respecting white people are.

The white people are now in a great majority in Charleston. Thousands of soldiers and sailors, officers and men, are in Charleston now, and it may be assumed that they understand their duty to observe the laws, to assist in the suppression of disorder if it occurs. In that way they serve their flag and their country.

There will be quarrels between white men and white men, between negroes and negroes, sometimes between a white man and a colored man. Such occurrences are no excuse for riot, and only ruffians and malicious disturbers will seize upon them as excuse to inject a "race issue".

No person, white or black, who injects a "race issue" into the life of a community is a friend of his country in time of war.

Whosoever shall carelessly or purposely start trouble between races is a betrayer of his country.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## SOUTHERN REACTIONARIES

AUG 22 1942

This nation is engaged in a war which historians say will affect the status of the human race for the next 1,000 years; and in this war the morale of the downtrodden masses is sustained by their confidence in America's idealism.

AUG 22 1942

The President and many of his most enlightened advisers are trying to put our house in order before the world sees all the filth of discrimination and injustice to the Negro, and loses faith in our pronouncements. These officials are hurriedly making amends here and there so that the black and brown people of Java and Burma, and the brown and yellow people of India and China may accept our assurance that they are to share equally with the white races of the world the fruits of victory.

Although the stakes are civilization itself, and in this struggle the colored races hold the balance of power, the South goes along indifferent to consequences, flaunting world opinion, and endangering America's prestige by its barbaric treatment of black people. Governor Dixon of Alabama had his State refuse a Government contract because he would not comply with the Federal requirements of no discrimination in hiring employes. Governor Talmadge of Georgia forbids the attendance of Negroes in white classrooms. Senator Bankhead of Alabama advises the War Department not to send Negro troops South, for there is likely to be rioting. Congressman Rankin and other Southern legislators continue to voice their race hatred in the halls of Congress. Lynchings go on as usual.

No outstanding political personality of the South has dared to ask that race prejudice abate, just a little, during the war. These Southerners, who do not grumble when asked to accept rationing and heavier taxes or to sacrifice their lives in battle, would rather see civilization destroyed and die among its ruins than to suspend one of their hates against the Negro people.

The South is not only anti-Negro—it is anti-progress. It disfranchises the poor whites by poll tax, and only half educates them in their public schools. It is opposed to organized labor and living wages to workers. It is the most unliberal place in the entire hemisphere, and probably throughout the world, with the exception of Germany, Japan and Italy.

AUG 22 1942

It is the representatives of these prejudiced and backward people, men who share their sentiments and philosophy of government, who will have more to say in making the peace than those of any other section of our country; for the South holds most of the chairmenships in the Senate, where treaties must be ratified. The contemplation of this fact should be sufficient to extinguish hope in those who are fighting and dying for a more tolerant and better world; for it is to be expected that people who would not sacrifice their hates and prejudices to win the victory would not suppress them after victory has been won.

We advise the colored peoples of the world, and all those forces working for a liberal and enlightened peace, to watch every Southerner that comes to the peace table. We say to the Negroes of our own land that we will never throw off the shackles of race prejudice until the strangle-hold which the South has on our national Congress is broken.

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The Informer—Houston, Tex.

### EDIT SIDE OF THE LEDGER—

We are not yet conceited enough to elieve the statements which are reported below, but five issues ago we asked if the Negro had no champion of his cause, or defender against Rankin et al. A review of the Congressional Record for July 16, 17, and 21 shows that:

AUG 15 1942

1. Hon. Elmer Holland, of Pennsylvania, spoke to the House on "Injustice to Negro People" and caused the Pegler "If I Were A Negro" article to be printed in the Congressional Record.

2. Hon. Emmet O'Neal, of Kentucky, at least made an effort to explain the, as he put it, "alleged discrimination against colored soldiers by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company."

**3. Hon. Arthur Mitchell of Illinois told the House that white America knows only the Negro in domestic service and the police court, but not the respectable Negro home, Negro physicians, teachers, social workers, ministers, editors, college presidents and the like. In another speech, on Democracy and the Negro, Hon. Mr. Mitchell explained how the morale of one-tenth of America's fighting strength is being destroyed by America. He exploded the so-called reasoning behind the Red Cross blood bank discrimination.**

AUG 15 1942

4. Hon. Charles Clason, of Massachusets, complimented the foresight of military and naval authorities in dropping some of the barriers that have heretofore kept the Negro from the same rights and privileges to serve his country on equal basis with white citizens.

He suggested that further consideration be given to removing these barriers altogether.

### DEBIT SIDE OF LEDGER—

AUG 15 1942

Declaring that the motto of the Democratic Party in Alabama is "White Supremacy," Governor Frank Dixon said (Congressional Record, July 24) that Alabama would rather do without government industrial contracts than sign an agreement in which this clause appears: **". . . shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin."**

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# A 'Worried Southerner' Fears Racial Equality

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.— "A Worried Southerner" from Charleston, S. C., made the Congressional Record last week with the assistance of Rep. Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, with a letter "for Southern Independence."

The letter was addressed to the Charleston News and Courier, written by C. Norwood Hastie, who signed himself, "A Worried Southerner." He attacked the poll tax, the feared Negro vote, and suggested a new political party for the South.

OCT 3 - 1942

"Surely by now every southerner knows that the desires of the Communist, the liberalite, New Dealer, and both major parties are to strike a blow at the heart of the South which would imperil our civilization. Both parties wish to become dominant through obtaining the Negro vote," said the worried Southerner. "A drive is on to establish racial equality."

He accused northern politicians of sowing the seed which later on the nation, but particularly the South, will harvest in grief.

"They wish to establish a policy of letting the Negroes vote and protect them at the polls. It was the fear of that which for years has kept the South democratic and hostile to the Republicans. Now, we find both parties getting more heedless of the South. It may soon come to pass that against our will we shall have to form an independent party in the South and border states in order to preserve our way of life handed down to us by our ancestors," said Hastie.

OCT 3 - 1942

"We must not forget the dark days of 1876. We like the colored people. We know them, and they have not had in the South any trouble as recently happened in Detroit. We wish to continue to live on good terms with them," he declared, "but not on the terms or under the conditions the northern people who control the major parties wish to impose upon us."

Hastie then suggests a plan which he declares to be workable whereby the South would hold the balance of power and become the Southern Independent Party. He suggests that after the Democrats and Republicans had nominated their candidates, the South would interview each party, cold as ice, and after getting their promises, two weeks prior to the election, would tell the South which one to vote for as president.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# American Indians Have Separate Units In U. S. Army

OCT 3 - 1942

**TUCOMCARI, N. M.—(ANP)—While not much has been said about it and no complaints have been registered, the United States Army has units made up of American Indians.**

OCT 3 - 1942

**Evidently the braves who come from 50 distinct Indian tribes do not regard their separateness as segregation or perhaps they like it. The group is receiving special training in desert warfare.**

**TRIBES IN ARMS**

**Among the tribes represented are the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles and Chicasaws. The Apaches, Shawnees, Araphoes, Poncas, Sioux, Kiowas and Kaws also have their sons in this outfit.**

OCT 3 - 1942

**They are said to take to soldiering like a duck takes to water. ~~There are~~ officers of Indian blood, too, in the 45th division, composed mainly of Indians.**

56k-1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

56K

# The Myth of White Supremacy

The recent address of H. W. Wilkerson, an attorney, before the Kiwanis club of Bessemer, Alabama, aptly disclosed and portrays the tendency in the South today to scraphead democracy and deny Negroes elementary rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. Wilkerson's speech is the best evidence we have observed in current weeks proving the unwillingness of reaction to join in the perfecting of a new social order. There are a lot of Negro publications dodging the word "social" but the Black Dispatch wants to say here and now that unless humanity has in mind the formation of a new social order that recognizes the equality of all human beings, the present holocaust of blood is going to fall far short of solving world problems.

SEP 12 1942

There is no way to discuss equitable economic and political relationships without envisioning social responsibilities. The three are cumulative and heaped together, and the Black Dispatch is one publication which shall not be stupid enough to attempt separation.

Natural understanding and intercourse is a social organism. Men and women here on earth are thrown together and must have some type of human relationship and contact. Whenever one individual assumes superiority over another through political or economic planning, there is friction. Ideal society compasses the thought of human equality.

Mr. Wilkerson in his Bessemer speech, attempts to fool his audience ranting about democracy and the right of the majority to rule, but he entirely overlooks the fact that this is a philosophy which in practice he ignores. Listen to this pearl from Mr. Wilkerson's remarks:

> "About ten per cent of the population of this country are Negroes. The whites being in the majority, it is their right and responsibility to work out the problem within the law, and by a law that all whites and blacks will obey."

SEP 12 1942

Now on its face that is a democratic and fair statement. Everyone in America believes in the right of the majority. We also agree that in the United States Negroes represent around one tenth of the population, so that Negroes should in a national way mold 10 per cent of the national patterns, according to Mr. Wilkerson.

Most of the Negroes, however, live in the southern section of the United States. In states like Mississippi and Georgia they represent one-half of the population. Does Mr. Wilkerson's thesis propose that in Mississippi and Georgia government Negroes hold one half the offices and share equally in determining local sanctions? In some counties in the South, Negroes are in the majority. This is true in Mr. Wilkerson's Alabama. What suggestion has Mr. Wilkerson to make regarding self determination in such county atmosphere? Is Mr. Wilkerson honestly and sincerely willing for the majority to rule in every political unit in the United States?

It's all very well to say that when once a law is enacted both white and blacks should obey those laws, but the sad truth is that in the South, when once a savage, bestial stab has been made at Negro citizenship, through the enactment of jim crow and segregation statutes, the Negroes generally, and with few exceptions, abide by such unconscionable statutes, while the whites use "extra-legal methods" to destroy fragmentary liberties Negroes are supposed to have under such undemocratic arrangements.

This excited Southerner says "I learn that there seems to be a disposition on the part of many Negroes to disregard and resist the jim crow laws." In this statement Mr. Wilkerson admits he has no first hand information, but is basing the conclusions reached in his address upon information "I learn" from other people. Probably Mr. Wilkerson rides in Pullmans and has no opportunity to make observations regarding terrible conditions on buses and in jim crow cars.

SEP 12 1942

For instance, a young woman who arrived in Oklahoma City recently, said she had considerable trouble with train officials attempting to make her get out of the coach in which she had been riding, and plainly marked: "For Negroes" and go into the smoker of the little stuffy jim crow coach. The conductor desired to make some whites more comfortable who had unlawfully and at his suggestion jammed themselves into the Negro coach.. Both the conductor and the passengers were plainly violating the separate coach and waiting room laws of Oklahoma. The Black Dispatch assumes that Mr. Wilkerson would feel that the unwillingness of this Negro girl to leave her seat and go into the smoker is an attemp to "resist and ignore jim crow laws."

Every Negro who rides buses and street cars today knows that white people are permitted by the bus drivers to get on the bus ahead of the Negro, not only take his seat, but the bus driver in many instances refuses to allow the Negro to get on that bus. He is told to catch the next one. Who in such instance is resisting the jim crow laws as enacted by the legislature.

Monday this week, a Negro soldier from Fort Sill came to the Black Dispatch office to relate almost unbelievable treatment received on what he alleged was a bus service out of Lawton to Wichita Falls. He said he entered the coach and went to the rear seat, where all Negroes ride. He said at Grandfield the bus driver asked him to come up front so that four whites getting on at this point could have the rear seat. At Burkburnett the driver asked him to leave the seat he was in and take a cot seat in the aisle. At the next stop he asked him to get off so that passengers could get on and off, and that when he climbed back on, one of the passengers who had gotten on had taken his seat. The Negro soldier, with whites occupying the section where he was supposed to ride, stood up the remainder of the way into Wichita Falls. We presume Mr. Wilkerson would condemn the Negro soldier if he had offered some type of protest to the treatment he received.

SEP 12 1942

This writer sometime ago rode on the bus from Oklahoma City to Dallas, thence back up to Hugo, Oklahoma. A little later we rode from Oklahoma City to Fort Smith and returned. In every instance when the bus got crowded, the whites (both women and men) came back and sat down in the Negro section. Twice, however, when a Negro sat in the first seat forward and someone came in occupying the seat across the aisle, the bus driver came back and told this Negro to take the back seat. Jim crow is something for Negroes to respect and whites to reject. All of the trouble on buses today develops out of the unwillingness on the part of whites to let Negroes have any type of accommodation. It seems to the Black Dispatch that the South has just about obliterated all of the rights of black people without going to the trouble to organize Mr. Wilkerson's "White Supremacy" society.

Mr. Wilkerson makes great to-do over some Negro soldiers whom he alleges threw kisses from a train coach, at some white girls as they passed through the city where Alabama State college is located. We hold no brief for those young men, although we are sure the young soldiers in question had nothing in mind but a little innocent deviltry, but what will Mr. Wilkerson think when we advise him that while driving down in Kentucky last week, and just before we reached the Tennessee line, we had three white girls riding in the back of an "open air taxi" to thumb their noses at this writer. When one thinks of the social significance of the throwing of a hand kiss from a train coach, and the thumbing of one's nose, which has the more cultural tone? You see, one is on the wrong foot when he attempts to reach ethnic conclusions based on the idea and notion that white people are better than black. hWat we must all understand and know is that neither virtue nor vice are something incident to color.

And is it not stupid for Mr. Wilkinson to assume that it is proper and right to disarm Negro MPs. We know all about the incident at Tuskegee and feel that President Patterson was clearly within the precincts of reason when he insisted that the Negro MPs be rearmed. The thing objected to at Tuskegee was that Negro MPs guarding government property should have power and authority to arrest white men. We suppose Mr. Wilkerson would be willing to allow the government post office in Bessemer to be blown up by Germans before he would allow such alien miscreants to be arrested by a loyal, alert Negro soldier. We presume Mr. Wilkerson's thesis would insist that all Negro soldiers be sent against the Japs, and that "FOR HEAVEN SAKE DO NOT LET NIGGERS SHOOT AT ANY WHITE GERMANS."

SEP 12 1942

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56k-1942

Black Dispatch
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SEP 12 1942

The new apostle of white supremacy seems to be mixed up on his Biblical theories also. Mr. Wilkerson seems to assume he has heard of some divine edict which would frown down upon and prevent racial admixture. We wish to call Brother Wilkerson's attention to the 12th chapter of Numbers. Moses married an Ethiopian woman, and when his sister Miriam learned her brother had married a black woman, according to the Bible, "spake against Moses."

"And the Lord came down in a pillar of the cloud," according to the scriptures, and after giving Mariam and Aaron a verbal lashing, "AND BEHOLD MARIAM BECAME LEPEROUS, WHITE AS SNOW."

Of course to many Negroes who have been fed the spurious information that black is a curse, it will come with a great deal of shock to observe the only person we have been able to discover in the Bible color-cursed was Mariam, who was cursed white because she objected to an interracial marriage.

Mr. Wilkerson seems astonished to discover that many Negroes believe in the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States, in its declaration that Negroes must have their constitutional rights to sit on juries, and he says there "is much in the action of that august body of recent years that lends color and support to this dangerous impression." The Bessemer spokesman believes tha the desire of Negroes to sit on juries will be "hotter tha some sections of our country can stand."

SEP 12 1942

It is difficult for one to understand the mental an moral processes of a man like Mr. Wilkerson. He is con vincing evidence of the fact that if fascism and Hitleris ever enter the United States these vicious totalitarianism will find fertile soil in a warped and corrupt mind such a Mr. Wilkerson possesses. Mr. Wilkerson does not see to realize and know that the world is very unsafe for whit people until it is made secure for everybody.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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## SOME JEWS ARE LIKE FOXES

AUG 22 1942

**Intelligent, thoughtful Negro leadership deplores any evidence of anti-Semitism among the Negro masses. It is heartening to know that there is only a scant minimum of such bias. Negroes and Jews suffer from prejudice and there should be a community of interest, thought and action among them.**

AUG 22 1942

**But some Jews, as some Negroes, do not realize that we should work together for the common interest.**

**The Fair Employment Practice Committee was set up to combat job discrimination against minority groups, including JEWS and Negroes. It was established as the result of agitation by Negroes. Jews did not help to force the creation of this agency. And, as a matter of fact, they stood off on the sidelines to see how it was going before they began to avail themselves of its power and authority. They didn't want to go off on the deep end.**

**When they perceived that the FEPC might be of service to them, they swung into line. They not only asked the Committee to add impetus to its fight against job discrimination of which Jews were the victims, but they insisted on bigger and better representation on the staff of the Committee. They began to demand jobs which the Committee had and some it did not have.**

**That is all right. They deserve the jobs.**

**But what did they do when the Committee was recently knocked on its heels by the President's letter of July 30? Did they make any move to keep the Committee in power and authority? Did they, as Negroes did, rally to the aid of the Committee?**

AUG 22 1942

**Maybe they did, but there is not much record of it.**

**There are some foxy Jews. We believe that they should not be so foxy, that they should FIGHT with us if they hope to share the benefits of our fighting.**

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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## WHEN WILL THE PATTERN CHANGE?

*(A portion of an excellent editorial from the spring issue of "South Today," one of the most forward-looking of contemporary Southern publications.)*

AUG 22 1942

There are 13 million Negroes in this country, not one of whom has his full Constitutional rights as a citizen. In some regions in certain cities, he is permitted many of these rights. In others he has few of them; in most rural regions he has none. In the South, the Negro loses out on all counts: education, health, recreation, housing, the vote, jobs both as to pay and kind, civil liberties, rights of free movement, right to the courtesies of address which civilized countries accord citizens regardless of race and economic status.

AUG 22 1942

For 80 years, in legal freedom, the American Negro has endured patterns of discrimination and segregation. Not as a slave but as an American citizen he now asks this question: **when will the pattern be changed?** He believes that the government which requires him to pay taxes and conscripts his sons to fight its war owes him democracy's privileges as well as its duties . . . Through its press, the Negro race is asking for the freedoms the United States says it believes in. And the race has been answered that the time is not "right." When will the time be "right?" and "right" for whom? The Negro wants to know.

By act, word, newspaper column, editorial, speech, sermon, in quiet reason with friends, public opinion can be created by liberals and labor to accept the Negro in democracy, as public opinion has been created to accept this war. Suggest that the old days have passed; that as war strategy it is the wise thing now, the "hard necessity" perhaps, but the only course to follow both for winning the faith of other peoples across the seas and for strengthening our inner defenses; that is the inevitable direction which we must take to find a way out of our American troubles and the sooner we take it, the better.

If we profoundly believe the Negro is as important as the white man, that his happiness and security are as essential as ours, we shall not be so quickly alarmed about "race trouble," by which is meant trouble for the white man. The Negro is always in trouble, a trouble which does not seem to disturb many white people until the contagion spreads from the Quarters to White Town.

AUG 22 1942

—LILLIAN E. SMITH

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# Alfange Lays Shortage of Doctors To Medical School's Anti-Semitism

PM New York, N.Y. 9-30-42

By William P. Vogel, Jr.
Staff Correspondent

56R

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 30.—Dean Alfange, American Labor candidate for Governor, last night demanded an end of all types of discrimination if the U. S. A. is to achieve a real working democracy. He condemned "sham lip service" to racial and religious freedom.

PM

"Racial and religious tolerance," he said, "is the only possible basis of national unity. Notwithstanding the appeal made by the President against discrimination, many of our industries are continuing their practice of discriminating against workers because of race, color, or creed."

1-30-42

Liberty, he said, can "play no favorites." As an example of what he meant, Alfange discussed the Negro question, thereby becoming one of the first candidates for office to take it up in a section where there is virtually no Negro issue, instead of in Harlem.

"When we demand that the Negroes of this country shall be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, we are not fighting for them primarily as Negroes, but as human beings. . . . When we fight anti-Semitism, the most vicous and poisonous social weapon yet devised by Hitler, we fight it not because Jews are Jews, but because Jews are Americans and a part of the family of humanity."

Alfange said of discriminators:

New York, N.Y.

"I shall oppose them wherever they lift their heads, because they are false to American history, traitors to American unity, and enemies of the American way of life. Majorities do not have rights as majorities, nor minorities as minorities; we all have rights as Americans,"

Alfange mentioned a specific example of what kind of thing he would fight against: the discrimination by many medical schools against Jewish students.

"There have been thousands of our Jewish students to whom medical careers have been denied. Today the cry is going up that we have not enough doctors to go around. Why are they not here? The answer is that we have practiced discrimination and are reaping now the fruits of that discrimination."

Today the tour ends with speeches in Monticello and Nyack. Next Wednesday, Alfange will make his first important Brooklyn speech at a rally in the Hotel St. George, where he also will discuss racial tolerance.

56k-1942

# Here Are 6 Indictments Against Racial Discrimination in U.S.

AUG 22 1942

HERMAN NEUBAUER.

HERBERT HAUPT.

HEINRICH HEINCK.

RICHARD QUIRIN.

EDWARD JOHN KERLING.

WERNER THIEL

AUG 22 1942

## AN EDITORAL

56K

**STUDY THESE FACES**—The six men above are dead today. They died in the electric chair in the District jail after being convicted as spies who landed on American soil from German submarines, bent upon destroying American industry and disrupting civilian morale, to make it easier for Hitler to win the war.

AUG 22 1942

**BECAUSE THEY WERE WHITE,** everyone of them had a better opportunity for advancement in America then the most loyal black citizen who knows no country save America, no flag but the stars and stripes and holds no allegiance except to the Government of the United States.

AUG 22 1942

**BECAUSE THEY WERE WHITE,** they were free to go and come wherever they pleased. No doors were shut in their faces. They were not forced to ride in jim-crow cars or eat in jim-crow restaurants; were not barred from theatres, hotels and schools, and were not obliged to suffer the thousands of indignities heaped upon America's own citizens of color. But, still, they hated America and all it stands for, and risked their lives in an unsuccessful attempt to destroy it.

**BECAUSE THEY WERE WHITE,** saboteurs though they were, they would have been welcomed with open arms in every American plant. They could have joined the United States Navy, attended the U.S. Naval Academy, from which colored citizens are effectively barred, and would have been welcomed in Talmadge's Georgia where this American Hitler has ordered his militia to shoot on sight any colored citizen who objects to Georgia's jim-crow laws or voices a protest.

AUG 22 1942

**BECAUSE THEY WERE WHITE,** they could have access to, and could have risen to, directorships in Hollywood or on the radio which are two of the greatest disseminators of propaganda in the world, and which influence American thought and actions. Colored Americans are barred from both of these agencies except in menial or ridiculous capacities.

**BECAUSE OF ALL THESE RIGHTS,** these men, some of them American-born, should have been staunch Americans, but instead, their loyalties belonged only to Hitler and to their fatherland. These men are dead, and there their personal mischief ends. AUG 22 1942

**BUT HOW MANY OTHERS** of many nationalities are working silently in high and low stations to destroy America, driven on in their mad desire first to serve the lands of their nationality, and second, because they have no faith in our pretensions of democracy while hypocritically denying it to our own?

**HOW LONG WILL AMERICA** continue to make a mockery of democracy by permitting racial prejudice and its purveyors to commit the crimes against its own citizens which make the crimes of these men tame by comparison? These American-made Nazis were not landed by submarines and they do not use bombs or dynamite to destroy, but they are effectively undermining the morale of thirteen million black Americans by acts equally as treacherous when they discriminate, insult and humiliate us on the basis of color alone.

AUG 22 1942

**WHEN WILL THEY,** like the saboteurs above, be bought to justice? What will their punishment be? When will America be saved from the damnation of color inherent in the theory that only white is right?

—RALPH MATTHEWS

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 5, 1942

# Letters to The Editor

## *Negroes Don't Want It*

36K

Editor The Telegraph:

It is quite unfortunate and short-sighted that at this time, when America is involved in a war which calls for the full support of every one of its citizens, black and white, that efforts are being made which tend to divide the races and to create tension. Such efforts are in line with Hitler's "divide and conquer" plan.

Specifically, the letter sent by Col. Lindley Camp to the State Guard, which was made public a short time ago, falls in the category of creating race situations where there are none. So does the governor's issue of racial co-education. Both actions are grown-up editions of the story, "Wolf, Wolf."

It appears that the commanding officer of the State Guard received a report from one community that there had been an unusual number of assault cases and attempted assaults. It was further stated that other communities had reported efforts on the part of Negro men and women to demand certain privileges which are not granted in Georgia.

The first community referred to was more than likely Macon, where several weeks ago there were a series of assaults and attempted assaults. Yet, all these cases appeared to have been the work of just two or three men who, according to the evidence presented, were not influenced by any subversive agents. In other words, the violations were individual acts and no indictment against the Negro race, which is unable to control the behavior of all its members any more than the Caucasion is able to control the behavior of Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson, et al. Furthermore, it appears that the local law enforcement officers were able, and are able, to take care of such crimes.

The complaint of several communities concerning Negroes demanding privileges not granted in Georgia appears to boil down specifically to the Roland Hayes case in Rome, Ga. This case received wide publicity because of the eminence of the famous singer. Hayes claimed to have been struck by the police when he was arrested for seeking to find out what was the trouble between his wife and a clerk in a shoe store.

Newspaper reports seemed to bear out the point that no demanding for privileges was done in this case but that Hayes refused to observe the segregation policy of the store by walking out and it wasn't the walking out apparently which caused the attack on them but the statement by Hayes to a clerk that he should be over there with Hitler.

Now, there may be other incidents where Negroes have protested against Jim Crowism on bus lines, but these incidents seem to be individual and as the F.B.I. office in Atlanta stated, no report of subversive influence has reached them.

An attempt is being made to show that Georgia needs a governor who will keep Negroes from entering the University of Georgia. What Negro wants to go to the University of Georgia? Although the U. S. supreme court ruled that every state must provide equal educational faculties within the state for all races—a requirement Georgia has not met when it comes to graduate schools for Negroes—still no Negro has made application or shown any desire to want to attend the University of Georgia. Many Negroes in the North who could attend college where both races attend prefer to enrol in Southern Negro colleges, because the social life is better. A graduate of Tuskegee, Morehouse, Talladega can gain admittance to any graduate school that a graduate of the University of Georgia can. So why would anyone think that Negroes are desirous of attending the University of Georgia. Such an idea is unfounded and groundless.

Dean Cocking seems to be held responsible for advocating the idea, but, after all, when he was tried before an unprejudiced Board of Regents, he was found to be innocent of the charges. The verdict of the second hearing cannot be considered because it was undoubtedly not fair and democratic.

Therefore, since no one is advocating that Negroes should enter the schools of Georgia, any argument or debate on the question is superfluous and quite untimely.

A NEGRO BUSINESS MAN.
Macon.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Riff In The Clouds

SEP 19 1942 6K

ON AUGUST 15th we wrote in these columns about "Clouds Over The South." We quoted a letter from a white southerner—a Georgian—which said, among other things:

> For six months here in the heart of the deep South I have watched the growth of racial fear, which is the basis of racial hatred.

That was written during the heat of the Georgia gubernatorial primary campaign, when the encumbent, Eugene Talmadge, was using every trick known to dirty politics to convince Georgians that "white supremacy" depended on his return to office. Running against Talmadge was the State's Attorney General, Ellis Arnall, who was trying to convince Georgians that his opponent had raised a fake issue. To the surprise of many people outside of Georgia, he succeeded, or something more significant happened, as Talmadge was thoroughly defeated in the primary on August 9th.

SEP 19 1942

Therefore, we are able now to say that there has been a rift in the clouds over the South, and a little sunshine has come through. What is more important is that what happened to Talmadge in Georgia appears to be a trend. Just a few weeks ago, Eugene Blease, close relative of the late unspeakable Cole Blease, was running for the United States Senate in South Carolina on a "white supremacy" issue. He was defeated by a bare 4,500 votes by the encumbent, Senator Maybank, of Charleston, who did not choose to run on the race issue.

At last, it seems that the race question, or the question of "white supremacy," is passing out as an issue on which most any smart politician in the South can get himself elected to office. Many reasons for this are being advanced by southern white people who have been humiliated by some of their "statesmen." The Louisville **Courier-Journal** tells why it thinks Talmadge was beaten:

SEP 19 1942

> **What beat Gene Talmadge was the awakening of the decent instincts of a people. The voter in Georgia is no longer amused by a travesty of democracy. The common man has begun to realize that his son is doing a foolish and futile thing to die in battle if democracy is to be treated as a bad vaudeville joke at home.**
>
> **What beat Talmadge was the long-delayed impact of a world revolution on the minds and hearts of simple folk. The people of Georgia have at last found their own battleground, which is the ballot box, and they have begun to recognize their worst enemy, which is the cheap, selfish, loud-mouthed political demagogue.**
>
> If people throughout the democracies will acknowledge the significance of Georgia's lesson, this war is won. We can survive a hundred military defeats but we cannot survive the Gene Talmadges of America.

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Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
August 11, 1942

The late Grover Hall, of The Montgomery Advertiser, knew a man when he saw one. His editoral, "The War Eagle Flies Again," will not soon be forgotten in Alabama politics. It was about a young man who had gone to France to serve his country in the first World War when aviation was very young. That young man lost a leg in his fight to preserve the freedom of the world against the German legions of 1918. That young man was Frank Dixon.

Yesterday we wrote Frank Dixon and congratulated him upon his straight-thinking and his courage under fire, and added, "If you were Governor of New York you would be elected President of the United States."

Our congratulatory letter to Dixion resulted for his courage and fine common sense in telling of a Federal bureau regarding the future of segregation laws in this state. Dixon wrote the Defense Supplies Corporation that so long as a non-discrimination clause remained in the contract, the state of Alabama would not sign the contract.

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included," he wrote, "we can expect the fair employment practice committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that negroes be put into positions of responsibility."

In the United States there are 13,000,000 negroes. Of this total there are 10,000,000 in the South. Therefore, the problem, if it is a problem, is essentially Southern. If it is a problem it is made so by people who know little or nothing about the South and care little or nothing about the future of the negro race. They are in it for what they can get out of it, not because they have any particular sympathies for the negro and his problem of improving his own standards of living. We rather suspect that this controversy, coming at this particular time, is Axis inspired. Certainly there is every earmark of Axis influence in trying to disturb the pleasant relationship existing in the South between the the white man and the negro.

Frank Dixon has spoken with courage, there should be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation. He has spoken like an American and an Alabamian. This newspaper is proud of him for it.

56k-1942

# 'RACIAL PREJUDICES MUST GO,' PEARL BUCK WARNS IN SPEECH

Pittsburg Courier ~~FEB 28 1942~~ Pittsburg, Penn

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Declaring that "if we persist in our racial prejudices, we are fighting on the wrong side of this war," Pearl Buck, Nobel prize winner in literature, told the Book and Author club here last week that: "We belong with Hitler!"

The luncheon was sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune and the American Booksellers Association.

**AMERICA MUST END PREJUDICES**

"Let Americans be sure of this. Unless we can declare ourselves whole for democracy now, and do away with prejudices against colored peoples, we shall lose our chance to make the world what we want it to be. We shall lose even our place in the world, whatever our military victories are. For most of the people in the world today are colored," Miss Buck flatly warned the gathering of celebrated literati.

The best known writer on the Far East told her audience that there was nothing reassuring in the closing words of Winston Churchill's first speech in Washington: "The British peoples will for their own sofety, aid the good of all, walk together side by side in majesty, justice and peace."

"An England or a United States, walking together side by side in majesty, can only mean to the colored peoples a formidable white imperialism, more dangerous to them than anything even a victorious Japan can threaten," she said.

**JAP PROPAGANDA IS EFFECTIVE**

"Japan is resorting to propaganda to displace our political and cultural influence in Asia," she warned.

"What the peoples of Asia want out of this war is freedom.

"Knowing this, Japan is trying to prove to them that freedom is the one thing they will not have if America wins. She is using that most vulnerable point in our American democracy, our racial prejudice, as her weapon. Tokio radio broadcasts daily send their programs over Asia in their campaign to drive out the white man.

"'The colored peoples,'" this propaganda says over and over again in a thousand forms, "'have no hope of justice and equality from the white peoples because of their unalterable racial prejudice against us,'" Miss Buck explained.

"It will be better for us if we acknowledge the danger of this Japanese propaganda. The truth is that the white man in the Far East has too often behaved without wisdom or justice to his fellow man.

**CITES CRUELTIES**

"It is worse than folly—it is danerous today not to recognize the truth, for in it lies the tinder for tomorrow. Who of us can doubt it who has seen a white policeman beat a Chinese coolie in Shanghai, an English captain lash out with his whip at an Indian vendor? Who of us, having seen such Oriental sights or heard the common contemptuous talk of the white man in any colored country, can forget the fearful, bitter hatred in the colored face and the blaze in the dark eyes?"

Miss Buck insisted that "the most dangerous human stupidity has been that of the white race in the baseless prejudice through which even the meanest white creature has felt he could despise a king, if his skin was dark."

"Th effect therefore of this Japanese propaganda cannot be lightly dismissed," she warned.

"It lies uneasily in the minds and memories of many who are still loyally allied with Britain and the United States; in the minds and memories of the colored peoples of Asia.

**ALLIED AIMS NOT CLEAR**

"Yes . . . and it lies uneasy too, in the minds and memories of many colored citizens of the United States, who cannot deny the charge and must remain loyal in spite of it.

"For such minds realize that though Nazism may give them nothing but death, yet the United States and Britain have given them too little for life in the past and not even promises for the future. Not only are peace aims still unknown . . . war aims are not clear.

The prize winning author of 'The Good Earth' declared that "we must realize—we citizens of the United States—and this whether Britain realizes it or not, that a world based on former principles of empire and imperial behavior is now impossible.

"We must clear our determination for real freedom for all peoples, with mutual responsibility demanded of all to fulfill its conditions. Nor can we postpone such decision for freedom, saying: "Let's win this war first."

**AXIS ENJOY LYNCH NEWS**

"We cannot win this war without convincing our colored allies—who are most of our allies—that we are not fighting for ourselves as continuing superiors over colored peoples. The patience of colored peoples is at an end. Everywhere among them there is the same resolve for freedom and equality that white Americans and British have, but it is a grimmer resolve, for it includes the determination to be rid of white rule and exploitation; and white race prejudice and nothing will weaken this will."

Miss Buck pointed out that every lynching, every race riot, gives joy to Japan.

**ARMED SERVICES DISCRIMINATES**

"The discriminations of the American Army, Navy and Air forces against colored soldiers and sailors, the exclusion of colored labor in our defense industries and trade unions; all our social discriminations, are of the greatest aid today to our enemy in Asia—Japan.

"'Look at the Americans," Japan is saying to millions of listening ears. "'Will white Americans give you equality?'"

MAR 7 - 1942

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Anniston Ala. Star
March 8, 1942

# Letters To The Star

### Regarding Tolerance

To The Anniston Star:

I have read with interest and some apprehension the editorials on "Tolerance" in this paper. So I was not at all surprised to find the letter from the Negro Grimmett in reference to "Race Prejudice Our Foe," and as the newly awakened aspirations of the Negro race was brought out in his letter. I think the editor should have made himself a little more specific as the word "tolerance" covers a lot of territory.

I have waited patiently for some true Southern Democrat to voice the sentiment of the South, now, as always, toward "social equality." I wonder if the Editor has forgotten what effect such propaganda had on the Negro in the past. One has only to brush up a little on history to know the danger of such influence. You will find that he, the Negro, has never accomplished anything constructive except under the direction of the white man. As far as what the Negro race has done in this country, I also refer you to history, which shows that he is not even capable of helping to govern as Grimmett suggests.

He speaks of having been relegated to a back seat. Now the fact is, he has never had a front seat in the South. Although the South is probably not as solid as it once was, there is one thing on which I think we are still united, white supremacy. We Southern people don't call this distinction "race prejudice." We simply want a complete separation.

As no one seems to thoroughly understand the editorial, "Race Prejudice Our Foe," for the benefit of all, will the Editor please make himself clear on this subject.

Mrs. H. H. Fitzgerald
230 G Street.

Editorial Note: The editorial to which Mrs. Fitzgerald refers had to do with a speech made by Pearl Buck, author of "The Good Earth." She called attention to the fact that we now have as our allies peoples who belong to other than the white race and that prejudice against people on account of their color is dangerous in these times, just as is prejudice against a person because of his religion. The Star believes in giving the Negro fair play and in the editorial to which Mrs. Fitzgerald refers we pleaded for fair treatment for Negro soldiers now stationed at Fort McClellan. A race riot here would do irreparable damage to the city. As for the Grimmett letter, our position was made clear, we hope, in an editorial last Sunday.

56k

### Lloyd Not The First

To The Anniston Star:

For many years before Mr. Lloyd took over my father's bakery business in 1919, Nonnenmacher's Bakery, as well as other bakeries in the South, were wrapping bread in waxed wrappers. This, in fact, was being done as far back as 1911 and '12. When we entered the war in 1917, new wrappers bearing the name "Victory Bread" were put into use. I am enclosing one each of these old wrappers used before and during World War I. An electric wrapping machine was used to do the wrapping, and two large (then modern) motor driven machines were used to mix and knead the dough.

Stores in small towns and rural communities were regularly supplied with Nonnenmacher's Bread throughout this and neighboring counties. True, we had no fleet of motor trucks, as those were "horse and buggy and bad roads" days, but the American Express wagon called every day for our large crates of bread, which were shipped by rail. Way back, all through the "gay '90's," rural communities near a railroad in this section of the state were receiving fresh baker's bread regularly.

RUBY NONNENMACHER.
Anniston, Ala.,
March 4, 1942.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Pearl Buck: 20TH Century ABOLITIONIST

**AT THE REQUEST OF THE AMSTERDAM Star-News, Mrs. Pearl Buck, eminent author, will address "The Colored Citizens of America." This statement on both the colored people's rights and their duties will appear in full in the next issue of The Star-News. Order your copy of The Star-News in advance.**

## Pearl Buck's Human Appeal a State Paper

FEB 28 1942

Editor, Star News:

Dear Sir—The New York Herald Tribune has, I believe, done a service to America by publishing the complete text of Pearl Buck's Book and Author luncheon speech. I was glad to see that the Star-News brought the special features of the speech to the attention of its readers.

FEB 28 194

There are those of our group who even today believe that Lincoln should have issued the Proclamation Emancipation merely to free the slaves. But when he freed the slaves to save the union he associated freedom with union and struck, as a statesman, against an evil that was threatening the security of the Union. Pearl Buck has now associated freedom of all Americans with democracy. She called attention to what is generally acknowledged now—that if democracy is saved, America must save it. But she went further in showing clearly and simply by facts not to be controverted, that racial prejudices, especially as they touch the colored American, now stand starkly in the ranks of our foes. She has reminded America that though we may at last win this war, unless we now free ourselves from the prejudice that rules our defense policy, we shall lose our chance to establish for the world "a golden age of democracy." She thus furnishes the nation with a compelling motive for eradicating race prejudice.

Miss Buck's speech is impersonal, thoughtful, non-political; it urges the adoption of a new national policy in a time of national emergency. It thus acquires the rare quality of statesmanship and deserves to be ranked with our state papers.

Because I believe this speech will help the people of the United States to choose wisely in this issue between race prejudice and democracy, I am suggesting that it would be well to have it printed in an inexpensive but reasonably permanent form that would make it accessible to the great mass of Americans all over this country. There are many of us, white and black, who, I believe, would be willing to contribute to the cost of its reprinting if Miss Buck should be willing to have this done. It would be a project worthy of the New York Star-News.

FEB 28 1942

CHARLOTTE ATWOOD.

February 22, 1942.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## A SOUTHERNER ON THE RACE QUESTION

Feb. 28, 1942

**WE HAVE BEEN READING** the late Thomas Wolfe's last novel, "You Can't Go Home," and have been much impressed by Mr. Wolfe's opinions on the question of race. Mr. Wolfe was a native of North Carolina and a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and though only thirty-eight at the time of his death, he was one of the most articulate and brilliant writers produced in this country in the past twenty years. Because of his Southern birth and background, his attitude on nationalism and race, especially as these subjects affect the Negro, are of particular interest at this time.

Mr. Wolfe felt that the interests of mankind could more naturally fall into occupational lines than the artificial racial and national barriers as they now exist. As an illustaration of his point he used men who spend their lives as hotel or restaurant waiters. He showed that waiters as a class are the same the world over, regardless of what race or nationality with which they may be identified. Oftimes, said the author, he would pick out waiters in various countries of Europe and then check his observation, and in almost every instance he was right.

Following this line of reasoning, Mr. Wolfe in the course of his novel dwelt on the theme that individual talents and occupational achievements were the natural groups in which people should be classed. Feb. 28, 1942

Remembering the old song common in most sections of the South that "All Coons Look Alike To Me," the opinions of the novelist are a big advance in Southern opinion. The chief trouble with the world today is due to the prevalence of the idea that one nation is superior to another or that the darker races are inferior to the Nordics.

There are superior and inferior people in all races and nationalities and when we realize this there will not only be less friction between the races of this country but also between the nations of the world.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Race Not Dixie Problem Lincoln Prexy Declares

FEB 28 1942

**ELIZABETH, N. J.**—"We have in this country a Negro population greater than that of Norway, Sweden and Denmark combined, and 50 per cent greater than Belgium or Holland," said Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, President of Lincoln University, in a Washington's birthday address at the First Presbyterian church here.

FEB 28 1942

"We are concerned with the minorities abroad," Dr. Wright continued. "We should not neglect the vital influence of that in our midst. The Negro is no longer a Southern problem. One-fifth of the population is now in the North, with a steady spread toward uniformity over the northern areas east of the Mississippi.

FEB 28 1942

"In the successful completion of the present war and the effort to achieve lasting peace through righteousness we see the duty of the hour. For the completion of the struggle we need skill in the art of war, military leadership, and heroism; inventive ability, mechanical skill, and industry in production; and finally vision, discrement, and a conviction of something worth fighting and sacrificing for that will give firmness and determination in the face of temporary disaster.

FEB 28 1942

"For the construction of a lasting peace we need a conception of something worthwhile in life to strive for, a belief in the dignity and worth of man, a belief that it is not hopeless for him to aspire and labor for ideals he cherishes; a faith and hope to reach out for something beyond himself, an ideal he believes he can approximate if never reach. The present threat is fundamentally the destruction of righteousness, justice, and kindness as human ideals.

"In this country we have wisely kept general education free from religious control. The danger is lest we raise up a generation that never faces seriously the greatest of all facts, the relation of man to the God who made him and who has revealed truths for man's guidance."

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Wilmington, N. C. News
August 4, 1942

## Governor Warns Negroes On Attitude Toward War

RALEIGH, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Negroes are ill-advised if they take the position they are for victory in this war if something is to be done for them, Governor Broughton said last night in addressing the opening session of the diamond jubilee meeting of the State Negro Baptist convention.

More than 1,500 persons attended the opening meeting in Memorial auditorium.

Negroes should put their full energy into the war effort, for failure means "slavery of the worst sort for white and negro alike," the governor said. "The man or woman who uses this emergency as a means for stirring up strife between the white and negro races is not a friend to either race and is not a good American."

56-k 1942

# CONSTANT READER

Daily Worker

## A Rather Personal Message Of Condolence to Talmadge On His Defeat in Primaries

N.Y., N.Y.

By SENDER GARLIN

SEP 15 1942

(A Personal Letter to Gov. Talmadge)

Dear Gene: Forgive my familiarity, but I recall you shook my hand warmly when, after your speech before the Advertising Club here some years ago, I said it was "amazing" and you took it as a compliment. And later you agreed to an interview in your suite at the Commodore. You were real friendly, snapping your red galluses and telling how well you run the State of Georgia and how little you knew about the Herndon case although the papers of the South were full of it, and all the time a number of your lieutenants were gazing at you admiringly. . . .

SEP 15 1942

56K

I don't know if they're the same fellows who were photographed with you down in Atlanta the other morning when the primary returns were coming in. But they sure did look sad in that picture, I might even say miserable. And, naturally, so did you.

It's tough, Gene. But it seems the election system which keeps the common people of Georgia from political expression—unit voting and all—cuts both ways. This time you got licked with it. And because of the poll tax only about 20 per cent of the adult population participated in the balloting. Can you imagine what a trouncing you would have gotten had the Constitution of the U. S. been in force in Georgia and all the citizens of the state—including the Negro people—been able to vote!

* * *

I don't like to make you feel bad, Gene. But remember how you proclaimed a couple of weeks ago that "We are going to flash to the world the news on Sept. 10 that Georgia recognizes white supremacy and is a white man's state"? Governor, how does it feel to have to eat your words?

SEP 15 1942

This "white supremacy" stuff didn't seem to go over big. Your opponent, Ellis Arnall, said it was a "fake issue." I guess there's some truth in that. Of course the jimcrow system in the South is no fake issue, and nobody need have any illusions that Georgia's going to be a paradise either for the Negro people or the poor whites even after you move out of the state house. All the same it's nice to be rid of you and, as my friend Rob Hall wrote from Birmingham the day of your Waterloo, "the political air of the South is cleaner and more wholesome" now that you're due to go. The fact is, all the decent people—all who want to win the war against Hitler—joined together to lick you.

* * *

Your Excellency, if the voters of Georgia (few as they are) wanted people who brag about "whuppins" of Negroes to be governor they would have kept you. Fact is, however, they've decided to turn you out.

You say you have a $12,000,000 "reserve fund." Your announcement of old-age pensions and raises for the state's schoolteachers is no sudden conversion to public-spirited principles. It is a device to regain your political influence. Your eleventh-hour interest in teachers won't fool many because you've done everything in your power to wreck the state's educational system. Georgia's colleges lost their accredited standing after your monkeyshines with the Board of Regents last winter, when you threw out noted educators and replaced them with your own henchmen. And you, the governor, were burned in effigy by university students as a protest. **That's** something, isn't it? All this, naturally, helped bring about your defeat.

* *

SEP 15 1942

We have a slogan up here "As goes Maine so goes the Union." Maybe the way Georgia went might be a tipoff to your cronies in Alabama. Of course, Frank Dixon has to move out of the statehouse in Montgomery anyway at the end of his present term because, as you know, an Alabama governor can't succeed himself—even with the aid of the poll tax. But I know he's hankering to be U. S. Senator in place of Lister Hill and thinks this "white supremacy" snakeoil might do the trick. But after the miserable showing you made in Georgia perhaps he'll have to get himself up some brand new, up-to-date slogans like "Stop Sherman's March to the Sea" or "Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is Unconstitutional" or "John Brown Got Off Too Easy." May be you can give him a few ideas.

As you are no doubt aware, Gov. Dixon is a kin of your old friend Thomas Dixon, the fellow who bellowed about "protectin' white womanhood" at the Grass Roots Convention you called in Macon in '36 to light a fire under the New Deal. Tom Dixon is a writing man, the author of "The Clansman." You must have read the book along with Hitler's "Mein Kampf" for which you once expressed admiration. In any case you probably saw Dixon's vile thing in the movies when it ran as "Birth of a Nation." The plot, you will recall, was not unlike the platform of "white supremacy" that licked you.

SEP 15 1942

What are your plans, Gene? It's a pretty good bet you're washed up, politically. Going back to farming in your Atlanta law office? Maybe you won't get any clients now that your grip on the state's been broken.

You're still in the prime of life, Gene, only 59, and if you've a mind to go back to the soil (I understand you and the missus own a big plantation the missus owned before you were married) don't hesitate to drop me a line and I'll get my congressman to send you along some garden seed for planting.

Yours,
SENDER GARLIN

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## Let Us Hope It Is True

Let us hope that the **Courier-Journal** has made a correct interpretation of the Talmadge defeat. It says that it wasn't the personal or political strength of Arnall that beat Talmadge; it wasn't the governor's tampering with the University system; it wasn't his "persecution of the helpless Negro population", or his release of 4,500 felons, or his padding of the state's payrolls with his friends and kinsmen. Arnall had accused Talmadge of having read Hitler's **Mein Kampf** seven times, but it was not this that beat him, said the Louisville paper. "The common man has begun to realize that his son is doing a foolish and futile thing to die in battle if democracy is to be treated as a bad vaudeville joke at home."

Let us hope that this new awakening—if that is what it is—on the part of the voters of Georgia, recognizes that the "common man" includes the Negro. That Negroes also realize that it is a futile thing for their sons to die on battlefields—and by imposed violence in United States training camps—if democracy is a joke at home.

Let us assume that the **Courier-Journal** is correct about the result in Georgia being "the long-delayed impact of a world revolution on the hearts and minds of simple folk," and that they have found their battle-front, which is the ballot box. If that is true the simple folk have won a significant victory, but one which cannot be sustained until all of them, of all races and creeds and colors have access to the ballot box. They have not won a complete victory.

SEP 19 1942

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56-k 1942

# CONSTANT READER

Daily Worker

N.Y., N.Y.

## A Rather Personal Message Of Condolence to Talmadge On His Defeat in Primaries

By SENDER GARLIN

SEP 15 1942

(A Personal Letter to Gov. Talmadge)

Dear Gene: Forgive my familiarity, but I recall you shook my hand warmly when, after your speech before the Advertising Club here some years ago, I said it was "amazing" and you took it as a compliment. And later you agreed to an interview in your suite at the Commodore. You were real friendly, snapping your red galluses and telling how well you run the State of Georgia and how little you knew about the Herndon case although the papers of the South were full of it, and all the time a number of your lieutenants were gazing at you admiringly. . . .

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I don't know if they're the same fellows who were photographed with you down in Atlanta the other morning when the primary returns were coming in. But they sure did look sad in that picture, I might even say miserable. And, naturally, so did you.

It's tough, Gene. But it seems the election system which keeps the common people of Georgia from political expression—unit voting and all—cuts both ways. This time you got licked with it. And because of the poll tax only about 20 per cent of the adult population participated in the balloting. Can you imagine what a trouncing you would have gotten had the Constitution of the U. S. been in force in Georgia and all the citizens of the state—including the Negro people—been able to vote!

* * *

I don't like to make you feel bad, Gene. But remember how you proclaimed a couple of weeks ago that "We are going to flash to the world the news on Sept. 10 that Georgia recognizes white supremacy and is a white man's state"? Governor, how does it feel to have to eat your words?

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This "white supremacy" stuff didn't seem to go over big. Your opponent, Ellis Arnall, said it was a "fake issue." I guess there's some truth in that. Of course the jimcrow system in the South is no fake issue, and nobody need have any illusions that Georgia's going to be a paradise either for the Negro people or the poor whites even after you move out of the state house. All the same it's nice to be rid of you and, as my friend Rob Hall wrote from Birmingham the day of your Waterloo, "the political air of the South is cleaner and more wholesome" now that you're due to go. The fact is, all the decent people—all who want to win the war against Hitler—joined together to lick you.

* * *

Your Excellency, if the voters of Georgia (few as they are) wanted people who brag about "whuppins" of Negroes to be governor they would have kept you. Fact is, however, they've decided to turn you out.

You say you have a $12,000,000 "reserve fund." Your announcement of old-age pensions and raises for the state's schoolteachers is no sudden conversion to public-spirited principles. It is a device to regain your political influence. Your eleventh-hour interest in teachers won't fool many because you've done everything in your power to wreck the state's educational system. Georgia's colleges lost their accredited standing after your monkeyshines with the Board of Regents last winter, when you threw out noted educators and replaced them with your own henchmen. And you, the governor, were burned in effigy by university students as a protest. **That's** something, isn't it? All this, naturally, helped bring about your defeat.

* *

SEP 15 1942

We have a slogan up here "As goes Maine so goes the Union." Maybe the way Georgia went might be a tipoff to your cronies in Alabama. Of course, Frank Dixon has to move out of the statehouse in Montgomery anyway at the end of his present term because, as you know, an Alabama governor can't succeed himself—even with the aid of the poll tax. But I know he's hankering to be U. S. Senator in place of Lister Hill and thinks this "white supremacy" snakeoil might do the trick. But after the miserable showing you made in Georgia perhaps he'll have to get himself up some brand new, up-to-date slogans like "Stop Sherman's March to the Sea" or "Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is Unconstitutional" or "John Brown Got Off Too Easy." May be you can give him a few ideas.

As you are no doubt aware, Gov. Dixon is a kin of your old friend Thomas Dixon, the fellow who bellowed about "protectin' white womanhood" at the Grass Roots Convention you called in Macon in '36 to light a fire under the New Deal. Tom Dixon is a writing man, the author of "The Clansman." You must have read the book along with Hitler's "Mein Kampf" for which you once expressed admiration. In any case you probably saw Dixon's vile thing in the movies when it ran as "Birth of a Nation." The plot, you will recall, was not unlike the platform of "white supremacy" that licked you.

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What are your plans, Gene? It's a pretty good bet you're washed up, politically. Going back to farming in your Atlanta law office? Maybe you won't get any clients now that your grip on the state's been broken.

You're still in the prime of life, Gene, only 59, and if you've a mind to go back to the soil (I understand you and the missus own a big plantation the missus owned before you were married) don't hesitate to drop me a line and I'll get my congressman to send you along some garden seed for planting.

Yours,

SENDER GARLIN

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## Let Us Hope It Is True

Let us hope that the **Courier-Journal** has made a correct interpretation of the Talmadge defeat. It says that it wasn't the personal or political strength of Arnall that **beat Talmadge; it wasn't the governor's tampering with the University system; it wasn't his "persecution of the helpless Negro population", or his release of 4,500 felons, or his padding of the state's payrolls with his friends and kinsmen. Arnall had accused Talmadge of having read Hitler's Mein Kampf seven times, but it was not this that beat** him, said the Louisville paper. "The common man has begun to realize that his son is doing a foolish and futile thing to die in battle if democracy is to be treated as a bad vaudeville joke at home."

Let us hope that this new awakening—if that is what it is—on the part of the voters of Georgia, recognizes that the "common man" includes the Negro. That Negroes also realize that it is a futile thing for their sons to die on battlefields—and by imposed violence in United States training camps—if democracy is a joke at home.

Let us assume that the **Courier-Journal** is correct about the result in Georgia being "the long-delayed impact of a world revolution on the hearts and minds of simple folk," and that they have found their battle-front, which is the ballot box. If that is true the simple folk have won a significant victory, but one which cannot be sustained until all of them, of all races and creeds and colors have access to the ballot box. They have not won a complete victory.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

AUG 22 1942

# ANTI-SEMITISM AMONG NEGROES

DR. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library and lecturer on Negro History and Culture at the College of the City of New York, has written an article for the Negro Quarterly on Anti-Semitism Among Negroes.

Dr. Reddick frankly admits that there is anti-Negroism among Jews and Anti-Semitism among Negroes and wisely adds that nothing at all can be done to stamp out these growths, if we ostrich-like bury our heads in the sands of silence.

The feeling of the Negro against the Jew is principally urban phenomena or recent origin and largely confined to the North. This may be due to the fact that most Jews are in the large urban centers of the East and Midwest.

The more overt and intense forms of Anti-Jewish sentiment among Negroes are to be found between landlords and tenants and employers of domestic labor. In Harlem, for instance, most of the owners of apartment buildings where Negroes reside are of the Jewish race and the feeling is general that these landlords extract the last dollar of profit from their property and give a minimum return in upkeep. The merchant-consumer situation is similar to that of the landlord and tenant and the so-called "Bronx slave markets" wherein Negro domestics were exploited by white housewives, were said to be largely confined to Jewish areas.

Dr. Reddick poses the question, what can be done to root out the discords between Jew and Negro. He suggests:

**1. That both anti-Semitism and anti-Negroism should not be ignored but should be brought out in the light of publicity and discussed together.**

**2. That Negro leaders assume the responsibility of pointing out to their people that the money-grabbing landlord or merchant, who happens to be a Jew, is not representative of the Jewish people. Rather, this exploiter is a representative of a system which has nothing to do with nationality, religion or skin color. At the same time, Jewish leaders should take the responsibility of bringing full pressure on members of their race who exploit the ignorant and weak for gain, and to have their race realize that Negroes and Jews have a common foe to fight in this country.**

Concluding his article, Dr. Reddick suggests an alliance between these two minority groups and suggests:

All organizations of Jewish rights ought to incorporate the valid objectives of the Negro people in their programs. Likewise, all equivalent Negro organizations should incorporate all valid objectives of the Jewish people in their programs. Obviously, this will give a broader base and more power to every struggle and will provide a welcome relief from the particularism of each group yelling for its own rights—and with little regard for the threatened rights of others.

"It is up to the Negro and Jew to take the lead and point the way. In doing this, they not only perform a service for mankind but incidentally they solve their own problems of anti-Semitism among Negroes and anti-Negroism among Jews in the only way that they can be solved permamently: that is, by banishing these and all other racisms from the earth," Dr. Reddick concludes.

Theoretically, the author is right in his conclusions but he makes the mistake of assuming that all Jews are of the working class and that their problems are much the same as those of Negroes. We don't think the Jewish leaders fighting for world Zionism or a homeland in Palestine would see the desirability of merging their organizations with the Garvey movement, for instance. Nor would the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League remain the same were they to merge their programs with the Jewish Trade Council.

Greater cooperation between these two minority groups is indicated, but it will take a long time before the individuality of various racial groups will be submerged for the good of all. Human nature being what it is, we think it only natural for each group to see his own problems as paramount.

Dr. Reddick's article is thought-provoking and should have a wide circulation not only among Negro leaders but also among the leaders of the Jewish race.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

OCT 20 1942

### THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

Editor, The Advertiser:

I have lived in the South about fourteen years, and have spent the time convalescing and studying the so-called race problem at its source. By laying aside my prejudices and looking facts full in the face, I find that the South offers the Negro world of opportunities to make his citizenship better appreciated and turn his short comings into assets.

I find that the South has possibilities of becoming the leading section of this country, and that the white man of the South is ambitious, progressive, intelligent, well organized with a constructive program elastic enough to reach all to make it so. Since the setup "as I see it" is economic and industrial (not social), the Negro has the chance of his life to contribute to the development of this particular part of the country where he is better understood, and working conditions are in his favor.

I find, that such an undertaking means leaders with vision and not agitators with rackets. No race, people, or nation can ever rise above their leaders. When I say leaders, I mean men strong in the line of diplomacy, courage, foresight and sagacity. It is that kind of leadership with a constructive program based on dividend producing enterprises to build up race standards, and demand the attention and support of such institutions as the chamber of commerce, banks, all business and civic organizations in the towns and cities in which they live, that is going to bring the Negro into the limelight as an asset to the nation instead of a liability.

I find that the Negro as a whole lacks inspiration, and his ambition is limited. He has yet to learn the difference between corporations and cooperation. When you ask him to invest in a dividend producing enterprise he has to be schooled, but when you ask him to give to a worthy cause he understands only too well. The lesson of giving, donating and contributing to a good cause, based on sympathy and artificial pride "so well learned by the masses" is the go ahead signal for exploiting the race. I find colored people in and around Montgomery with morale so depressing until progressive undertaking among them cannot succeed without the white man's O.K. I suppose it is better that way because, in the economic world you cannot help yourself without helping the other fellow anyway.

It is too bad that outside influences "with inflammable literature" are making more enemies for the Negro in the South in one year, than the next two generations will ever be able to overcome, while old opportunity to improve his position in life is kicking the door down on him. For example, let us take the colored people in the City of Montgomery: If each one would invest five cents a week (not give), in a year's time the thirty thousand of them could buy a city block, put up a building, equip it with machinery and fixtures, stock it with materials and put two thousand colored boys and girls to work making hats for 15 million colored people throughout the country, or any one else who happen to like their brand.

I have talked to some colored people in Montgomery along industrial lines, but they do not seem to be interested in any constructive program where they will have to get an O.K. from the great State of Alabama to do business and give the people investment protection.

The most powerful human force on earth is public opinion; and public opinion represents intelligence, and intelligence rules the world. Public opinion cannot be legislated out of existence, it must be worked out on a system of merit. I believe that when the Negro produces a leader with a constructive program that will give his people employment, mold public sentiment in their favor, and make their citizenship better appreciated on a system of merit, he is going to find the Southern white man his best friend after all.

PERCY MANNING.
902 East Grove St., Montgomery.

56k-1942

Dothan. Ala., Eagle
July 24, 1942

# Please! Not That Way!

Horace C. Wilkinson, noted Birmingham lawyer, recently delivered a speech on "Racial Relations" before the Bessemer Kiwanis Club. His subject was one that is near and dear to every Alabamian, to every Southerner, to every loyal American— regardless of his place of residence— who is more interested in winning the war than in putting over a social revolution.

Mr. Wilkinson pictured what is taking place in the South as an organized effort gets under way to stroy Jim Crow laws and abolish segregation of races. He also pictured the possible consequences of such a movement if it is permitted to carry too far.

Properly interpreting the creation of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee to be part and parcel of a clever scheme to secure administration endorsement of the social aspirations of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race, Mr. Wilkinson sounded a grim warning.

He pointed out that war contracts, written especially for the South, now carry a clause forbidding discrimination against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin. Thus it is the holders of war contracts face loss of those contracts unless they hire Negroes in all departments, from common labor through to policy-making executives, in proportion to the Negro population in that particular community. Carried to its logical conclusion—and that is the goal of its sponsors— this policy will result in Negro men and women working alongside white men and women in many offices and in some cases will force whites into subordinate positions to Negroes.

In Alabama, he said, there have recently been clashes between the races, precipitated by ill-informed champions of racial equality who seem determined to fly in the face of Southern traditions which cannot be broken down.

To be truthful about the speech, Mr. Wilkinson acurately recorded what has taken place in Alabama as the drive to destroy white supremacy in the South has gained momentum with the aid of a Democratic administration. These things have amused and saddened intelligent Southern Negroes as well as whites who have advocated a tolerant and temperant approach to the vexing problem of racial relations.

Mr. Wilkinson closed his speech with this statement: "The white men of the South who oppose dragging the white man down to the level of a Negro must organize. If there is room in this county for a National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, there is need for a League to Maintain White Supremacy. It is ridiculous for a 10 percent Negro population to undertake to shape the policy of the Southern States; it is tragic for the white people in this country to sit idly by and allow these Negroes to misguidedly place their selfish interests ahead of an all-out war effort."

* * *

While Mr. Wilkinson is genuinely concerned by this calculated movement to reconstruct the South again and some kind of organization may be required to cope with the revolutionists, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that his is the proper leadership.

Mr. Wilkinson, as we recall it, first came into State-wide prominence as Jefferson County's counterpart of Atlanta's Hiram Evans, he of Ku Klux Klan fame. Teamed with the now forgiven and highly elevated Hugo Black, Mr. Wilkinson was a ring-leader of the followers of the sheet and the cat-o-nine-tales. He typified the bigotry and intolerance of the sneaks who hid under their bed sheets and crept through the darkness of night to vent their spleen on those of whom the Klan did not approve.

When Ku Kluxism was chased from Alabama by an aroused citizenry grown ashamed of the depredations which had been committed under its once proud name, Mr. Wilkinson dropped from the limelight. (Had not Mr. Roosevelt sensed what was happening and nominated Hugo Black for the United States Supreme Court, that great Kluxer and statesmen would also have felt the political axe and faded into the oblivion to which he belongs.)

* * *

No, the settlement of racial differences which now torment and threaten Alabama and the South must come from another leadership. Those leaders must have level heads and must not confuse the Negro's legitimate ambitions for justice with the ill-considered drive for social equality which has been dignified and encouraged by Mrs. Roosevelt. The call is for leaders who have no ambitions to create another Invisible Empire but are fired with a love of the South and who have a full appreciation of the problems of its peoples.

Alabama cannot afford to degrade and debase itself with the creation of an organization which will refuse a sympathetic hearing of the fair and just case of the Negro. Neither can it afford to ignore the presence of danger or give ground to the illegitimate aspirations of trouble makers who ignorantly strive for a social equality which cannot be attained.

Such great friends of the Negro as Booker T. Washington knew and understood the problems of the South and how essential it was for racial harmony that segregation be practiced. These men had justifiable pride in their race and did not approve as has Mrs. Roosevelt—and more recently, Wendell Willkie— measures which would bring about the development of a mongrel race. Even though the system at times worked hardships and appeared unjust they knew from years of experience that it must be rigidly adhered to for the protection of the members of both races.

The good work that these men performed will be nullified by the leadership of hot-heads. Already alarmed, it would be easy for them to stir up prejudices and start a conflagration which well might consume all those who come in contact with it.

A storm not of the South's making is on its way. We must face it with tolerance and determination and intelligence. Only in that way can injustices and sorrow be avoided.

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Dothan. Ala. Eagle
July 22, 1942

# White Supremacy League Advocated

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP) — Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham attorney long active in Alabama politics, called for organization of a league to maintain white supremacy today in an address before a civic club here.

Wilkinson spoke on "racial relations," and outlined a series of incidents between whites and Negroes in the State in recent months.

"A Herculean effort is being made to break down and destroy segregation," he declared, "and with it many of the most cherished institutions in the South.

"This and other things will explain why the situation is growing increasingly tense each day."

As support of this contention Wilkinson cited fair labor practice clauses in war contracts which stipulate no worker shall be discriminated against because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"The white men of the South who oppose dragging the white man down to the level of the Negro must organize," he said.

"If there is room in this country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is need of a league to maintain white supremacy.

"It is ridiculous for a 10 per cent Negro population to undertake to shape the policy of the Southern States; it is tragic for the white people in this country to sit idly by and allow these Negroes to misguidedly place their selfish interests ahead of an all out war effort."

Wilkinson said the league should be organized by "wise leadership around the conference table and followed by constitutional action."

The attorney said he was opposed to any extra-legal methods in solving racial problems.

# Dixon of Alabama Charges Federal Agencies Would Break Down Principle of Segregation

## Ethridge Called Only Realist On Committee

"The Courier Journal"

Montgomery, Ala., July 23 (AP)—Frank M. Dixon of Alabama charged today that federal agencies had adopted policies "to brea down the principle of segregation under which the white and Negro races lived in peace together ni the south since reconstruction," and criticized "those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

JUL 24 1942

The governor's accusations, including one that the Fair Employment Practice Committee had intimated the U. S. Government would force abandonment of race segregation, were included in his refusal to sign a contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation for 1,750,000 yards of convict-made osnaburg cloth so song as it contained a non-discrimination clause to which he objected.

5-CK

**Objectionable Clause Quoted.**

Louisville Ky.

The clause as set out in Dixon's letter to Ralph D. Williams, New York agent for the corporation, reads:

" 'The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin.' "

Dixon told nefsmen his primary objection to the clause was "the effect it would have under announced federal policy," and said in his letter to Williams:

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the Fair Employment Practice Committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that Negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that (corrections and institutions) department in approximately the same proportion that the Negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the state of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any federal agency, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs."

JUL 24 1942

Release of Dixon's letter followed by one day a statement by Horace Wilkinson, a Birmingham attorney long at political odds with the governor, that "a Herculean effort is being made to break down and destroy segregation."

**System "Placed On Trial."**

Dixon said the Fair Employment Committee has been operating to break down the principle of segregation of the races, "to force Negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under Negroes. A careful study of the record of the Fair Employment Practice Committee hearing recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the south, and that with the single exception of Mr. Mark Ethridge of Louisville, Ky., (general manager of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville) Times, there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basis necessity for any such system."

JUL 24 1942

JUL 24 1942

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Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

## DIXON'S RACIAL VIEW IS PRAISED, ATTACKED

MONTGOMERY, July 23.—(Special)—Gov. Frank Dixon's view that a non-discrimination clause in a Federal war industry contract was an attempt to do away with racial segregation in the South will become part of The Congressional Record.

JUL 28 1942

Congressman Carter Manasco asked Governor Dixon's permission to have it inserted in The Record and the governor agreed.

5-CK

From two Southern governors—Paul B. Johnson, of Mississippi, and R. M. Jefferies of South Carolina—Gov. Dixon received messages commending his stand.

The Brooklyn branch of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People sent a telegram of disapproval. The governor was criticized in editorials in the Philadelphia Inquirer and the New York newspaper, PM.

JUL 28 1942

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

## "No Power In The World"

Says Mark F. Ethridge, member of the CFEP, prior to hearings held in Birmingham, "There is no power in the world which could now force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principles of social segregation."

We do not doubt the truth of the statement, nor do we desire to argue the point except to say that this is in line with the opinion held by many that Southerners who feel like this would rather lose the war than grant equality to Negroes. All talk of equality under the constitution or through the religion of Jesus Christ to them is the sheerest nonsense. They would say: "For me to live is 'social segregation' from Americans who happen not to be white." It is barely possible there is a power in the world of which Mr. Ethridge does not know, or has not even heard.

5-CK

But Mr. Ethridge does know the other side for he is quoted as follows: "They (Negroes) are better educated; they are better organized; thy are under friendlier auspices, and they are more aggressive and more demanding than they have ever been before; and, I think, we all ought to learn that." To which we add, if Americans will learn that it will do them a lot of good and save them a lot of trouble in the future. Negro Americans will be a lot more friendly to white Americans than some of the suspect, or have any right to expect, for we know we have a lot of fine friends among them.

JUL 23 1942

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Florence, S. C., Morning News
August 30, 1942

**JNO. G. HARRISON** — The ing seems the American Negro more magnificently himself than in his singing. When he sings, he is not an underprivileged minority. When he sings, he proves that he has laid hold on that joy of living whic is the universal privilege of mankind.

This was strikingly illustrated during the 33d annual Conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently convened in Los Angeles. Strikingly, because even though there were heard at its meetings undertones of impatience with American democracy, every session began with choral singing of such wide appeal that it promised one thing from the first: That the Conference would end, as it did, on a high note of conviction regarding the Negro's duty to America's destiny.

The disquiet of the American Negro is not past understanding. Called upon to fight for the liberties of mankind, he is acutely conscious of how few of them he himself possesses. That awareness could become a subtle susceptibility to propaganda directed from the Axis if it were nurtured but happily for America and for the Negro, there are signs that the Negro's native ability think for himself is coming to the fore and that it is getting the leadership it deserves from those charged with the future of democracy.

5-CK

No single agency of government, it is safe to say, has ever done more in a short time for the Negro than the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has done in the 80 weeks of its existence. Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, white man of learning and understanding who is President of the pioneer Negro school, Hampton Institute, told the Los Angeles Conference what the President's Committee, of which he is chairman, has accomplished. Briefly, his heartening report was that in spite of more gains needed, industry all over America is being roused to realize that the Negro deserves a place in defense work that traditional labor prejudice would deny him.

The situation of minorities employed in the Federal Government, he said, improves steadily. There is still much to be done, especially in local Federal agencies, where there is yet considerable discrimination against Jews, Negroes, and women.

At the conference, other addresses were delivered on the place of the Negro in the armed forces and in the eyes of the law, addresses filled with protest. Whenever anyone said, "We must fight injustice," the delegates were ready with enthusiastic applause. The promptness of those delegates to stand up to the word "injustice" would have seemed frightening to an observer but for one other thing: Their equal promptness to hear with deep thanks anyone like Dr. MacLean who could say, in effect, we are making gains for justice in America, gains in which you share.

A Negro newspaperwoman sounded the depths of patience when she asked for the setting aside as secondary all Negro aims other than helping to defeat Hitlerism. To one observer, it seemed as though the Conference were going to heed this plea only grudgingly, but that it did heed it was no better attested than by the attention it gave Wendell Willkie, chief speaker on the closing day.

"You are here today as leaders." Mr. Willkie reminded a vast audience of Negroes. "You have been sore tried with many of the practices of our democracy. And it is right and just that you should be alert to every opportunity to remove discriminations that exist against your people. But you will find your largest opportunity to help your people in leading them to give their utmost to the preservation and advancement of our democracy. Thus by serving greatly they will share greatly in building among us a society in which all men will have justice and a real freedom."

One of the choirs whose singing opened a session of the Conference caught this same message in the words of a rousing, heart-reassuring spiritual:

"I've heard of a city called Heav-
I've started to make it my home."
en,

56k-1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# 'Funeral' to Celebrate The Last of Talmadge

56k

By NELL DODSON

SEP 19 1942

Extra

Funeral services for the political career of Eugene Talmadge, late governor of Georgia will be held Sunday afternoon, September 20, in Harlem, New York. The Honorable(?) Eugene passed from his governmental life suddenly at the conclusion of a fatal pre-primary election fish fry given in honor of the supporters of the Talmadge theory of White Supremacy. Physicians believe that the complete absence of guests at the banquet aggravated a physical illness Talmadge had suffered since birth, a paralysis of brain which often caused him to suffer strange attacks that led him to believe he was the Leading Messiah of White Supremacy, a scientifically unsupported school of thought which the Georgia governor followed with fanatic zeal.

Further aggravation of Talmadge's illness was thought to have been caused by the primary victory of his gubernatorial rival, Ellis Arnall, who rode to a political win on the strength of votes Talmadge thought he was cinching with the fatal fish fry.

SEP 19 1942

Taking part in the Harlem rite for Trumpetin' Talmadge will be outstanding civic fraternal and social figures, including leading ministers of the Harlem and Brooklyn area and prominent funeral directors. Meanwhile messages of deep rejoicing have been flooding *PV* offices as people all over the country learned of the passing of Talmadge.

No man in the history of politics will be less missed. Among his major contributions have been jimcro, race bigotry, appeal to ignorance, poll tax and other evils.

Resolutions on the demise are expected from the trade union movement en masse, contact having been established with President James Kennedy of the NY Regional Council CIO and other labor leaders.

The United Sons and Daughters of Georgia, over 5,000 strong, one of the most prominent local organizations, and countless college and university clubs in the metropolitan area are preparing to be on hand with suitable expressions on the historic incident.

SEP 19 1942

So joy-stricken are some of Harlem's main funeral directors that they are donating hearses from their own establishments to augment the procession, which starts at 4 pm at 142 st and Lenox ave, proceeding downtown to 111 st, from where it will head west to Seventh ave, then north to 145. From 145 and Seventh, the funeral cortege will proceed directly to the Golden Gate where a public mass meeting commemorating the passing of the Georgia hitler's reign will be held at 5 pm.

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell jr will preach the funeral oration, with leading ministers assisting.

SEP 19 1942

Surviving, despite Gene the Jerk's most zealous efforts, are democracy and common sense—together with an encouragement and renewed hope of all true Americans for the future.

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# Only 18 More

The Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.

THE tide of struggle for the rights of the Negro people of America rises ever higher in every sphere of social activity.

A couple of days ago, the great United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, one of the most powerful in the CIO, announced that it had decided to transfer its national convention next month from Indianapolis because the hotels of that city discriminated against Negroes. That union already has a record of achievement in the struggle for jobs for the Negro people in the important war industries over which it has jurisdiction.

56K

On Wednesday, the State Federation of Labor in North Carolina elected a Negro vice-president. He is Haywood Williams, worker in a tobacco factory. A national scholastic fraternity dropped its color bar, and yesterday inducted two Negro educators in its New York University chapter.

But the political expression of this great fight for democracy for one-tenth of the nation is the struggle for abolition of the poll tax.

Sept. 20, 1942

For years the representatives of the white aristocracy which keeps the South in bondage have managed to block consideration of all moves to eliminate that semi-feudal measure, whose purpose is to maintain the aristocracy in power by denying the ballot to 10,000,000 Negroes and poor whites living in the Southern states.

But now, this rising tide of struggle to extend equal democracy to the Negro citizens of the nation is brushing aside the obstacles. Already 200 Congressmen have signed the petition to bring the Geyer anti-poll tax bill to the floor of Congress. Only 18 more are needed to complete that job. And there are, as yet, 22 New York state Congressmen who have not yet signed.

Everyone of these Congressmen from the nation's most advanced state can, and must, be gotten to sign that historic petition! Delegations, a flood of letters, telegrams must reach them in the next days. Those who are standing for reelection must be made to sign as a pledge of allegiance to our democracy.

The Daily Worker would like to know what you and your organizations are doing in the case of each and every Congressman in the state who did not sign. We would like to know his response and attitude. We will not rest until that petition is on the floor of Congress, and enacted into law.

Here are the New York state Congressmen who have not yet signed the Geyer anti-poll tax petition:

Sept. 20, 1942

L. W. Hall, 1st C.D., Nassau.
W. D. Barry, 2nd C.D., Queens.
H. Cullen, 4th C.D., Kings.
J. Delaney, 7th C.D., Kings.
E. J. Keogh, 9th C.D., Kings.
M. J. Kennedy, 18th C.D., New York.
J. A. Gavagan, 21st C.D., New York.
C. A. Buckley, 23rd C.D., Bronx.
R. A. Gamble, 25th C.D., Westchester.
L. K. Rockefeller, 27th C.D., Columbia.
E. H. Cluett, 29th C.D., Rensselaer.
F. Crowther, 30th C.D., Schenectady.
C. E. Kilburn, 31st C.D., Franklin.
F. D. Sulkin, 32nd C.D., Oswego.
F. J. Douglas, 33rd C.D., Oneida.
C. E. Hancock, 35th C.D., Onondaga.
J. Taber, 36th C.D., Cayuga.
W. Cole, 37th C.D., Steuben.
J. J. O'Brien, 38th C.D., Monroe.
J. Wadsworth, 39th C.D., Livingston.
W. G. Andrews, 40th C.D., Erie.
D. A. Reed, 43rd C.D., Chautauqua.

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Newsweek
Dayton, Ohio

## The Primaries

**GEORGIA:** In 1940, Gov. Eugene Talmadge said in his third-term campaign: "Any doctrine which preaches class hatred . . . is a sin of the deepest dye." But this year his platform was "white supremacy, states' rights, and old-time religion." He asked: "How would you like your children sitting beside some nigger in school?" This issue, said 35-year-old Attorney General Ellis G. Arnall, was "pure tommyrot." He campaigned against the "Talmadge dictatorship," which was responsible for the "destruction of the university system" (the state university and other schools had been dropped from the approved lists of several college associations following a Talmadge purge of teachers whom he accused of supporting "racial co-education").

SEP 21 1942

SEP 21 1942

The response of the voters was eclipse for Talmadge. But "Ole Gene" was not to retire without a final show. Arnall had announced he would enjoin the governor from using Georgia's $12,000,000 surplus reserve fund before leaving office. On the day following the primary Talmadge ordered much of the fund used to give a 25 per cent pay raise to school teachers—an Arnall campaign pledge—and directed that every eligible applicant for state aid be put at once on the old-age pension list. Any injunction by Arnall would halt two measures which had wide support, but observers agreed Talmadge had also embarrassed himself: if he had taken the steps earlier he might have fared better in the primary.

SEP 21 1942

# Mills to Talk At 'Funeral' Of Talmadge

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

SEP 19 1942

Saul Mills, Secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Council, CIO, will speak at Harlem's mock funeral of Eugene Talmadge tomorrow, 4 P.M. at Golden Gate Arena, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue.

SEP 19 1942

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The occasion will be a win-the-war demonstration and a mobilization against the obstructive polltax bloc in Congress.

Choirs of Trinity Baptist Church in Brooklyn and Mount Olivet Baptist Church in Brooklyn and Mount Olivet Baptist Church in Manhattan will participate as will Reverends Thomas S. Harten and O. Clay Maxwell, Jr. and Sr.

Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, New York City Councilman and editor of People's Voice, will deliver the 'funeral' oration.

SEP 19 1942

The oration it is believed will also call for burying physically a certain corporal, now the head of a state. in a second front avalanche.

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Kansas City Cal
Kansas City, Mo.

# N. C. University Head Raps 'Southern Fascists'

SEP 25 1942

SEP 25 1942

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Presiding over the Thursday evening plenary session of the International Student assembly which was highlighted by a brilliant address by Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, rapped southern copperheads of the Talmadge, Dixon, Wilkinson and Rankin breed as "forces working in behalf of the axis powers" and labeled their race-baiting tactics as anti-American and unrepresentative of progressive southern leadership.

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President Graham's declaration came in response to a question put to him from Frank B. Adair of New Orleans which ran as follows: "Why is southern leadership so reluctant to realize the fact that the spectacle of disfranchisement, jim crow, exploitation, and bigotry toward colored people seriously impedes the all-out war efforts of the United States and of colored peoples fighting for the cause for freedom the world over?" Dr. Graham's frank attack on the fascist element in the South evoked the hearty applause of the delegates and visitors assembled at the conference.

SEP 25 1942

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# Negro Groups Here Picket 'Daily News'

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

Harlem's answer to the **Daily News** smear campaign is a picket line around the **News** offices at 220 E. 42nd St.

SEP 15 1942

Since last Friday pickets led by William Moore, chairman of the Social Equality League, have picketed the offices from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

56K

Other groups supporting the action are the Negro Labor Victory Committee, Consolidated Tenants League and Negro Women, Inc.

Mr. Moore told the **Daily Worker** that his group demanded the **News** along with all other metropolitan newspapers "cease the use of highly descriptive phrases in connection with crimes such as 'swarthy Greek' . . . 'burly Negro' and 'giant Negro.'"

Such phrases, he said, exaggerate racial differences and affects, adversely, innocent people morally and economically.

SEP 15 1942

Mr. Moore calls on all groups to support the action. He stated that the type of news reporting which smears racial groups and communities "should be fought with every legitimate means at the disposal of the people."

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Dothan, Ala, Eagle
September 13, 1942

# *Forego The Revolution*

Paul Mallon, the noted columnist, sings a song familiar to most Southerners when he says in a recent column that "WPB reorganization is being complicated by too many people in Washington who are trying to carry on a revolution at the same time as the war."

"These groups," Mr. Mallon continues, "will have to give up their revolutionary ambitions, or the nation may have to give up the war."

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He might have added to his list of those who foster domestic revolutions during a critical time of war, those who interest themselves in poll tax reforms as a political sop to Negro voters and those who are making a studied effort to break down Southern social barriers and segregation laws. The members of those two groups will be discovered close to the throne and are becoming increasingly more obnoxious to the South.

Surely there ought to be some way in which the radicals of the New Deal—not all of the New Deal is radical, however—could be held in check and prevented from carrying on their social revolutions while we are fighting a war for survival. This nation has entirely too much at stake to be led blindfolded into an era of racial and social strife which cannot possibly benefit anyone.

It is well to be tolerant of the opinions and the rights of minority groups at all times, but it is the height of absurdity to set aside the interests of the majority during a period of war in hope that in the process something beneficial will result for the minority.

However, it will take a lot more talking than Mr. Mallon has done in his column to convince the great "white mother" that she's off on the wrong foot when she comes meddling into the South with her proposals for a mongrel race.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 28, 1942

## The Fooling Process

The Northern negro leaders and their white fellow travelers of the Liberalite caste are insistent about recognition of the "race" in military affairs, especially the Southern element of the "race". What have they to say about recognition of the negroes in civilian offices? What has the president's wife to say about it?

Oh yes, to be sure, some colored people are in office in Washington, are working side by side with white people, but what is the proportion of negroes in the 2,207,000 civilian offices?

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Are the champions of the "race" seeing to it that the negroes have the recognition and patronage to which numbers would entitle them?

Has the president appointed half a dozen negroes, or one, to a great civilian office? No, we are not saying that he should, we think it would be foolish for him so to appoint, but why all this uproar that the negro have his place in the fighting forces when he is small potatoes and few in the hill of 2,207,000 civilian officeholders? One would suppose that not even the Southern negroes would be received by it.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Governor Darden Gives Assurances To Group

SEP 26 1942

(An Editorial)

IT WAS A FINE demonstration of interest in all citizens of the commonwealth, when Governor Colgate W. Darden came to Norfolk, at the invitation of City Manager Charles B. Borland to address a representative group of colored citizens. His special concern was that in these times of stress and crisis there be no avoidable interracial friction or any hurtful situations affecting relations between groups of citizens.

SEP 26 1942

Racial relations in Norfolk and vicinity, normally pleasant and amicable, were strained by enemy-inspired rumors of impending racial violence some weeks ago. The rumors were exposed as false by careful investigation. Ever since, however, the governor and municipal officials here have been alert to take any steps that would prevent any irritation or conflict.

Hence, the visit here of the governor and the conference that followed with the colored group. It is probable that Governor Darden set a significant precedent by his visit, for we know of no other southern governor who has done likewise. As a matter of fact, not all of them are available for pre-arranged conferences in their state capitol offices.

SEP 26 1942

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The governor was frank in his talk in Norfolk, and the spokesman representing the colored citizens was equally frank in his summary of the views of his group on matters affecting racial relations. Governor Darden declared that personally he was not disturbed by the specter of racial trouble, emphasizing his conviction that the Negro citizens were loyal and patriotic Americans.

He gave assurance that no group of citizens "is ever going to usurp the administration of law in this state, and if any mob ever seeks to do so I will give the properly constituted authorities an order to shoot to kill any persons who would overstep the line between law and lawlessness."

He discounted reports that there is any organized move among either race to precipitate trouble. He touched on incidents which have taken place on public conveyances, and admitted that they might lead to suffering or killings if not curbed by cooperative efforts. However, he advised that these and similar incidents be regared, not as symbols of interracial conflict, but as simple instances, without regard to color, of disorderly conduct and "breaking the peace."

SEP 26 1942

"The arm of the law will protect you when right, and protect you from illegal penalties when you are wrong," he said.

If any vital and important matters come up affecting racial relations, he continued, he would "lay down anything to go into them."

After the spokesman for the colored group had given the group's viewpoints on transportation, employment, commissions, and state institutions, the Minute Men units being formed throughout the state, schools, and school transportation the governor pledged his sympathetic and careful study of the several problems, to the end of taking such remedial steps as were within his power and which he found could advantageously be acted upon in any way. He suggested that another meeting might be arranged.

It is obvious that much good can come from such a step as has already been taken. A great challenge for a service to the state, and particularly to the colored citizens of it, lies before the governor. We are confident that he will meet the challenge in a statesmanlike manner.

56k-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# "EYES ON US"

## WE PRESENT OUR WORST, WE HIDE OUR VIRTUE AND PARADE OUR VICE

JUN 20 1942

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

THE eyes of America are focused and fixed on the colored people. Never before has the specific cause of our race been so forcefully presented before the people of this country. From the White House down to the shacks and shambies the status of the colored American is being discussed. His case is now being presented in a most favorable light before the American Forum. The war status of the submerged one-tenth is being joined to that of other minority groups. One of the most popular subjects under present-day discussions is "The Plight and Rights of the Minorities in the United States." While this is going on, the colored people, as is their wont, are seemingly forgetting about their duties. Wherever there are rights there are correlative duties and we have a duty that concerns us as a minority group that seems to transcend all others and that is the duty to act and look like first class Americans.

Mr. Bibb

### WORST ON DISPLAY

White people who venture into Negro communities and look around are not profoundly impressed. There is very little evidence of culture, alertness or individual, racial intelligence. The worst in our race is seemingly always on vulgar display.

IN SPITE of the seriousness of public affairs, in spite of the warfare that is being waged at home and abroad for a new kind of democracy the colored ghetteos reveal a sort of senseless gaiety, a specie of reckless abandon, a penchant for congregating on street corners, a predilection to gang-up in saloons and whiskey stores and a tendency to indulge in ribaldry, hilarity and maudlin conduct—all of which is bad, demoralizing and destructive.

### GROUP PENALIZED BY ROWDYISM

It has long been known that we hide our virtues and parade our vices. It has become an axiomatic fact that the dominant whites are led to judge us by what they see when they come into our miserable confines. They are astounded when they find out that there is refinement and culture sequestered in our districts. It is a crying shame that the millions of good citizens in our race who are striving and agonizing to present a strong front to the government and to the American people should be presented in a distorted, and unfavorable light by the froth and scum of the race that is always on public parade. The best people of the Negro race are little seen or understood by the whites. They are prone and perhaps justly, to judge and appraise us by what they see and by what is obvious in our communities.

THE entire group of colored Americans are penalized by the toughs and rowdies that are always on the streets and in public places. The colored leadership has made no successful effort to correct this evil and in consequence, now that eyes of the world are fixed and focused upon us, the same old conclusion is being drawn.

### WIPE OUT BAD ACTORS

Some military heads of the Marines, the Coast Guard, the Navy who by governmental edict have been compelled to include our race in their recruiting have unofficially expressed the opinion that our race is on trial in this war. We do not agree with any such conclusion, but in our thinking we might include it. Perhaps the white man does consider us as being on trial in our new posts of responsibility. It is obvious, then, that we should present our best in every phase and vicissitude of public conduct. It is high time that we take up arms against these renegades of our race who make our burdens heavy and our yokes crushing.

WE OWE a duty to ourselves and to our nation to drive these bad actors out of the limelight and into obscurity. This writer has observed that all of the other minority groups in America seem to systematically present their best to the public for observance—we present our worst, we parade our vices and advertise the internal weakness of our racial structure.

Many of our political leaders declare that they don't want to offend "the boys" and therefore do not invoke the power of the police. The "boys" are offending us and creating barriers and hinderances to our progress.

George Bernard Shaw at one time declared that in the kingdom of the blind, a one-eyed man could be boss. Those of us who see and understand the deleterious and fatal results of our public presentation and conduct could be kings in the regions of thought if they would take up arms against these troubles, and end them.

The eyes of the world are focused on the minorities and it is their sacred duty to themselves to see that their very best is put in the line of focus. We should be judged by our best and not by our worst.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Churches Must Lead Fight On Racial Bias

## Federal Council Of Churches Warns 24 Denominations

JUN 27 1942

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches in a "Message to Our Fellow Christians" this week urged churches to set their own houses in order in the matter of race discrimination, and pointed out that:

"Out of the churches of America must come leaders who vigorously oppose the policies and practices of racial discrimination in the armed forces; work constructively for the relieving of the acute white-Negro tensions growing up in camp and war industrial communities; and who as employers or workers give strong support to President Roosevelt's executive order against discrimination in industry."

### CHURCH RESPONSIBLE

The message, which was directed to the members of the 24 national denominations which comprise the Federal Council, declared that "racial discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups has persisted in our communities partly because it has not been eliminated from our churches.

**"The achievement of the Christian ideal of democracy in our nation falls short because of the lack of clearer demonstration in our churches. Men and women of all races should be warmly welcomed among their members.**

"The experience of our missionaries has shown conclusively that we need to achieve justice and fellowship among racial groups in our own land in order to show the sincerity of our belief in the gospel we carry to the peoples of other lands.

### MUST EMBRACE IDEALS

"If the great struggle against the forces that oppose democracy, freedom and human brotherhood is to be successful, the church must give a fuller embodiment of those ideals in its own life.

**Interracial fellowship must become a deeper reality in the church itself.**

The church, as the Body of Christ, cannot accept any barrier to fellowship, either locally or nationally, based upon considerations of race.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JUN 24 1942

# Letters to the Editor

## *Negro in Politics*

Editor, The Telegraph:

I notice with much regret an item on the front page of The Telegraph of June 7, under the caption: Talmadge Leaders Indicate Racial Question Is Likely To Be Chief Campaign Issue, which gives us much pain.

We sincerely hope that this will not be true.

The racial question cannot be an issue, because both sides will claim to be on the side of white supremacy while charging the other side with advocating social quality. And neither side will gain anything, and will only add to the flames of enmity that already exist between the two races. Everybody knows that during any war we have enemy propaganda organizations who work among the Negro population for the purpose of stirring up trouble. And at a time like this, when we are engaged in war, our whole population should be united closer than ever. But history will show that we always have more trouble with the Negro during a war, and this is true now. We have had several incidents in Macon lately that could easily have ended in a race riot. And there have already been riots in some other places.

About 95 per cent of our Negro population are good citizens who never cause trouble. They are working to produce goods for our war effort both on the farms and in our factories. They don't want co-education, they want their own schools and churches. And it is grossly unfair to persecute them by making a political football out of them by injecting racial issues in the campaign for governor of Georgia. Dean Cocking was kicked out of the university system and that was probably the best thing that ever happened. His plans would have caused more trouble than it would have done good.

If I were running for governor, I had rather lose the race than to resort to such low-life tactics as the racial issue. I would not persecute an ignorant and downtrodden people who are helpless to defend themselves, and who had much rather be left alone and left out of politics. Mr. Talmadge can easily be elected without the racial issue being used. He has a good record and some real issues that can be used.

We are fighting a Jew-baiter in Germany and I don't see how we can be consistent if we support a Negro-baiter in Georgia. Personally, I would not vote for my own brother for any office if he had to use the race question as an issue. We are spending thousands of dollars to entertain soldiers who come from all parts of the country to our state. We are selling them on the South trying to break down the barriers of sectional feeling that has existed since the Civil war, and it would be a shame to nullify the good will that we are trying to build by harping on some crackpot mythical issue that does not exist.

We hope that our friend will announce in the papers that he is above resorting to such tactics.

JOHN H. ANDERSON,
Macon, Ga.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: This matter was discussed by Editor of Telegraph with Governor Talmadge several months ago. At that time he stated he had no antagonism in the world to the Negro; that he felt very friendly toward them and harked back to the time when he was a boy and spent many happy yours with the Negroes on his father's farms.

He said that he wanted to do everything possible for the advancement of the Negro and that he counted among his friends a great many of the prominent Negroes who are leaders in this state. I have recently heard these leaders make speeches on the same platform with Talmadge and everything appeared to be most congenial.

Talmadge states he still believes in the old Southern doctrine of aiding the Negro in every way and helping him advance in his own group, and not to have him mixed up with the white people.

There are a number of Northern states which have about 300,000 Negro voters each and the Republican and Democratic parties now contending for power are making a play against the South to capture these mass Negro votes in Northern states. They do this instead of looking after race riots in their own territory.

The chairmen of the Democratic campaign committee in Pennsylvania and Missouri have made speeches in which they stated that the Negro should hold public office without discrimination in accordance with his population ratio to that of the whites. The chairman of the Missouri Democratic committee said he believed the Negro should have equality from all standpoints, including social. So it may be seen where this agitation comes from.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# All Hail To The Militant New Negro

**An Address Delivered by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, President of Bethune-Cookman College, During the Mass Meeting of the March-On-Washington Movement, Tuesday, June 16, 1942 in Madison Square Gardens.**

YOUR CHINS ARE OUT, your eyes are clear! I see determination written on the faces of everyone of you.

JUN 2 1 1942

Your militancy and resoluteness are among America's most valuable assets in a day like this. We must not let America ignore the powerful service that can be rendered her by these attributes you possess. America needs today, as never before, your fighting hearts, your courage, your refusal to surrender or retreat in the face of discouraging odds.

You who are here tonight are a new experience to America. Throughout the history of your life in this country—over three hundred years—you have been regarded as the patient, submissive minority—your first two and a half centuries were spent in enforced slavery. You had no rights the supreme court held—you were chattels like any horse, or plow or iron pot. You were not permitted to use a voice and so had to express your hopes and dreams for freedom, your bravery and courage, through individual rebellion, occasional mass uprisings and more often through the spirituals, the sorrow songs that gave the first mass expresssion to our deep longing to live some day as free citizens in a democracy.

JUN 2 1 1942

**SLAVERY ABOLISHED**

Then came your emancipation—to save the union which could not exist half slave and half free. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution legally abolished slavery. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments took you out of the status of chattels and made you citizens, made the Bill or Right yours. Stll, you were patient — experiencing discriminations, injustices, segregations, and denials of equal opportunities. Here and there a clarion voice rose above the rumblings against injustice, a Frederick Douglass, a Harriet Tubman, a Walter White, a Phillip Randolph and nameless and numerous unsung heroes. But, the pall of a slave experience still hung over the masses of our people. They had the right to speak out but dared not speak out.

But, today—a new Negro has arisen in America. He is here in Madison Square Garden tonight. He is you!

You are neither young nor old—You're just new! You have awakened as the world. You are seeking full freedom, justice, respect, and opportunity.

JUN 2 1 1942

**YOU ARE MILITANT**

You are militant in spirit. You are unwilling to accept less than the Constitution guarantees to you as citizens of the world's greatest democracy.

You are no longer begging—you are insisting, because you realize that America, the only country you know and the country you love, cannot be preserved nine-tenths free and one-tenth oppressed. You realize your insistence is necessary to save America from itself, to make America the ideal democracy that it professes itself to the world to me. Not, only are our enemies capitalizing on America's slightest failure to do so, but our allies and friends in China and India, Africa and South America, are weighing America's sincerity on her own "home" scales.

Thank God you have these qualities of militancy and insistence. And thank God you have a leadership to cultivate and to guide these qualities that are rising from the masses.

**NEVER STRIKE FLAG**

You know how important it is that this surging spirit be kept within the bounds of law and order. You know how necessary it is that your militancy be non-violent. But you must at the same time keep it presistent, keep it courageous, make it intelligently articulate.

Only by so doing can we win victory for democracy at home and for democracy throughout the world. Our insistence upon the practice of democratic ideals here does not in any measure detract from our loyalty to our country, nor from our militancy in our stand for the democratization of the world. Friends of freedom are aware of our purpose—they know our insistence is an effort to rid America of shame.

JUN 2 1 1942

We have grown tired of turning the other cheek. Both our cheeks are now so blistered they are too sensitive for further blows. But regardless of our trials and tribulations at home, we must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that we must give our all-out, unreserved effort to winning this war, Unless this war is won on the battlefields abroad there can be no victory in our struggles here at home. I want all America to understand—and I beileve I voice the sentiment of everyone of you here—that we will never stirke our flag. On the contrary, we will eternally protect it with all that we have in courage, in faith, in endurance.

JUN 2 1 1942

At the same time, we want our flag to protect us—at home in our right to produce and to live, abroad in our willingness to sacrifice and to die.

JUN 2 1 1942

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 22, 1942

# Darden Doubts Negroes Try To Begin Fight

Governor Darden yesterday expressed disbelief in rumors of the formation of Negro clubs to stir racial differences in Virginia and said most Negro leaders with whom he had worked have been "loyal and patriotic citizens."

"There have been numerous reports from time to time of clubs tending to disrupt racial relations among the Negro population," the Governor said. "An investigation of the information that has reached me fails to support these rumors.

"I have read editorials in the Norfolk papers and The Richmond Times-Dispatch and a statement on the situation made by City Manager Charles B. Borland of Norfolk, and I regard these as an excellent presentation of the problam.

"In the last few months I have had occasion to discuss the situation with Negro leaders here and in other parts of the State. They have been most helpful. I can imagine nothing more unfortunate than any move designed to divide the races at this critical time.

"I have found the Negroes with whom I have worked loyal and patriotic citizens.

"Subversive activities must be watched wherever they appear. However, it is a mistake to assume that these activities have any special relationship to either color or race. Wherever they are discovered they will be dealt with promptly and severely."

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# American Color Prejudice Hampers Nation's "Good Neighbor" Policy

MAR 6 1941

THERE is a mad scramble in this country to create good will in South America for the United States.

The Federal Government understands that if it is to protect the Western Hemisphere it must have the goodwill of the people of the South.

The National Broadcasting System and the Columbia Broadcasting System have programs on the air to foster a good-neighbor policy. The air waves are loaded with South American music.

Night clubs in all the larger American cities are featuring dancers from Argentina and Brazil. Even Cuba has big spots on night club programs.

The motion picture industry has let down the bars and is now making pictures of South American beauties in roles other than snake hips and hot lips. These women will do more than fall in love with some blue-eyed Anglo-Saxon who had been kicked out of North America.

Money is being spent like water to tear down the ill-will which arrogant Americans have created by their greater-than-thou attitude.

Here is one thing that America should know or must learn: Large proportions of South Americans have Negro blood in their veins. The major prejudices existing in South America are almost directly traceable to prejudices against people of color in the United States.

This superiority complex will do more to destroy friendship between the countries in the Western Hemisphere than all the dancers from Argentina and Brazil can build up.

MAR 6 1941

It is not a pleasant statement, but it is a true one: dark people of the world have no love for the British and American people. This is unfortunate, because aside from color prejudices the British and Americans have exhibited unusual abilities to establish strong governments.

Perhaps one of the reasons for the diplomatic successes of Hitler is his knowledge of the illwill which exists in the breast of most non-white people for the British. He uses this to foster illwill against the British.

We sincerely hope that the United States is not too late in its efforts to establish a good neighbor policy between the South American countries and the United States.

But for it to succeed Americans must stop their foolish attitude towards colored people all over the world. There can be no love for Americans among the dark races so long as Americans persecute and mistreat colored people.

56k-1942

The Worker
New York

DEC 20 1942

# Time to Slap Down The Negro-Baiters

### By Ben Davis, Jr.

IT'S ABOUT time the offensive began at home—against the poll taxers, the Negrophobes and unreconstructed rebels. These political die-hards are thorns in the side of every single win-the-war measure that the Administration tries to put through Congress; and either we smack them down politically—putting som
them in jail—or they will d
our war effort from within.

Gov. Dixon came to Nev
a few days ago and made a sp
which sounded like the defiant challenge of Jeff Davis against the Union in 1861. "We're not going to permit interference with some things, no matter what happens," he said in effect. None of these reforms, said he, which will upset the status quo in the South.

BEN DAVIS, JR.

What did Dixon mean? Obviously he was referring to the Fair Employment Practices Committee which has gone into the South for the purpose of ending job discrimination against Negro workers by Southern industrialists. Dixon is burned up because the FEPC actually did secure non-discriminatory pledges from some of the Southern employers, the first time such a thing has happened since the Civil War.

DIXON himself defied the order of the FEPC that there should be no discrimination between Negro and white prisoners in making material for the armed forces. He refused to accept the contract of the government because it had a non-discriminatory clause, put there by order of the President of the United States. Thus our boys and our Allies will not have some much-needed war materials, simply because a pint-sized dictator named Dixon chooses to defy the Commander-in-Chief and the Constitu-

on of the United States.

That is insurrection, pure and simple, and the most dangerous ort! We could lose the war this way. Dixon evidently has the same regard for the Constitution and for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief as Hitler has for a treaty. When he says that the status quo is not going to be changed "no matter what happens," that is the language of secession.

The sole purpose of the FEPC is to eliminate racial discrimination in industry which limits and hampers war production. Anyone therefore who opposes the FEPC is not merely venting his spleen against Negroes or Jews, or Catholics or loyal foreign-born, he is tampering with victory. Dixon is sabotaging the war effort, and by denying to Negroes the equal right to work on Army contracts for the federal government he is playing the part of a Fifth Columnist.

DIXON ought to be impeached. No doubt he would be if the poor Negroes and whites in the State of Alabama had the right to vote. Dixon ought to be put in jail as an active enemy of the war effort; and the issue is a much broader one than his white supremacy attitude toward Negro Americans The issue is as simple as this to every American, irrespective of race creed or color: do you want enough war production to win, or don't you?

In a centralized war economy where manpower as well as materials would be allocated in an ordered fashion, Dixon would have to go. One of the main reasons why such an economy is essential is that it gives us a plan by which all the sheep and goats could be judged—and we could see who the Dixons are in the North, East and West as well as in the South.

There was a lot of other dynamite in Dixon's speech in New New York which should give pause. That an and his collaborators like Gov. Talmadge of Georgia (who just pardoned a couple of his fellow Ku Kluxers) are living reasons why the elimination of the poll tax is a war necessity—and not just a political reform.

It is either these guys, or our country. They're not just out to maintain their lynch system in the deep South. They're out to make our entire country bow to its own white supremacy practices and ideologies. Dixon comes to New York to win converts to Southern lynchdom, and who can deny that his insurrectionary words will fall on sypathetic ears among the Farley-Coughlin Democrats and the Hoover Republicans?

If we are going to win this war—and the American people are determined to do so—then we cannot afford to underestimate the danger of men like Dixon, Talmadge, Bilbo and their ilk. These men must be fought by the mass fury of the people, and the Federal Government needs to apply sternly and quickly all the excellent anti-Jim Crow policies which it has enunciated.

Last, but not least, prepare now to see that the poll tax is gotten rid of early at the January session of Congress. The Dixons are desperate at the powerful progressive forces released by the war for the ending of Hitlerist practices at home. Let's put them out of their raving misery politically crushing them and physically jailing them.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# NEGRO GUESTS IN 'FORBIDDEN' CAFES CLAIMED

## Tells Press Conference She Would Hire Race Secretary

DEC 26 1942

*(EDITOR'S NOTE: No Negroes participate in the White House press conferences of the President or Mrs. Roosevelt. The Defender's Washington correspondent, realizing that the daily papers too frequently cut or distort stories affecting Negroes, called the White House upon reading the following article and sought to see or have read to him the official transcript of that part of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference which pertained to the subject of article reproduced below. The White House decided it would not make this information available. We therefore reprint the article as it appeared in the Evening Star of Washington on December 17.)*

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Roosevelt declared at her press conference today that she had heard a current rumor that she had appeared at leading hotels here with colored persons as her guests, and branded the story as "of value to the Nazis" and might have been inspired by them.

"I cannot remember ever having gone to a hotel here with guests," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

She commented that the story generally described her as calling up the Mayflower, Willard, Hay-Adams, Carlton hotels or the Woodward and Lothrop tearoom to make reservations for lunch. The story continues,' she said, that it was a complete surprise to the management when the President's wife appeared with colored guests.

### Weakness of Story

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that the weakness of this story is that she has never telephoned any hotel here for luncheon reservations. "I never go," she said, "except as a guest at a public function." She added that she never went for lunch anywhere outside the White House except in suburban tearooms, never telephoned first, and has discontinued even this "since we haven't any gas."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she could not say that this rumor was definitely started by the Nazis, but believes it is part of their general campaign of controversial rumors.

"They must be inspired," she said, "because they spring up in a similar vein all over the country at the same time." She explained she had heard the same rumor about herself in Nashville, Tenn.

DEC 26 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt added this rumor is "probably" tied up with the "Eleanor Club" story of her alleged attempts to organize colored domestic workers for shorter hours and higher wages.

The rumors "naturally would be of value to the Nazis," Mrs. Roosevelt said. She was certain of the inaccuracy of the hotel story, she said. "I hesitate to be so definite," she continued, "because you can never remember everything you have ever done. But I certainly have not as far as I can remember."

Mrs. Roosevelt commented at the same time on rumors that she is planning to hire a colored secretary.

"I should be delighted to hire one if she was capable," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "but I don't need another secretary at this time."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# WASHINGTON PARADE

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

DEC 2 3 1942

**REFUTING A RUMOR** WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Roosevelt has found it necessary to make a public denial of stories, whispered from one end of the country to another, that she has taken Negro guests to dine with her at white hotels, both in Washington and other cities.

The stories have been booted about the country for some months. Usually they vary only as to locale. All of them have the same sort of poisonous undertone. No one has yet been found who professed to have actually seen any of the incidents reported, but some of the rumor-mongers have gone the next step closest to this by pretending that the facts were vouched for personally to them by the manager of the hotel involved.

The stories run about like this: That the wife of the President, after calling the hotel, always one of the most prominent in town, and making reservations for a number of luncheon guests, had showed up with a group of colored people.

In Washington the hotel named is one of the most exclusive in the city, only a stone's throw from the White House. It was whispered about in drawing rooms and public places for several weeks until someone, doubting its authenticity, made a check by calling the manager, whom he knew personally.

The manager stated that nothing remotely suggesting the incident had ever occurred at his hotel. He denounced it as an absolute fabrication from beginning to end.

DEC 2 3 1942

**ANOTHER DENIAL** Another hotel mentioned in a variation of the story was at Nashville, Tenn. Someone who knew the manager there personally made a long distance call to verify the report. The denial he got was as emphatic as the one coming from the Washington hotel proprietor.

A secretary to a well-known southern senator has been publicly peddling the story in Washington with a Natchez, Miss., background. He claimed to have been told by the hotel manager personally that such an incident had happened there. Along with the others, it has been proven equally false.

Finally, one of the Washington newspaper women, confronted with persistent repetitions of the story, decided to ask Mrs. Roosevelt about it. Branding them as entirely false, she said they must be inspired, because they have sprung up all over the country in similar vein.

**ELEANOR'S STATEMENT** Here is what the First Lady had to say about the situation:

"I never call up hotels and ask for reservations for guests. I don't remember ever having taken anybody to a hotel to eat, here or elsewhere. I go to hotels only when on out-of-town trips, or to attend public functions. And then I do not appear with guests. The stories are interesting because, since they spring up all over the country in similar vein, they must be inspired."

Obviously they are a sequel to the "Eleanor Club" rumors, since found to have no basis of fact. The FBI made a special investigation of these some months ago at the personal request of Mrs. Roosevelt. They were found to be totally without foundation—the pure figment of some crackpot brain.

How anyone could be so morally low as to circulate such dastardly rumors against the First Lady of the land is beyond comprehension. They are fit subjects for the psychiatrists—all of them. The people who repeat such rumors are little better.

DEC 2 3 1942

**STORM CENTER** Mrs. Roosevelt, because of her energetic nature and participation in so many different activities, has been something of a storm center of controversy from the beginning. People either like her or dislike her. Most of her maligners seem to think that the place of a President's wife is in some secluded room of the White House, from which she should emerge only on rare occasions, and then merely as a show piece.

DEC 2 3 1942

The present First Lady is not built that way. She is the epitome of the new freedom enjoyed by women in the more enlightened nations. In her own way she has done infinite good for the social well-being of the country. Some of her humanitarian efforts may take her far afield at times, but nothing she has done or is capable of doing justifies the many miserable attacks made upon her.

The rumor-mongers and the repeaters of such trifles do the country a patriotic injustice by seeking to stir up strife by making her name the target of baseless attacks.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# The Old Fight

DEC 1 7 1942

Governor Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, who in the last year of his progressive administration, has lent his talent to questionable energy on the "race question" renewed his "old fight" against the New Deal and restated his "bogey" views as regards the Negro and "race discrimination" and "segregation laws" in a speech before the Southern Society of New York.

It is probable that Gov. Dixon, himself, is doing more than any of the "outsiders" he seems to blame for "stirring up trouble" between the Negro and the white people of the South.

A native-born, Southern-trained, intelligent Negro leadership has risen in the South that takes no more orders from the "outside," perhaps, than the Governor himself. Which leaves a great portion of the Governor's unsupported views as mere hokum. One, therefore, must seriously question Mr. Dixon's information and inspiration for his racial views.

While we have not commented editorially on scattered efforts of Negro leaders in this state, and over the South, to wwork out their problems as Southerners nevertheless they have been reported.

DEC 1 7 1942

A group of Birmingham and Alabama leaders took up with the Jefferson County Legislative Delegation and with Governor-Elect Chauncey Sparks problems affecting Negro people in Birmingham and Alabama a few months ago.

In none of these instances, and the many others that could be cited, is there any concerted, organized movement aided by any federal agency or outsiders to break down the southern social structure.

Negroes neither request nor quest the social society of white people. They, like all other Americans, ask but for their right to earn a living, to work, to be educated and to participate and share in the benefits of government without discrimination. These things are some times denied Negroes.

Work of the CoFEP needs no defense. It is no weapon to breakdown "segregation' and is not being used that way. It seeks only to compel the full use of all available American manpower doing the work without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. All of this can be achieved in our opinion, within the framework of southern traditions. It is therefore difficult for us to understand those who seem to view this work so totally differently.

"Segregation implies separation of the races, not mistreatment of anyone....No discrimination should exist, and those practicing it deserves the condemnation of white and black alike." Governor Dixon is quoted as saying.

The CoFEP is the President's apparatus to see that "No discrimination should exist" in war training and in the other war services. In that light the President has only given energy to the Governor's idea of non-discrimination which Mr. Dixon advocated in his New York speech but defied when he refused to sign a federal contract some months ago because it contained a non-discrimination clause.

DEC 1 7 1942

Carefully, however, the Governor said that no discrimination "should exist" but added no more, insofar as taking steps to see to it that racial discrimination does not exist, Action is not in his favor.

Discrimination, probably more of a mattter of incident than necessity, unhappily exists everywhere there is segregation. This is not observed to imply the impossibility of complete elimination of discrimination without the abolition of segregation. It is to point out the intricate nature of the problem and the difficulty of adjustment without some discrimination. While the task is hard, it is not impossible. It will have to be faced calmly, scientifically and understandingly by white and black in a new kind of cooperation.

As a whole, probably, totally, Negroes of this section care not to violate segregation laws. They desire them enforced equally and fairly and justly. If there is complaint and dissatisfaction, which there is, it comes from the failure of Negroes to get the fair treatment they expect under the "separate but equal" laws of the South.

DEC 1 7 1942

Finally, to allay the suspicion and fears and ghosts which seem to torture and scare Governor Dixon we give our opinion that there is no organized plot by Negroes, nor cooperation given by them, nor any discernible evidence of any "outsiders" and the federal government trying to tamper with the social laws of the South.

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56k-1942

# Urge FDR To Rap Demagogues

Atlanta, Ga. DEC 20 1942

The Atlanta Daily World

56K

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—A petition with a thousand signatures of Negro and white Southerners from all walks of life, was forwarded to President Roosevelt this week. The petition called upon the Commander-in-Chief to take firm measures to smash the mounting revolt of Southern political reaction against the essential win-the-war measures of the Administration.

The statement charged a band of Poll Tax demagogues with attempting to incite the white people of the South against Negroes in order to destroy national unity.

The petition accused these men of leading attacks on labor, provoking violence against Negroes, organizing phoney "grass roots" opposition to the rationing and price fixing system—all in a mad effort to discredit the President's leadership.

DEC 20 1942

**MOTIVATED BY FEAR**

It pointed out that these selfish men are motivated by a fear of social legislation and political reforms (such as the abolition of the poll tax) which are being born in the course of this People's War and which operate to undermine their reactionary grip on the national life.

The statement warned that these men have grown in their boldness and that the security of our country and the success of our war effort demands that they be removed from political life. Further stating that their actions in organizing Leagues for White Supremacy has already linked them with the Hitler enemy and has branded them with lurid marks of traitor, the petitioners called for an offensive on the part of the Administration to root out and destory this arrogant band of Dixie Fifth Columnists. Among the inciters of disunity specifically named are Horace Wilkinson, Gessner T. McCorvey, Governor Frank M. Dixon, Congressman Joseph Starnes, Martin Dies, and Governor Eugene Talmadge.

**CITE WILKINSON**

Louis E. Burnham, secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, in a letter to the President which accompanied the petition, wrote in part:

"When this petition was originally drafted and submitted for the approval of the general public, this past August, the first bugle call in this subversive campaign had just been sounded. A Birmingham attorney, Horace Wilkinson, had publicly endorsed Hitler's Aryan "theories" by calling for the organization of a League for White Supremacy; the Governor of Alabama, Frank M. Dixon, in defiance of a Presidential order, had refused in the name of his state a Federal contract for the manufacture of tenting cloth for the Army and called for a revolt against the "whims" of federal authority; the Governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge— recently discredited by the voters of his State —had reached the odorous heights of his campaign against the citizenship rights and security of Negro Georgians.

**NOT ISOLATED**

DEC 20 1942

"It was the hope of many Americans—white and Negro, Northerners and Southerners,—that this exhibition of callous disregard for the essential unity of our nation-at-war was merely an isolated aberration from the form of high patriotism which characterizes the vast majority of all our citizens in every walk of life. Events have since shown that such a hope was ill-founded. The expectation that the attacks against the rights of Negro people, the flauting of federal authority, the spreading of the divisive seeds of racial friction, would cease on their own accord, has been dashed to pieces by the intensified and more bold activity of the self-styled white supremacists.

DEC 20 1942

"In the name of states' rights they have launched a campaign of "secession" from the policies of the Administration which have won the support of our citizenry as being essential to victory....These actions are not localized in Alabama. The conspirators against unity are working zealously to recruit to their ranks from all parts of the South and the nation. The Governor of Louisiana, Samuel Jones, has but recently announced his complicity in the plan of secession.

"This open, organized revolt is only incidentally a revolt against the leadership of the Democratic Party. As such it would hold only an academic interest for the millions of Negro and white people of the South who are effectively disfranchised by pernicious practices which Southern Democrats, in collaboration with many Northern Republicans, have successfully maintained to date. It is, however, a revolt against the war.

"We call upon you, therefore, Mr. President, to crush this conspiracy with firm hand. The signatories to this petition, you may be sure, are only a token sampling of millions of Southerners who stand ready to rally to your leadership in the conduct of the nation's war to a speedy and successful conclusion. These Southerners are white and Negro men and women" Gordon B. Hancock, F. D. Patterson, Benjamin E. Mays, Ernest Delpit, Rufus E. Clement, Horace Mann Bond, James E. Jackson, William M. Cooper, P. B. Young and Charles S. Johnson, chairman of the sub-editorial committee.

Many leaders of educational, business and professional circles of the South were present at the meeting which was endorsed by scores of leaders not in attendance.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# NEGRO LEADERS MARKED, AXIS PLOT REVEALS

DEC 27 1942

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—(ANP)—Walter White, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell and many others were described as "dumb American Negroes," to be beheaded when he took charge, Leonard Robert Jordan, British West Indian, told Herbert S. Boulin, former private detective now working with the FBI, Boulin testified last week in federal court where the trial of Jordan and three others on sedition charges is taking place.

DEC 27 1942

Also marked for decapitation was Dr. P. M. H. Savory, publisher of the Amsterdam Star-News, Boulin testified. In addition to Jordan, the others on trial are Lester Holmes, James Henry Thornhill and the Rev. Ralph Green Best, also West Indians. They are accused of working in behalf of the Japanese government.

Boulin said he was called to the FBI last year and in December of 1941 he made friends with Jordan who accepted him as an associate. He swore an oath of loyalty and was warned he would be decapitated should he betray the group. The detective also said Jordan asked him for $300, explaining that his Japanese supporters were handicapped by restrictions on their income. Jordan was put off with requests for more intimate statements of the purposes of the Ethiopian Pacific movement of which Jordan was president.

**Was to Organize Negroes.**

The accused seditionist told him he had been commissioned by A. Takis, now in prison as a forger, to organize Negroes in the east, Boulin said, and testified that Jordan told him the purpose of the organization was "to line up the colored people for the Japanese, so that when they take over the country the colored people will be all one."

**"The United States hasn't a ghost of a chance of beating Japan," the detective quoted Jordan as saying. "If the Negroes have any sense at all, the thing to do now instead of following around with the NAACP and A. Philip Randolph movement and that sort of thing, is to join up with the Japanese."**

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Boulin said that at meetings he attended in Jordan's hall he heard Jordan, Best, Thornhill and Holness denounce Negroes who might fight for the nation. On July 5, he testified, Thornhill declared that if the government were "foolish enough to give me a gun," he would shoot his own commanding officer.

Boulin also declared he attended a party in Holness' home where the guests cheered radio reports of Jap victories while dismissing news of American successes as "propaganda." When he was required to swear an oath of allegiance to the emperor of Japan, the oath was sealed with a "drink of liquor."

**Conducted Own Agency.**

DEC 27 19

The detective, himself a West Indian, conducted a private agency in New York for years. He was involved in the re-opening of the famous Hall Mills case by the New York Daily Mirror and also uncovered the "secret trip abroad of Frank Tinney and Imogene Wilson for a big daily by working near the gangplank as a stevedore.

**Another who testified against Jordan was a Filipino who said his name was Policarpio Manansala, although admitting he used the aliases of "Dr. A. Takis" and "Mimo De Guzman." He asserted that "when I see a name that appeals to me, I take it."**

The Filipino, who is also in jail, asserted he chanced to meet Jordan in Harlem last spring and Jordan proposed that they work together, producing a letter purporting to show he was working for the Japanese consulate. They met again last fall when both were prisoners and again Jordan said the two would make money if they worked together.

Manansala, a native of Manila, testified:

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**"I'm interested in making money, but I'm not interested in making money when my country is being attacked by the Japanese."**

A statement was also introduced in court which the FBI said was obtained from Rev. Best:

**"I myself have made remarks that I am on the side of Japan to win this war. These things I am sorry I said them, and I will not say them again."**

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Dr. M. McLean Says Doctrine Is A Fallacy

## Race Superiority Is Blasted By Hampton Head

DEC 23 1942

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—Both the findings of modern science and the teachings of religion show the fallacy of the belief in the existence of important race differences, declared President Malcoln S. McLean of Hampton Institute in a recent panel discussion held at the college on minorities and racial groups.

Anthropologists, Dr. Mac Lean, said, have proven that individual differences within races are most significant than the physical characteristics commonly associated with any given group. He also stated that religious teachings of universal brotherhood further emphasize the need for appreciation of individual qualities found in persons of all races, rather than attributing superiority or inferiority to any particular race.

Mrs. Ida Jones Curry, head of the college nursery school, who also participated in the discussion, declared that pre-school children are not aware of racial differences, although they readily reflect the attitudes and the behavior of those with whom they associate.

She said that it is the responsibility of parents to deal frankly and unemotionally with the subject of race when children become aware of it, keeping in mind the child's educational level and directing his thinking and observations along the lines of individual rather than racial differences among peoples.

Other members of the college staff who took part in the discussion were: Roscoe Lewis of the Human Relations Center faculty, Miss Grace Reeves, chairman of the Home Economics division, and Lt. Comdr. Edwin H. Downes, in charge of the Hampton Institute Naval Training Station.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Basis For New Charter For Race Relations

DEC 19 1942

A statement just issued by a committee of the Southern Conference on Race Relations, which was held in Durham, North Carolina, in October, is intended to serve as a basis for working out what has been appropriately phrased "A New Charter for Race Relations in the South."

The document is what its title sets forth: "A basis for interracial cooperation and development in the South—a statement by southern Negroes."

The Durham Conference represented a fair cross section of Negro life in the southern states. The 57 persons who were present, and the 21 who were represented by letter or telegram—and who unreservedly endorsed the purposes of the conference—represented a large majority of the southern states, and are engaged in the fields of religion, education, social welfare work, fraternal organizations, business, medicine, law, labor, industry and agriculture.

The committee, which compressed into about 3,000 words, the views of seven larger committees, which considered for a full day the vital questions of political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, and social welfare and health, made no pretensions of saying the last word on these subjects. There is more to be said, and that will be said, by white and colored people in the South, who will be invited to collaborate with the Southern Conference on Race Relations.

Since the war started, racial tensions have been increasing in the South. Approximately three-fourths of the Negroes in the United States live in the South. Efforts upon the part of the war administration to utilize Negro manpower fully in both the armed forces and in war industries have met with resistence, both in the North and in the South. Northern and southern Negro leaders and organizations of substantial influence have intervened in behalf of the race and of the war effort, and these interventions have brought about dangerous repercussions from southern politicians.

Up to this time the southern Negro has not spoken in tones and in terms that clearly defined his position. There is the assumption that **the southern Negro is leaving the case entirely in the hands of his northern brethren. This is not true. In the current statement a representative group of southern Negroes speak for themselves, and in clear terms they make it known that they are not in accord with any thinking concerning the war period, or the post-war period, that contemplates no change or improvement in the status quo ante-war second-class citizenship rating of the Negro.**

The full text of the statement is carried on page 13 of this issue of the Journal and Guide, and speaks for itself. Therefore, we shall attempt no editorial analysis of it. The committee that formulated the statement had before it the views of the several committees that worked upon the different catagories of the Durham conference agenda. It would be an inexcusable act of omission not to mention here the patient and painstaking work done on this report by the sub-committee chairman, Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, of Fisk University, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Virginia Union University, who is the conference director. These two had the constant collaboration of the other members of the committee, and of the conference.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# As the Crow Flies

By DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

WHEN THE REPORTS about Pearl Harbor are all in, we may be able to add them up and strike an average.

Dr. Du Bois

What one objects to in the published statements concerning the war is the extraordinarily low average intelligence which they assume on the part of American readers.

One wonders if the people who talk of three, four or five years more of war really understand just what war costs, not in life and crippling so much as in ways of thinking.

I have just read the autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru of India. It has been a flaming experience.

### Sitting on Sidelines

DEC 19 1942

I have no doubt but what many folk reading my advice concerning waiting for cultural change and social uplift will be bitterly opposed to the thesis. They will say: no, never wait even for the impossible, so long as the real is wrong! In many ways I sympathize with that attitude, and what I am calling for is not absolute waiting or absolute agitation, immediate reform or infinite patience; but rather for thoughtful and carefully-reasoned planning. For instance, considering the attitude of the white South and much of the white North toward racial segregation, how far could legal enactment change present patterns? If we make a list of proposed laws we can see possibilities. For example: The anti-lynch law, the poll tax law; laws against residential segregation, laws against discrimination in the distribution of school funds and laws against schools separated by race.

There is no doubt but that the majority of the white people of the South want the lynching habit eradicated. If it could be proven to them that any particular form of law could accomplish this, without doing harm in other directions, an anti-lynching law would be almost immediately possible. But the South is afraid that a law which would stop lynching through Federal control of court processes could and would be used to stop other racial discriminations. Notwithstanding this, I believe that steady, thoughtful and restrained pressure could put a Federal anti-lynching law on the statute books and buttress it with further state enactments.

### Predicts Reforms in South

Again, I believe that the South is on the threshold of doing away not only with hindrances to voting by the use of the poll tax and other enactments, but is also beginning to see that the white primary must go and that the mass of Negroes and poor whites must be allowed to vote. A Federal anti-poll tax law, therefore, is quite possible; but the difficulty is that the power which such a law would place in the hands of the poor Southern voter is not nearly as great as some people think. Only thorough economic reform is going to implement democracy South and North.

Again, if the Federal government comes to the rescue of the Southern public school system, and it undoubtedly will in time, the legal and administrative methods by which colored children have been outrageously discriminated against can be swept away by legal provision. The present proposal before Congress practically envisages this.

On the other hand, and this illustrates particularly what I have in mind, no law today passed by the Federal government or by state governments in the South could do away with separation by race in the public school system. And that, not because racial separation is right but because the pattern of racial separation is so thoroughly ground into the white Southern mind that it is too soon for law to change it.

What I am saying then is: If you are going to bring about social reform there are some things you can do by law and there are some things you cannot. Those things which are culturally so entrenched that they cannot at present be touched by law can be approached by judicious propaganda, a propaganda which depends mainly upon setting the actual truth before people who would rather not face it. Then beyond propaganda comes agitation. There is a place for it sometimes, sometimes it is inevitable and must be carried to the extreme, but not always. It is an unusual tool for reform and not the single and only one.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
July 25, 1942

# The Race Issue Must Not Be Alabama's Shame!

In time of crisis, in time of change, the fabric of life in the South has always been subject to strain and tension. It was that way in the last war.

It was natural that with shifts in population, with such every-day occurrences as cooks being able to afford remaining at home because husbands could get better jobs, with the Negro called into service for a second time, the South would again become more conscious of its unique pattern of living.

Thoughtful Southerners have had no fear of misguided spokesmen from Washington; nor have they feared the few extremists who seek leadership among Negroes. Thoughtful Southerners have feared only what might happen if the issue was exploited.

There has been an increase in the number of violations of the accepted Southern mores. There have been reports of perhaps a dozen Negroes who have been belligerent about accepting the Jim Crow line in buses, or violated the code of rules expected of them in stores—violations of a code that is not written but which has been in the making for a long time. Violations of this code have not been confined to Negroes. It is reported that white men have shot unarmed Negroes in recent weeks on no more provocation than the accusation that a misdemeanor had been committed. And if the code has any limitation at all upon the conduct of whites, murder is certainly included.

These violations, however, were individual acts. For the great majority of Alabama's three million people they do not signify that all white men should fear and hate all Negroes. Likewise, they do not signify that all Negroes should hate and fear all white men.

Whites who understand the war know that defeating the fraudulent New Order based upon German enslavement of other peoples will stand or fall upon success in rallying brown men, yellow men, black men, and whites, to the cause. Knowing the skill with which our enemies can use each weakness in our armor, they are willing, too, to make every effort to be fair and restrained and patient. For in the end, without a defeat of Hitler, the future for us could be nothing except a ghastly nightmare. For their part, Negroes who understand the war fully are not so preoccupied with their immediate grievances as to be misguided into a failure to see the larger cause and the greater stake at issue.

There is no division of opinion among Southerners as to the folly of attempting to establish segregation or impose social equality. The only division is one which requires that all Southerners answer to the roll call in one of two groups:

First, those who are the victims of unreasoned and violent fears on the race issue, together with those who exploit such attitudes for personal, political or economic advantage;

Second, those who look upon the concept of white supremacy as meaning a longer experience in democracy and Christianity, an experience and background which carries with it the responsibility to be more democratic, more Christian, and more willing to accord justice and good will. Likewise, those of this group feel that the Negro among us, being defenseless politically and lacking economic power, should not be exploited by reason of his weaker position.

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It is not possible to understand why Governor Dixon publicly charged that the federal government is attempting to "break down the color line" without knowing something of his activities for the past four months.

During this time the Governor, in private conversations and conferences, has been predicting dire and bloody events. He has charged that the Army is to be used to "force a second reconstruction on the South," and has interpreted the requisitioning of rifles of the Home Guard as an intrigue to disarm him. He has seen in the projected plan to send a total of 2,400 Negro troops to airfields in the State another phase of the plot. He has listed a series of "horror stories" as evidence of worse things to come.

Many familiar with the course Governor Dixon has followed have thought that possibly he was suffering from a sincere obsession, since there are very few thinking citizens of the State who agree with the import of his private conversations on the matter. Others, familiar with his bitterness toward everything connected with the Roosevelt administration, have assumed that he, in company with other forces in the State, was engaged in a carefully planned political maneuver.

Since Governor Dixon has pitched his public views on the race issue on a specific point, it might be well to examine his case. He refuses to permit signing of the routine contract for prison-made goods unless this clause is deleted:

"The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Governor Dixon might better have begun his fight by refusing to take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States until the 14th and 15th amendments were deleted!

When the clause in question was written into government contracts as a routine some 18 months ago, there were unemployed Negroes in Mobile who could not get jobs in shipyards because either employers or unions barred them—this, despite the urgency of ship production. There were airplane plants in New Haven, Connecticut, and Los Angeles, California, which were operating at less than capacity because they refused to employ available Negroes. Indeed, those who have made a study of the situation as it affects Negro employment say that the bars were more rigid and unreasonable on the West Coast and in New England than in the South. Work is not on the forbidden list for Negroes in the Southern pattern of living. On trains, on construction jobs, on farms, on trucks, in the mines—there are few whites in the South who do not work within sight of members of the Negro race.

In other sections of the nation there were bars to employment of other racial or religious groups.

If one is inclined to consider only the welfare of the Anglo-Saxons of this globe, there is the unmistakable fact that somewhere on some front a person of Anglo-Saxon extraction was dying for the want of a gun. It seems illogical to proclaim an interest in persons of Anglo-Saxon blood without being concerned about a condition leading to the spilling of an unnecessary amount of it.

Considering the war in its larger implications there is still the necessity for a unified front of all peoples, brown men, yellow men, black men, as well as white. To bar a trained Negro from working to produce the potatoes, guns, planes, ships needed to defeat Hitlerism is a contradiction. If by reason of color a man is denied such an elementary opportunity as helping to produce for the United States, then the issue of the war has been mis-stated.

But Governor Dixon does not see the issue as one involving maximum use of natural resources for production. He sees the contract clause as an effort to destroy segregation, to force "intermingling," to destroy white supremacy. He says that if he sells the Army osnaburg, the federal government might force him to employ Negroes in supervisory capacities in the State Department of Prisons!

There is the inescapable fact that some Negro leaders have also been under the impression that the Fair Employment Practices Committee might be used to destroy the things which Governor Dixon says he is protecting.

The question, however, is not whether Governor Dixon or Walter White has such an opinion. The questions to be considered calmly and without fanciful flights into the realm of imagination are:

1. Has there been any evidence that the clause has had any effect in breaking down social segregation, or white supremacy? If there is any such evidence let it be produced with the names of the individuals and persons whose lives have been affected.

2. Is there any possibility that such an eventuality might come to pass?

The best answer to both questions comes again from Mark Etheridge, the first chairman of the committee and a man whom Governor Dixon implied improperly as sharing his own views. Says Mr. Etheridge:

"All the armies of the world, both of the United Nations and the Axis, could not force upon the South an abandonment of racial segregation."

Racial segregation is not an issue for debate in Alabama; it is not an issue which can be settled by 2,400 armed Negro troops or 2,400,000 troops of any color.

The federal government could not in the past, nor can it in the future, impose any change which men oppose intellectually and emotionally with the unanimity prevailing in the South. The damage to the South in the field of race relations has not come from governors who failed to fight with vigor against federal encroachment. The damage has come from a long line of well-known Southern governors such as Cole Blease, Theo Bilbo, James K. Vardaman, and more recently Eugene Talmadge. These are the men who have injured the South's pattern of living.

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## An Alarming Attitude

*To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.*

I inclose herein a copy of a letter to Mr. William M. Bruns, president of the Bessemer Kiwanis Club, of Bessemer, Ala., regarding the account of the speech of Mr. Horace Wilkinson before that group which appeared in the July 23 issue of The Courier-Journal.

I wish to emphasize the fact that Kiwanis International does not approve, I am sure, any such ideas as promulgated by Mr. Wilkinson.

GEORGE E. CAIN.

Jackson, Ky.

S-G

*Mr. Cain is immediate past president of the Kiwanis Club of Jackson. His letter to Mr. Bruns said:*

"The Courier Journal"

"I read with misgivings and alarm the report of your recent meeting at which Mr. Horace Wilkinson delivered his address in regard to the 'Negro menace' in this country. I still believe that almost all Kiwanians 'hold these truths self-evident, that all men are created equal', and that they believe that the distinguishing mark of a democracy is that it recognizes the dignity of the individual rather than the supremacy of any group.

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"When Kiwanis International's Immediate Past President Charlie Donley accepted from President Roosevelt the responsibility of Kiwanis for maintaining and building public morale as its number one contribution to the war effort, I do not believe that he had in mind the sponsoring of racial war between groups of American citizens. No intelligent American believes in 'dragging the white man down to the level of the Negro', but he does know that if the Negro cannot be raised from his deplorably low state the Nation as a whole, and the South in particular, will suffer.

"While my ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, and my grandfather was a member of the Tennessee Volunteers of the Southern Confederacy, I realize that in a country where an individual is judged on his merits and not those of his ancestors or kin, I can claim no credit for what they were, and that, but for the grace of God, my face, as well as Mr. Wilkinson's, might have been black.

"By the end of the current year 30 per cent of last year's membership of our local Kiwanis Club will be in the armed forces of the United States and we will be fighting to preserve the American belief in the sancity of the individual man. Hitler has stated that when the time is opportune he will have no trouble in his method of 'divide and conquer' through the stirring up of racial hatred in this country. *Whose side is Mr. Wilkinson on?*

"I trust that his speech was 'very well received' by the members of your club because of Southern hospitality for his person rather than for his message."

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Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
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"These and other things will explain why the situation is growing increasingly tense each day."

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July 24, 1942

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The executive's accusations, including one that the fair employment practice committee had intimated the United States government would force abandonment of race segregation, were included in his refusal to sign a contract with the defense supplies corporation for 750,000 yards of convict-made Osnaburg cloth so long as it contained a nondiscrimination clause to which he objected.

**Governor Objects**

The clause as set out in Dixon's letter to Ralph D. Williams, New York agent for the corporation, reads:

"'The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin.'"

Dixon told newsmen his primary objection to the clause was "the effect it would have under announced federal policy," and said in his letter to Williams:

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the fair employment practice committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that (corrections and institutions) department in approximately the same proportion that the negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the state of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any federal agency, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs."

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**Says System On Trial**

"Under cover of this particular clause contained in war contracts, the fair employment practice committee has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of the races, to force negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under negroes. A careful study of the record of the fair employment practice committee hearing recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the South, and that with the single exception of Mr. Mark Ethridge of Louisville, Ky., there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basic necessity for any such system.

"The clear intimation was that unless the Southern people changed their way of living and abandon the principle of segregation, they would be forced so to do by the federal government. Unfortunately, the issue seems to be clearly drawn.

**Want Negro Trained**

"The thinking white people of the South want the negro educated and trained. They realize that by this process the per capita wealth and income of the region can be increased, the services of the local governments to their people made greater, the economic difficulties brought about largely by freight rate differentials be made less serious. They want the negro race to be used, as it is willing to be used, to supply part of the necessary manpower for war and industry. They realize, however, from their familiarity with a problem which has been theirs for years, that these things must be done and can be done within the frame work of the existing social structure. The present emergency should not be used as a pretext to bring about the abolition of color lines in the South.

"I regard it as extremely unfortunate that this issue should be forced upon the Southern people in a time when the very life of the nation is at stake. By every act and expression of theirs they have now as always proven their intense patriotism. In proportions that largely exceed those in every other section of the country they have voluntarily entered the armed services. If you will examine the casualty lists to date, you will find that a large proportion of them are Southern men. There should be no attack on the long-established institutions of any section of the country at a time when our sons are engaged in a life and death struggle with the enemies of the democratic way of life.

**Says Issue Disastrous**

"Those of us who have long been friends of the negro race regard the present attempt to abolish the segregation of the races as disastrous. The negro has progressed only by the help of his white friends in the South. He can progress only by their help. The federal government, in the past engaged once in the experiment of forcing negro domination on the Southern people . . .

"In still another way the injection of the racial issue at this time is unfortunate. Maximum production is the desire of all of us. It can be obtained only by permitting those experienced in production to run their plants in the way they have found best. Attempts to interfere by bringing social issues and attempted reforms at this time can only have the effect of causing bitterness and confusion, slowing down the production of the country, taking from the hands of the very men on whom we must rely to run the plants their ability to run them efficiently."

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Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
November 11, 1942

# NEGRO QUESTION BRINGS DROP IN PARTY'S FUNDS

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 10 (AP).—Federal handling "of the Negro situation in the south" has made it impossible for the democratic party to raise any substantial sum in Alabama, Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, wrote national party officials today.

56K

McCorvey's letter, written to E. Ray Scott, of the treasurer's office of the democratic national committee, also was sent to Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn.

McCorvey, in releasing the letter for publication, said he did not desire to "stir up trouble," but he felt it his duty to inform the party leaders of sentiment in this section.

The letter was written, he said, in response to an appeal from the national committee for organization of a fund-raising campaign.

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Birmingham, Ala News
November 11, 1942

II

# McCorvey Scorches Democratic Chieftain For Racial Stand

## State Chairman Also Raps F. D. R. And Wife For Attitude On Negro

BY FRED TAYLOR

State Democratic Executive Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey's scorching letter to Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn and other party chieftains, sharply criticizing meddling in racial affairs in this state by governmental and party leaders, Wednesday drew support from two Democratic governing body heads in Jefferson County.

56K

Sheriff Holt McDowell, immediate past chairman of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee and many years a party stalwart here, declared that, "In my opinion, whites and Negroes will continue to get along and work out their own destiny, if outside meddlers will keep hands off."

Herman Whisenant, Bessemer, present committee vice chairman, who became acting chairman recently when William C. Nelson, committee chieftain, went into military service, said:

"Outside agitators could bring on serious racial trouble in the South, but if we in Alabama and the people of other Southern states are permitted to handle our problems, I think we'll handle them satisfactorily."

Chairman McCorvey's letter asserted that the way the administration and Democratic national headquarters have attempted to handle the Negro situation in the South has made it "utterly impossible" to raise any substantial party funds from Alabama Democrats.

"It is just as impossible to mix the colored race with the white race in the South, and think of such a thing as having white girls and white boys working side by side with Negroes, as it is to mix oil and water," McCorvey, Mobile attorney and long a Democratic leader in Alabama, stated in his letter, a copy of which had been forwarded to Flynn.

The letter was addressed to E. Ray Scott, attache of the treasurer's office, Democratic National Committee, who recently went to Montgomery to confer with Alabama Democratic heads with a view to organizing a fund-raising committee preparatory to a drive for money to aid the party in the 1944 presidential campaign.

Chairman McCorvey's letter took the national government and party heads to task for their efforts to nullify the poll tax laws in Alabama and the other seven Southern states. He pointed out that the state's annual poll tax is only $1.50, with this money going to public education, adding that "I really see no reason why those in authority in Washington should be trying to force the Southern states to let the bars down and eliminate the almost nominal sum of $1.50 per year for the privilege of voting."

The state chairman's letter followed up a telephone conversation he had with Scott. He explained he had contacted various state party leaders, but said that "On all sides I was met with the statement that it would be utterly impossible to raise any substantial sum from Alabama Democrats until we first had some definite assurance from national headquarters that our party was going to turn over a new leaf in so far as the handling of the Negro situation in the South is concerned."

McCorvey said, "No right-thinking Southern man is unjust or unfair to the colored race," adding that, "The Negroes are our problem and we care for them in a way that they are not cared for in any other section of the country."

He emphasized, however, that "we will not stand for anything even remotely resembling social equality, declaring that to have white girls and boys working side by side with Negroes in factories in filling government contracts or any other contracts "is just unthinkable and unworkable."

McCorvey, who is expected to be reelected state committee chairman at January's organization meeting, declared white supremacy had to be maintained and that "we are going to maintain white supremacy in the South."

The chairman referred to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, asserting that "President Roosevelt and his wife have done more towards upsetting and disturbing the friendly relations heretofore existing between the white people and the colored people of the South than all the other presidents and their wives who have occupied the White House during the time I have been old enough to take notice of such matters."

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# The Daily Smear.

The Chicago Bee

DEC 1 3 1942

DID you ever wonder why that when colored people go into certain neighborhoods where they are not accustomed to being seen that there is a guest stare that greets them?

Did you ever wonder why that when colored people go into such neighborhoods police often arrest them without the slightest provocation?

Did you ever wonder why that when some unidentified person is accused of rape police begin looking for a Negro on which to pin the crime?

Did you ever wonder why that when a person is murdered by an unidentified slayer police are wont to round up colored persons?

Well, if you didn't wonder, you should.

The answer is found in the propaganda machine that is grinding away to smear the reputation of 13,000,000 Negroes 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 52 weeks a year.

DEC 1 3 1942

It is a machine which has as its chief force the daily newspapers and the sordid types of pictures that come from Hollywood and which characterize the colored person as something strange, comical and queer and beyond the pale of American citizenship.

Does it strike you as something unusual when a newspaper incessantly prints articles about crime such as this: "John Doe, a Negro, was arrested in a tavern for the slaying of Syitin Boluksky"? Do you ever ask yourself, "Why is it that the Negro people are always set apart and identified in the daily newspapers when there is no good reason to do it. What difference does it make whether Boluksky was killed by a colored man or a white man? He is dead, isn't he? And if somebody murdered him the culprit should be made to pay the penalty, be he white or black. Why is it that if Boluksky is killed by an Italian, a Pole, a Jew, a Scandanavian, a German, a Turk, an Englishman, a Welsh, a Frenchman, or any other of the various groups that make up the 130,000,000 Americans who populate this country such identity is not important enough to print?

Well, if you haven't asked yourself those questions just begin now each time you see the word "Negro" or "colored" in the dailies. If you think like we do refer your questions to the publishers.

If you want to take some drastic action you can stop reading those papers which hold your race up, either directly or indirectly, to scorn or ridicule.

Alas, it is time that the colored people of Chicago, and of the entire country

for that matter, demand fair play from the daily papers which they so religiously read.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
November 3, 1942

# Negroes Praise "Fine Spirit Of Mutual Respect" Of Races

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3 (AP)—A group of Demopolis Ala., Negroes deplored today "outside interference by people of any color who do not or will not understand the spirit of respect and mutual helpfulness between" white and Negro residents of the Alabama black belt.

The position was taken in a resolution adopted at a Negro mass meeting held recently to celebrate over - subscription of their quota in the state war chest campaign.

White and Negro workers were called on in the resolution to "cease this sabotage" of strike in war industries.

Appreciation was expressed for "the privilege of being able to carry our share of the burden in this (war chest campaign) and other all-out war efforts." The group said it considered "it a distinct honor to have been given this obligation," and added:

". . . . We are grateful for the fine spirit of mutual respect and mutaual confidence which exists now, and has existed for so many years in this part of the Southland between the white and colored races."

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# „HONORING OUR OWN."

"NEW YORK AGE"
NOV 21, 1942

A GROUP OF Harlem Negroes, completing plans to give a dinner in honor of Carl Van Vechten, caused us to wonder why we as a race are more prone to honor some one of another racial group than our own leaders. Mr. Van Vechten was the first of a series of men of letters to give attention to Harlem and to remark on the renaissance of the Negro in the field of literature following the last war. And while we have no objection to his being given a dinner by any group, we can recall several Negroes who have done more for their people.

NOV 21 1942

When the late James Weldon Johnson met with a fatal accident, a committee was formed to promote a movement for erection of a staute in his honor here in New York. At that time Richmond Barthe had recently completed his memorial to the late Arthur Brisbane—a granite monument set in the fence that surrounds Central Park. The monument faces the Brisbane residence on Fifth avenue, and it was suggested that a similar emblem be erected to Mr. Johnson on the 110th street side of the park, facing Harlem where Mr. Johnson lived for many years and where he did most of his creative writing. But alas, the idea never fully reached the practical stage and nothing has been heard of it for some time.

Then there is the Florence Mills Association, organized to erect some kind of a monument to the late popular musical comedy star. This organization staged several benefits and collected a considerable amount of money, which was supposed to go into a home for Negro actors. But like many similar programs, the money was never used for the original plans and we have heard very little about Miss Mills lately.

NOV 21, 1942

We could name similar movements to honor the late Richard B. Harrison, Charles Gilpin and others of the theatrital profession but those cited will suffice.

A little more respect for the achievements of our own people would, in our opinion cause other racial groups to have more respect for us.

We realize that any such peace-time program as the erection of a monument will have to wait for the end of the war but we think that now is the time to plan such a movement and to get the enabling legislation while we have sympathetic heads in City Hall and in Albany.

Incidently, we think that Harlem could at the same time plan some honor to its Negro sons who are making the supreme sacrifice for their country. No lasting memorial was left to the soldiers of the last war, unless we count the armory which the city gave to the 369th Regiment of the National Guard, now in federal service as an anti-aircraft regiment. While the masses are making money now is the time for a committee to get busy and raise enough money to honor our returning soldiers and those who will be left on the battlefields of the world.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

## Now or Never

DEC 19 1942

THERE IS A LOT of talk and snide references to the Negro's demand for economic and political equality now instead of after the war. The reactionaries—the John Temple Graves, the Mark Etheridges, the Virginius Dabneys and others, aided and abetted by a handful of misguided, self-seeking Negro leaders—have advanced what they consider a potent argument based on the current war and the alleged unpatriotic attitude implied in these demands. They say the Negro and all minorities, including organized labor, should wait until after the war to make their demands.

They declare in so many words that, while the war is allegedly being fought to perpetrate the democratic ideal; that the freedom of all mankind is in the balance in the fight against Hitler and fascism, the realization of the fullness of such a state must necessarily be deferred; they imply that the actual application of the democratic ideal is secondary to the actual prosecution of the war. The Tories in England reinforce the American Bourbons. The Cliveden Set in London is in accord wtih the Cliveden Set in Washington. The appeasement process is evident everywhere. While the "peace in our time" element is less vocal today than in the days of Munich and Prime Minister Chamberlain, its activities have slackened in no respect.

Fortright policies on the equality question for the American Negro, the Indian and the other subjected peoples of the world have had little or no outright statement except in the framework of the Atlantic Charter, which is being interpreted by thinkers as extremely vague and shallow when it refers to the real subject, oppressed peoples—the Negro, the native African, the Chinese, the Indian and the serfs of Southern Europe. That is why there is such a concerted effort to hush-hush the loud demands of these minorities for immediate clarification of the principles for which they are asked to fight, not as a price of participation in the war, but as an augur of what they may expect when the peace comes.

DEC 19 1942

Graves, Dabney, Etheridge, Bilbo, Dixon, Talmadge, Bankhead and the others would center the blame on progressive Negro leadership for raising the race issue in the midst of a war for survival. They would stamp this Negro leadership as selfish and unpatriotic for asking embarrassing questions in the midst of lynchings, discrimination, rank segregation in the armed forces, in the war plans and, more still, in Washington, capital of the nation. They would make it appear that the Negro is the only minority that is making these demands; that all others are perfectly satisfied to go along. But this is a vicious lie. It is misleading. Not one word has been said by them of the "now or never" attitude of the Free French under DeGaulle on what they want done in France and in the French colonial empire as a price of their full participation in the campaign to liberate the mother country. Nothing is indicated by Graves & Co. of these disinherited sons of France, with an empire at stake, boldly raising the issue and standing firmly by it that Admiral Darlan must go if they are to continue in their present role as major troublemakers for the Axis in North Africa.

If the Free French, with their homeland at stake, can raise the issue of "clarification now," then the American Negro has just as much right, if not more, to thunder to the high heavens on his own case right here in the supposed citadel of the democratic ideal.

56k- 1942

# Gov. Dixon's Threat

Daily Worker, N.Y., N.Y.

DEC 17 1942

FEARFUL of the national support for President Roosevelt's anti-Jim Crow policies, Governor Dixon of Alabama has seen fit to issue a violent threat against the President and the nation.

Dixon, with reckless disregard for the war needs of the United States, has seen fit to tell the Commander-in-Chief that if he persists in enforcing the Constitution of the United States in the Southern states that the Dixon Democrats will break away from the Democratic Party.

He has even implied that he and his cohorts will not hesitate to use violence even to prevent the employment of Negro workers in war industry.

Governor Dixon and his clique are prepared apparently to sacrifice the safety of their country to Jim Crow, lynch prejudices of their minority group.

Governor Dixon's defiance of the Government is not the voice of the Southern people nor of their patriotic leaders. Dixon speaks for a small, but powerful clique which has been robbing millions of white Southerners and the Negro people of their American democratic rights for generations. He is the voice of the poll taxers who fear the voice of the Southern people.

Today, the enforcement of the American Constitution in Governor Dixon's state is no longer a "sectional" matter. It is a matter involving the safety of the whole country.

The defense of the outworn, un-democratic system in certain Southern states today spreads disunity, defeatism, and disruption of the war effort.

**This is why the Hoover-Taft Republicans have been aiding the poll taxers in Congress,** and echoing their cry of "states rights."

Dixon's threat to the President indicates that reactionary and defeatist forces are coalescing for widescale disruption. They are a real danger "from within."

All patriotic Americans, regardless of their party affiliations, need to rally against this unscrupulous coalition in united support of the President and his win-the-war policies.

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Black Dispatch, Okla. City, Okla.

## Should We "Improve," or Abolish Jim Crow?

DEC 26 1942

Sometime ago in this column we raised question marks regard the Durham Race Relations conference, held October 20, at which time Negroes from ten states met and outlined a basis for interracial cooperation in the South. Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Virginia Union university, Richmond, Virginia, was the keynote speaker, at which time Dr. Hancock averred a new charter of freedom would be drafted for Negroes below the Mason and Dixon line, that would be both "fraternalistic and scientific."

The formal statement issued by this conference group is published on page nine, this issue of the Black Dispatch, with Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of social sciences, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., serving as chairman of the sub-editorial committee.

Following the Durham conference the Black Dispatch observed that such a conference at this time should have been composed of blacks and whites in order to lift the conference program out of the precincts of mere protest. We argued that action could only be taken when all parties in a particular political division had determined social, economic and political patterns, and we made the further observation that no commitment should be made by Negroes today that confined itself within the precincts of jim crow and segregation.

Following this criticism of the Durham conference we received a letter from Editor P. B. Young, chairman of the Durham conference, in which Editor Young expressly suggested that this writer's mind had been "clouded by your lack of information," and Editor Young inserted a paragraph from the call sent out July 27, which is herewith reproduced in part. It provides:

> "In this conference Negroes are to set forth in certain 'articles of cooperation,' just what they regard as the essentials of amicable race relations. These articles are to be submitted to a white conference looking forward to the same objective—avoiding the post war tensions by planning to meet the post-war situations."

It will be noted that Editor Young attempts to meet the criticism of the Black Dispatch by suggesting that after adopting the formula given publicity this week, it is the intention of the Race Relations group that met at Durham to secure the approval of a similar committee composed of representative white Southerners, and Dr. Hancock, in a letter forwarded recenly to the writer at Tuskegee, stresses the same point.

We have published this week the complete and exact text of the 'interracial proposal' as outlined by the Durham conference, so that our readers may make their own decision, as to whether we were wrong in our editorial criticism sometime ago, and we want our readers to examine the document to see whether or not in the scholarly written pronouncement there is evidence of willingness to be satisfied within the precincts of jim crow and segregation. It will be recalled we suggested fear that conservative leadership might make the fatal mistake, suggesting a truce on the vicious principles of duality below the Mason and Dixon line. We argued then and we say again that no voice should be heard today except a clarion ringing with honest and just approach to democracy.

Did the conferees who met at Durham remember during the session all of the sorrow of black folk, and all of the difficulties of the Southland as reflected in the lives of both black and white? Can visionful Negroes stand today on the fringes of freedom and forget basic causes of social difficulties? Is this the time to mumble and fumble with words ,or is it an hour when black leadership should speak out in understandable language about the things that ought to be. This is the measuring rod that should be placed on the Durham conference. This is what we shall attempt to do.

With this in mind we turn now to the official release, sent out this week by the Southern Race Relations Conference. We want to examine it to determine whether or not it adequately sets up the "essential principles of amicable race relations" in the South.

Paragraph two of the third objective set out by the statement reads as follows:

> "We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races, of classes or creeds, however, we regard it both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of the programs aimed at sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

Thorough examination of that one paragraph should, in our judgment, completely justify the previous position taken by the Black Dispatch. As we understand this statement those who subscribe to it say in so many words, "we are opposed to the priinciple of segregation in our American society, but we regard it as sensible and timely to address ourselves to methods by which we can work out some plan by which there can be 'improvement in jim crow' and less 'neglect' in administering segregation policies."

Now someone may argue that we are wrong in the interpretation, and we sincerely hope we are mistaken in our view; but why under high heaven would there be a reservation in the paraghaph condemning segregation? Why say immediately following assault upon compulsory segregation:

> "However, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to THE CURRENT PROBLEMS OF RACE DISCRIMINATION AND NEGLECT"?

The thin hair of demarkation between the patterns of segregation and the administration of these anti-social, undemocratic measures is hardly discernable, and it is hard to see just how one is going to condemn discrimination and neglect within the framework of jim crow and segregation, and at the same time forget the major social patterns making discrimination and neglect possible. How can "sound improvement of race relations" be established within the undemocratic precincts of duality?

Everyone is argeed today that there must come to the world a higher type of brotherhood. All of the slogans coined currently deal with a more ideal international morality. Shall American Negroes voluntarily agree to patch prejudice and race hate in an hour when millions of whites like Wendell Willkie shout from the hill tops that race prejudice must be obliterated and destroyed? Is the plan suggested by the Durham conference an attempt at objective thinking of free men, or is it more to be characterized as a temporary expedient, dealing with an emergency economy of slaves?

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Negroes who speak now should be clear and definite on one issue. Do they believe in bi-racility in government or not. Do Negroes believe that there is any character of morality in a system that demotes citizenship status of minority groups? Does experience teach that such a program has ever worked for human euality? Negroes who talk now should address themselves to this viewpoint. It is inescapable today among all men of honor and integrity. We cannot afford to forget. This is the hour to remember!

The current experiences Negroes are having in travel over the nation prove conclusively that there can be no such thing as "sound improvment of race relations" within the framework of jim crow. The reason is obvious. Jim Crow is focal in the idea that one human being is better than another. Men must start thinking right before they act right. Men should never attemp to case new wine in old bottles.

We recall in 1920, when the Oklahoma Interracial Commission was organized in the First Methodist church, Oklahoma City, this writer blocked the report of the committee on findings for three hours because the white members of the committee wanted to report a basis for interracial cooperation without mentioning disfranchisement then rampant in Oklahoma. We said to that committee that we could never behind closed doors forget to safeguard for Negroes that principle in government we were continually espousing in the columns of the Black Dispatch. We said to forget it would be stupid and would make us wholly unfit for leadership. We forced the issue onto the floor of that convention at a time when conservative Negroes said "forget it just now."

The fact that Negroes vote in Oklahoma although a vicious registration law still remains on the statute books, and that residential segregation has been declared unconstitutional by our state supreme court, is a monument to the unrelenting, courageous spirit of Oklahoma Negroes, the mass of whom have never decided it is better to "tone up" and overhaul neglect and discrimination, rather than get rid of disfranchisement and segregation as principles in Oklahoma society.

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Our readers will of course read the plans outlined by the Southern Conference on Race Relations in its entirety, and while it covers a comprehensive field dealing with race relations, one should not lose sight of the fact that in the outset the signators sidestep the legal and customary patterns. In so many words it is agreed that the South's social sanctions must remain inviolate and that Negroes, while all the rest of the world cries for freedom, should be satisfied with restriction, dictation and an improved type of discrimination.

We may not have sufficiently convinced our readers that this is the clear intention of the Durham conferees and for that reason we call attention to section four, of the Durham statement, under the caption: "Political and Civil Rights":

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> "In public carriers and terminals where segregation of the races is currently made mandatory by law as well as by established custom, it is the duty of Negro and white citizens to insist that those provisions be equal in kind and quality and in character of maintenance."

We are all agreed that every facility in travel should be equal for citizens in war and in peace, but the call for the conference suggests working out with white people the development of post-war situations, which causes us to inquire, IS IMPROVED JIM CROW AND PATCHED UP SEGREGATION THE BASIS UPON WHICH NEGRO LEADERS WILL SEEK THE ESSENTIALS OF AMICABLE POST-WAR RACE RELATIONS? Would there not have been more clarity of purpose and objective to have said "We believe bi-racial programs of government enacted into statutory law should be abrogated and set aside"? There would be no mistake about such a pronouncement, and it would be a statement adequately covering the need of America if democracy is to prevail.

One many occasion we have said that the spirit of the American Negro today is not up to the level of white liberalism. That is to say, white people are in many instances quite willing to grant Negroes many rights which Negroes fear to ask for.

Right in this issue of the Black Dispatch we publish on the front page a statement coming from white students in a Southern college condemning segregation and all forms of discrimination, and yet Negro leadership fails in many instances to possess the moral courage, positive statement and a definite race relations pattern in this hour when a new world order is forming.

DEC 26 1942

The Black Dispatch is opposed to jim crow, segregation, and all forms of demoted citizenship. There are thousands of liberal whites who today realize that racial chauvinism is fundamentally the weak point in our social order. We believe we have sufficiently stressed the weakness of the Durham statement in its lack of forthrightness and failure to stab at basic wrong in American life. Next week we shall discuss the failure of the document to declare itself on issues having to do with America as a whole. We have said many times that the American Negro's vision is too localized. We should keep in mind that white people have problems. We shall enlist their support in our difficulties in proportion as we show interest in theirs. In addition we shall also discuss the probability that the Durham meeting may prove the entering wedge dividing Northern and Southern Negroes. This should not happen.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# "Treat Men Equal, Not Tolerantly"--Willkie

DEC 26 1942

### Says Tolerance Is the Assumption of Superiority; Our Liberties Are the Equal Rights of Every Citizen

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 24—"No man has the right in America to treat any other man 'tolerantly,' for tolerance is the assumption of superiority. Our liberties are the equal rights of every citizen."

These were the words of Wendell L. Willkie here this week, when at special ceremonies in his office, the Republican leader and champion of democracy in action, was presented with the 1942 award of the American Hebrew Medal for his "promotion of better understanding between Christians and Jews in America."

DEC 26 1942

In accepting the silver token Mr. Willkie deplored the use of the word "tolerance" in connection with the treatment of one group by another in this country.

"It is the right of every citizen in America to be treated by other citizens as an equal," he said.

**ROOSEVELT VOTED FOR WILLKIE**

Among the committee of judges for this year's award were President Roosevelt, Mayor LaGuardia and Governor Lehman. In his letter to the magazine President Roosevelt said:

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"I have gone over the suggested names for the 1942 award and I find it difficult to make a choice. But on the whole, I cast my vote for Honorable Wendell L. Willkie because he is working so consistently throughout this war and in other nations for tolerance and better understanding."

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Joseph H. Biben, editor and publisher of the magazine praised Willkie's contribution to the "unity of peoples at home and abroad, by his speaking out boldly against discrimination, against minority baiting, and for national unity here and by carrying the mesasge of American goodwill all over the earth."

56k-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Segregation, the Issue

## Dixons and Bonds Struggle for Lost Cause as the South Did for Slavery in 1861; the Modern Judge Taney; Roosevelt, Like Lincoln, Has Trump Card

DEC 19 1942

Two Southern white men of some prominence have declared recently that race segregation, rather than the four freedoms and democracy, is the American way of life.

Addressing the Southern Society of New York, Thursday, Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama (his uncle, Frank, wrote "The Clansman," glorifying the Ku Klux Klan) said that the entire South is built and can endure only on the principle of segregation (keeping the races apart by law, by trickery, or by force).

This is the same Governor Dixon who refused a government war contract for making cloth in Alabama penal institutions because of the stipulation that in fulfilling it, there was to be no discrimination on account of race, creed or national origins.

### Dixon Attacks the President

DEC 19 1942

Dixon attacked President Roosevelt's program of using all available manpower to win the war, no matter what its race, and promoting all workers on the basis of merit as dynamiting the South, and likely to cause defeat of the next Democratic candidate for President.

### Modern Judge Taney

Blast No. 2 is from Carroll Taney Bond, 69, bachelor, chief judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, who in handing down a unanimous decision against colored people's using all Baltimore City golf courses, said: "Separation of the races is normal treatment in this State (Maryland)."

Judge Bond went out of his way to make that statement, as did another Marylander, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Dred Scott case. These two Taneys have more in common than their names.

In 1857 the U.S. high court had to decide whether a slave had the right to sue for freedom in the Federal courts.

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Justice Taney said no and went further, denying to Congress any right to restrain slavery by law and uttered these fatal words: "The Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

### Decision Helped to Cause the Civil War

That decision inflamed decent people and helped precipitate the Civil War.

Judge Bond could have decided the Baltimore golf case without the declaration that segregation of colored people is "normal," but like Justice Taney, he couldn't forbear getting into broader issues involving current political controversies in an effort to settle the segregation question once and for all.

To the contrary, all he does is to add fuel to the raging flames and convince thinking people that President Roosevelt was right some years ago in using every proper method to purge the U.S. high court of old men, out of step with the times.

### Taney Reversed

Within a decade of old Justice Taney's infamous decision, the nation had reversed him in a civil war and soon adopted the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, declaring all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. to be citizens.

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That amendment also gave colored people equal rights, equal protection of the law, and sought to make that equality perfect by adding that no State shall by law abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens.

### Whittling the Constitution

But the Taneys weren't satisfied, they killed a national Civil Rights Act, decreed that "equal" could mean "separate but equal," justifying segregation. They whittled it down further, saying that "equal" could mean "substantially equal" that is less than equal in some respects.

Today, Carroll Bond, the Taney of our day, takes another slice out of the Constitution by declaring that segregation is normal in Maryland.

### 1942 Like 1861

The Bonds, the Dixons and the Ethridges are battling as hard for segregation as the South battled for slavery in 1861.

When Lincoln proclaimed Emancipation the South furiously declared him a baboon, an obscene clown, who was inciting Negroes to kill, burn and rape white men, women and children at night.

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DEC 19 1942

### Roosevelt and Lincoln

To keep the record clean, President Roosevelt hasn't said anything about ending segregation. What he did say was that in order to win the war, all workers must be employed and promoted according to their ability.

That was Lincoln's idea, too. His first purpose was to win the war. But with the McClellan defeats in 1862, Lincoln called his cabinet together. This is what he said:

"Things have gone from bad to worse, until I feel that we have reached the end of our rope . . . We have about played our last card and must change our tactics or lose the game. I now determine upon the policy of Emancipation. . ."

Freeing the slaves was Lincoln's last trump. It provided the Union with the moral enthusiasm and the manpower to win the war.

DEC 19 1942

### The Trump Card

Emancipating the colored people today from segregation, the present-day slavery, can provide the nation again with the international prestige to galvanize China, India and Africa in the Allied cause. And it can give us at home and on the field of battle that crusading elevation of the spirit which has enabled Nazi and Japanese nations to conquer Europe and overrun the South Seas.

It is important to remember that Lincoln didn't play his trump card in the first year of the war, but in the second. President Roosevelt knows what is trumps and he's just beginning the second year of this war.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# Willkie Gives Defender Message For Negroes

DEC 12 1942

By HARRY McALPIN

NEW YORK—A grave plea to the American Negro not "to grow cynical in view of some of the abuses he suffers" was expressed by Wendell Willkie, top Republican leader, in an exclusive interview with the Chicago Defender here this week.

Speaking to a Negro newspaper representative for the first time since his return from a round-the-world trip, the 1940 presidential candidate squarely discussed the Negro problem and offered a program and attitude for the Negro to adopt to attain integration into American life.

"From the standpoint of what the American Negro should do, I always think that those who give most in time of basic struggle, always receive most," Willkie declared.

### Urges Giving

Talking in the hoarse voice, by now well known to millions of American as the champion of democracy the world over, Willkie added:

"True, the Negro has suffered much. But the more he gives, the more chance he has to remove those things under which he has suffered."

56k-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Segregation, the Issue

### Dixons and Bonds Struggle for Lost Cause as the South Did for Slavery in 1861; the Modern Judge Taney; Roosevelt, Like Lincoln, Has Trump Card

DEC 19 1942

Two Southern white men of some prominence have declared recently that race segregation, rather than the four freedoms and democracy, is the American way of life.

Addressing the Southern Society of New York, Thursday, Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama (his uncle, Frank, wrote "The Clansman," glorifying the Ku Klux Klan) said that the entire South is built and can endure only on the principle of segregation (keeping the races apart by law, by trickery, or by force).

This is the same Governor Dixon who refused a government war contract for making cloth in Alabama penal institutions because of the stipulation that in fulfilling it, there was to be no discrimination on account of race, creed or national origins.

### Dixon Attacks the President

DEC 19 1942

Dixon attacked President Roosevelt's program of using all available manpower to win the war, no matter what its race, and promoting all workers on the basis of merit as dynamiting the South, and likely to cause defeat of the next Democratic candidate for President.

### Modern Judge Taney

Blast No. 2 is from Carroll Taney Bond, 69, bachelor, chief judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, who in handing down a unanimous decision against colored people's using all Baltimore City golf courses, said: "Separation of the races is normal treatment in this State (Maryland)."

Judge Bond went out of his way to make that statement, as did another Marylander, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Dred Scott case. These two Taneys have more in common than their names.

In 1857 the U.S. high court had to decide whether a slave had the right to sue for freedom in the Federal courts.

DEC 19 1942

Justice Taney said no and went further, denying to Congress any right to restrain slavery by law and uttered these fatal words: "The Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

### Decision Helped to Cause the Civil War

That decision inflamed decent people and helped precipitate the Civil War.

Judge Bond could have decided the Baltimore golf case without the declaration that segregation of colored people is "normal," but like Justice Taney, he couldn't forbear getting into broader issues involving current political controversies in an effort to settle the segregation question once and for all.

To the contrary, all he does is to add fuel to the raging flames and convince thinking people that President Roosevelt was right some years ago in using every proper method to purge the U.S. high court of old men, out of step with the times.

### Taney Reversed

Within a decade of old Justice Taney's infamous decision, the nation had reversed him in a civil war and soon adopted the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, declaring all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. to be citizens.

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That amendment also gave colored people equal rights, equal protection of the law, and sought to make that equality perfect by adding that no State shall by law abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens.

### Whittling the Constitution

But the Taneys weren't satisfied, they killed a national Civil Rights Act, decreed that "equal" could mean "separate but equal," justifying segregation. They whittled it down further, saying that "equal" could mean "substantially equal" that is less than equal in some respects.

Today, Carroll Bond, the Taney of our day, takes another slice out of the Constitution by declaring that segregation is normal in Maryland.

### 1942 Like 1861

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Atlanta Ga. Constitution
December 8, 1942

# More Yearn To Be in the Money Than Yearn To Be in the Social Register

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

When the stationing of northern Negro troops in the south led to conflict and death, an effort was made to have them moved. Negro leaders opposed this, saying it would be "unbearable segregation."

When agitators used the word "segregation," it seems to mean a policy invented in the south to keep colored people in one place. But in truth it is as old as human history and as universal as snobbery, and nowhere is it limited to one race.

In New York the Negroes are segregated in Harlem, but there is a further segregation. A talented Negro poet, who was lionized in Russia, said in one of his books that numbers of prominent white people in New York had invited him to their homes, but the rich Negroes in Harlem had completely ignored him. These rich ones segregate themselves in one district of fine homes, and the poor, who are segregated in slums, can never hope to enter one of those homes except as servants.

The government segregates Negroes every time it builds decent homes or apartments for them. Why isn't it resented? Because the colored people are glad to have exclusive possession of a district if the houses are better than they or poor white people could rent anywhere else.

Poverty and wealth segregate people, and always have, and probably always will. Every town has a region "on the wrong side of the track." There isn't a city in America where the poor are not segregated by their poverty and the rich segregated and insulated in a "restricted" district that doesn't permit cheap buildings. Even the government recognized this arrangement by refusing to lend money to build a fine house in a poor district or where its value might be hurt by future shacks.

Do Liberals oppose segregation? The most starry-eyed idealist among them lives among his "own kind," and every eloquent reformer in the lot groans under a burden of high rent rather than live in a "poor neighborhood."

There is a great deal of hypocritical tommyrot in this matter. Uplifters preach brotherly equality—and other people—but they herd with their own class. All Americans believe in equality, but they usually mean equality with their betters.

The human race is snobbish, and not likely to be changed by law. We'll do more good if we labor to abolish poverty and give everybody an equal opportunity to prosper, and let each group remain as "exclusive" as its taste requires.

---

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
December 17, 1942

# THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

*"The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States . . ."*

* * *

The fact that common sense is calling for international government after the war gives more, not less, logic to the Southern call for "states' rights" when it is genuine and not just a thing to protect selfishness and backwardness. The only international government which can succeed or which we would want to succeed is one which will let Americans still be Americans, still settle their peculiarly national programs in their own way, still have local self-government. We want no total international state, and neither do we want a total national state. We want in each instance a recognition of the sound principle of local self-government to the limits of practicability. And that, when it is honest, is what the cry for "states' rights" means. It is no more antiquated than is federalism. Both have come down to us from the past and each, in balance with the other, is essential to our free system.

* * *

*That the current stress on states' rights in the South should be attacked on a basis of being out of keeping with the times is an illustration of how little some of us appreciate the times are keeping and promising, how little we sense the gathering issue between the free way and the controlled way in our American living.*

* * *

In criticism of those who are lifting the "states' rights" cry now, it is necessary to call one's shots. Increased centralization of government as science and machinery make our world smaller and smaller and relate us each to the other more and more has been as indispensable as the installation of traffic lights, and Southerners who are still opposing it and hoping to have done with it are indeed behind the times. Then, too, there is an element among those who cry "states' rights" which is interested not in rights of the states but in rights of clients or friends to be let alone in unsocial activities. Southerners who have only this at heart are in very truth to be told that their day is done. But there is nothing either selfish or out-of-date about honest talk of states' rights now as one expression of local government for a people whose freedom is indeed threatened by centralizing God-players who want to take over every sparrow in the universe to see that it neither falls nor flies wrong.

* * *

*Senators Bankhead and Hill have chosen wisely, it seems to us, in giving their endorsement to Clarence Mullins for the new federal judgeship in the Northern District of Alabama. Able, ambitious, trained in the public point of view and devoted to the law as a true profession, Mr. Mullins should be equal to the great task in every respect. The fact that he has a world of friends makes it certain that this crown to a lawyer's life will come to him to the tune of much affection and congratulation.*

* * *

Editor Hamner Cobbs, of The Greensboro Watchman, sends us a piece from The Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro paper, bitterly attacking us for a recent article in The Virginia Quarterly Review. "As you see from the language of this piece," he writes. "It is all or nothing with that crowd. The man who goes part of the way with them gets no more appreciation than does the confirmed 'reactionary,' such as myself." That is true, Hamner, but what is the answer? As a newspaper man constantly growing older and wiser, you must have reached the point now where you know that for your very wisest and most mature expressions you must look to heaven alone for appreciation. On the Negro matter we propose to continue going "part of the way" with the colored people no matter how much we are damned by the reactionaries. And we propose to face the facts on the distance that can be gone no matter how the radicals rave.

* * *

*"I urge you most earnestly," declares Director Eastman, of the Office of Defense Transportation, "before you purchase a travel ticket or board a bus or train, to consider if you really need to make that trip. If you cannot answer that question in the affirmative, please do not go." Noting which, guess who Editor Chapman, of The Roanoke Times thinks ought to have it pinned on her dresser. That's right. You guessed it! Mrs. Roosevelt.*

* * *

These are the days when proponents of the free life and proponents of the controlled one are each calling the other old-fashioned. Talk of competition, local self-government and such things seems horse-and-buggy stuff to people whose ideas of modernity are the ones prevailing when this war began. Talk of controlled economy, more and more New Dealing and the necessity of new centralizing seems equally horse-and-buggy to people whose ideas of modernity are based on experiences, reactions and clarifications the war has brought.

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Gadsden Ala., Times
December 2, 1942

# Race Fights In New York

The New York Herald Tribune of November 26 devotes almost a column of its space to telling of rowdyism and friction existing in one of the numeraus public schools, the trouble being occasioned by mixing white and colored pupils.

After describing how one colored pupil threw a rock through the window of an automobile occupied by a teacher, Mrs. Edith Strong, and saying that the boy "had a very bad temper," the Herald Tribune article goes on to say:

"According to Mrs. Strong, who has been a physical training teacher for twenty-four years, a lot of other boys in the school, both white and Negro, have equally bad tempers. Things have got so out of hand recently, it was said, that the teachers have been directing traffic through the corridors between class changes. The idea is to get all the pupils into their classrooms as quickly as possible, otherwise numerous fist fights break out in the halls and strong, impolite language is used."

Then the article goes on to describe the fight which culminated in the rock being thrown through the window of the teacher's car and how the matter finally reached the courts, where the mother of the boy who threw the rock was held in $200 bail when she become involved in the row.

In the court trial it developed that the division between white and colored pupils is about fifty-fifty and that fights are numerous, with feeling between the races running high.

The situation is interesting because it arises in New York, where so many persons know so well how the race problem should be handled and are ever ready to tell the South what it should do. These persons would break down segregation laws in the South and cause white and colored pupils to attend the same schools, yet in their own community may observe how badly such arrangements work.

The truth is, of course, that racial preferences are universal and that geographical limits have no relation to it. These preferences are based upon ingrained sentiments which no amount of legislation will remove and trying to wipe them out in this country is quite as foolish and quite as vain as would be an effort to wipe out such feelings between the various tribes of India.

Yet instead of recognizing the deep-seated nature of these inborn feelings relating to race, many so-called "reformers" who love to meddle with the affairs of other people, insist on trying to mix white and black, indifferent to the fury that such steps create.

Negro boys and girls in New York's public schools obviously do not wish to mingle with white pupils and are so enraged over it that they keep the school in a turmoil. Then why try such mixtures? Why shouldn't everybody, including fool "reformers," be willing for white and colored, red and yellow, to flock to themselves if they so desire?

Booker T. Washington, one of the greatest of all Negro leaders, had the right idea about this thing of racial pride and racial rights. He believed that members of the Negro race had much to be proud of and should not be ashamed of being a member of this race. He also expressed the view that the members of the Negro race, as well as of other races, should be too proud to intrude upon the members of other races. That was a sane view and one which should prevail now, even among the "reformers" who know so well how racial affairs in the South should be run but who know so little about how to run them right in their own communities, like New York.

56k-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## Mississippi Cashes In

NOV 14 1942

REPRESENTATIVE John Rankin, of Mississippi, hardly misses a speech-a-day on the "peril to white supremacy" in the New Deal and in the War Administration.

One of his latest diatribes describes how Negroes in his State who are too illiterate to serve in the armed forces are being left at home while "the draft is absolutely stripping our homes, our industries and our farms of our white young men."

He implored Congress to pass a law which would make it mandatory upon the War Administration to take every able-bodied illiterate Negro and place him in a labor battalion.

The situation is one, which, unfortunately for Mr. Rankin, cannot be solved according to his formula. But it should cause him to reflect upon how Mississippi has missed its opportunity to have the Negro young men "drained off by the draft."

NOV 14 1942

Mississippi has kept many of its Negroes illiterate by the simple method of not furnishing them good schools to attend, and by making conditions so bad that they couldn't attend the poor schools they have had.

Mississippi is a poor State, of course, and, as a result, it is bad in many respects. If that were not so a man of Mr. Rankin's mentality would not be in Congress. But Mississippi, with such resources as the State has at its command could do better in the way of educating its Negro children.

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Rome, Ga., News-Tribune
August 6, 1942

## It Had To Be Said

Frank Dixon, able and forthright governor of Alabama, probably didn't care much for the job at hand when he publicly branded federal attacks on the segregation system of the South.

A maimed hero of the First World War and an American whose patriotism has never wavered, he must have regretted the necessity of declining on behalf of the State a federal contract because he was unwilling to subject Alabamians to the tender mercies of those radical fools who would force a second reconstruction upon us.

56K

But Frank Dixon knew that, through no fault of his own, the South had been driven into a position into which some person with authority must speak.

It so happened that the issue c to Alabama. Her chief execu stood firm.

No ator, no demagogue, Frank L on spoke bluntly to the point. He spoke not only for himself, but for the millions of the South.

Those who know Alabama's governor know that he does not speak without weighing his words. He will stand on the position he has taken, and the people of the South will stand with him.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

## BIG PETITION ASKS CHECK ON DIXIE BLOC

DEC 26 1942

### Dies, Talmadge Named As Leaders Of Pro-Fascist Effort

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—President Roosevelt was urged in a petition this week to use his war time authority to check the activities of a small but influential group of w te southerners who are charged with attempting to incite bitterness between the races.

The petition, circulated by the Southern Negro Youth Congress and carrying more than a thousand signatures, specifically named Horace Wilinson, Gessner T. McCorvey, Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Rep. Joseph Stearns, Martin Dies and Ex-Gov. Eugene Talmadge as leaders of what was described as a pro-fascist movement.

The petition accused these men of leading attacks on labor, provoking violence against Negroes, organizing phoney "grass roots" opposition to the rationing and price fixing system—all in a mad effort to discredit the President's leadership.

It charged that these men are motivated by a fear of social legislation and political reforms (such as the abolition of the poll tax) which are being born in the course of the war and which operate to undermine their reactionary grip on the national life.

The statement declared that these men have grown in their boldness and that the security of the country and the success of the war effort demands that they be removed from political life.

Further stating that their actions in organizing Leagu for White Supremacy has already linked them with the Hitler enemy and has branded them with lurid marks of traitor, the itioners called for an offensive on the part of the administration to root out and destroy this group.

Louis E. Burnham, secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, in a letter to the President which accompanied the petition, wrote in part:

"When this petition was originally drafted and submitted for the approval of the general public, this past August, the first bugle call in this subversive campaign had just been sounded.

DEC 26 1942

"A Birmingham attorney, Horace Wilkinson, had publicly endorsed "Hitler's Aryan 'theories' by calling for the organization of a League for White Supremacy; the Governor of Alabama, Frank M Dixon, in defiance of a Presidential order, had refused in the name of his state a Federal contra for the manufacture of tenting cloth for the army and called for a revolt against the 'whims' of federal authority; the Governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge—recently redited by the voters of his state—had reached the odorous heights of his campaign against the citizenship rights and security of Negro Georgians.

"It was the hope of many Americans—white and Negro, Northerners and Southerners,—that this exhibition of callous disregard for the essential unity of our nation-at-war was merely an isolated aberration from the norm of high patriotism which characterizes the vast majority of all our citizens in every walk of life.

"Events have since shown that such a hope was ill-founded. The expectation that the attacks against the rights of Negro people, the flaunting of federal authority, the spreading of the divisive seeds of racial friction, would cease on their own accord, has been dashed to pieces by the intensified and more bold activity of the self-styled white supremacists."

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## Rights And Duties In A Democracy

56

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Nov. 24/1942

### FAILING TO ATTAIN FULL FLEDGED CITIZENSHIP

CITIZENSHIP is defined as membership in a political community. In the United States citizenship is very easy to obtain for under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment mere birth in this country endows the individual with it. The poor are citizens as well as the rich, Negroes as well as whites, and children of aliens born in America as well as the native born. Citizenship is a boon to every individual in that it confers certain civil rights, the chief of which are the right to acquire and sell property, to make and enforce contracts, and to sue and be sued. Every citizen enjoys these rights and these privileges regardless of his station in life.

DR. JACKSON

**From this purely legal point of view all citizens are equal, from a social point of view they are not equal. Some individuals are considered as good citizens, others as bad citizens; some as worthy, others as unworthy.**

### ACTIVITY VS. CITIZENSHIP

Some persons are rated as citizens in terms of church membership, property ownership, or the amount of education they have acquired. Church members, property owners, and the educated are given a higher ranking by society than non-church members, non-property owners, or the uneducated.

Thus many Negroes have been pronounced model citizens by members of both races simply because they were active in the church, had acquired property and a bank account, or had finished school or college.

**American society must have its good citizens — church members, property owners and persons with an education. American society must also have its good citizens in full possession of certain civil rights—the right to own and sell property, to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued.**

### WHAT IS NEEDED

But good citizens who are in possession of civil rights are not enough; we must also have full fledged citizens who are in possession of their political rights. The right to vote and the right to hold office are political rights, and the group who are without them are not full fledged citizens. Good citizenship is a condition which all persons must seek to attain, but society is ruled and governed by that group which has attained full fledged citizenship.

### WHAT MAKES A CITIZEN

Full democracy comes only when a group has attained full fledged citizenship. It goes without saying that the Negroes in Virginia and throughout the South are not full fledged citizens because so many of them do not pay poll taxes, and if they do pay them, they fail to register and vote.

Cumberland County, Virginia has 2,052 good, bad, worthy, and unworthy Negro citizens, but only 43 full fledged citizens; Greensville County has 4,025 varied citizens, but only 91 full fledged citizens.

**These counties, and all others in Virginia and the South like them, may forever remain backward for Negroes if their thousands of good citizens do not make themselves full fledged citizens.**

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Rights And Duties In A Democracy

56K

Nov. 28, 1942

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

### LISTEN AMERICA

**Dedicated to "Listen America Week" of the A. K. A. Sorority.**

Nov. 28, 1942

ALL Americans must know this week that the past of the Negro is no different from the past of all other races and nationalities in our country. All races have started from the bottom and worked to the top. In the field of labor the Caucasian or European has passed through the stages of slavery, serfdom, free hired labor, tenantry, and land ownership.

DR. JACKSON

For five-hundred years slavery was the order of the day throughout the Roman Empire, for one thousand years following serfdom was the order of the day throughout Europe, and for another five-hundred years semi-freedom was the condition in which most laborers found themselves. Complete freedom came only in the 19th century. We have heard much about the emancipation of the Negro; we have heard little about the emancipation of the white man at different periods and stages in his upward struggle.

Nov. 28, 1942

### OPPRESSION HEAPED UPON ALL PEOPLE

**Oppression has been heaped upon the Negro, and so has oppression been heaped upon all people. The nobility or landed gentry of Europe crushed the peasants, Catholics persecuted the Protestants, Protestants persecuted the Catholics, and Christians exiled the Jews. So severe did oppression become in the 17th century that thousands of the peasants and artisans fled from their native European land to the wilderness of America where they might start life over again.**

Poverty fell to the lot of many, and for petty crimes committed the common people of American society were punished by 39 lashes on the bare back, by cropping the ears, by branding in the hands, and by public confinement in the pillory and stocks. In coming to America many of these unfortunate people (white people) sailed by way of a middle passage and entered a system of bondage in this country hardly less severe than the middle passage of the blacks from Africa and the system of bondage which they entered.

Nov. 28, 1942

In Africa the Negroes experienced the same suffering as the whites in Europe. Negroes oppressed Negroes, as whites oppressed whites. Negro chiefs of tribes enslaved their captives in war in much the same way as Romans enslaved the Greeks and all other people of Europe. Finally just as whites were kidnapped and driven out of Europe, so were the blacks stolen and driven out of Africa. In both cases life in the wilderness of America was begun in a state of dependence and was followed by freedom and emancipation, first for the whites and later for the blacks.

### SACRIFICES NECESSARY

**Advancement has been made by white and black alike because of the ever-increasing democratic philosophy of our government. One measure of democracy came with the American Revolution, another came with the Civil War. Democracy is ever before us but it functions for Negroes, as for whites, only when they make the sacrifice necessary to make it function. In the Southland this means paying the poll tax, finding the registrar to register, and going to the polls to vote.**

Nov. 28, 1942

If Negroes in Virginia and elsewhere will only struggle now to achieve political democracy, here again they will find themselves repeating the experience of the whites, who again and again in American History staged a fight to secure and maintain it. America will surely listen if the Negroes will only have America listen.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Citizens Take A Firm Stand For Non-Appeasement

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pa
Dec. 26, 1942

**"Uncle Tom may not be dead but his life hangs by a thread, his days are numbered, his race is run, death knocks at the door and his doom is sealed." Thus spoke a prominent Atlanta, Ga., business man when approached by The Pitts**burgh Courier Bureau of Public Sentiment this week on whether Negroes should remain loyal to white 'friends' in the South who refuse to renounce segregation.

### ALMOST 8 OUT OF 10 SAID "NO"

And his answer seemed to be the consensus of opinion since colored America, as a whole, answered "NO" 76.7 per cent of the time; "YES" 19.2 per cent of the time while only 4.1 per cent were uncertain.

After the proposition was put to a cross-section of the population, the following results were shown:

Dec. 26, 1942

In the South where the answers were naturally controversial, 64.4 per cent said "NO" and 30.6 per cent said "YES." On a nationwide basis the women were most positive in renouncing their alleged friends as they voted not to remain loyal to whites who refused to take a stand against "jimcrowism" to the tune of 85.2 per cent. However, 74.2 per cent of the men felt the same way.

56K

### A COMPLETE CROSS-SECTION SAMPLED

This week's return represents the most complete cross-section sampling of opinion ever conducted among the race populace. The question was plainly stated and only a "yes" or "no" answer was required. Citizens answered as individuals and not as organizations. The defense worker, the teacher, the soldier, the housewife, the doctor, the business man, the student and the so-called "man in the street" . . . all responded without pressure, intimidation or previous build-up.

The result was an honest answer on a debatable subject by men and women who are affected. Not an answer was controlled by a segment of race leaders or dependent public institutions.

Many Negroes were articulate in justifying their responses. Here is a pro-con condensation.

### "THOSE WHO REFUSE ARE NOT REAL FRIENDS"

These said "NO" . . . "Live among them if we have to, but loyalty, no" . . . "They won't denounce segregation . . . and I don't think we have much loyalty for them anyway" . . . "If these so-called white friends refuse, then they are not our friends."

"Why does the Negro continue to compromise. Since these southern whites oppose us there is nothing to be gained by appeasement or 'Uncle Tomism.' Put our goal at full integration into American life and let it stay there. To demand less will only make others distain us . . . and justifiably so."

### DOMESTIC CANNOT UNDERSTAND WEAKNESS

Another pertinent comment came from a New York domestic worker: "Why should men living in a supposedly free democracy be loyal to Hitlerites who deny them the privileges which rightfully belong to them. I for one cannot understand such weakness."

An Alabama college student said: "If the war aim of this nation is complete freedom from oppression for all minorities, why is it that some people, Negroes included, feel that we must have separate war aims for the South. Either democracy exists in the South or Fascism exists there and now is a good time to straighten the whole question out, social patterns or no social patterns."

56K

### THE OPPOSITION IS HEARD FROM

Dec. 26, 1942

From the other side came, "Yes, remain loyal to our white southern friends, even though they will not denounce segregation." And here are the reasons:

"Be loyal to every person but always contend for justice." "The South's proverbial traditions and social patterns cannot be changed over night. We must not handicap our southern white friends."

"Disloyalty on the Negro's part could but serve to increase resentment and friction" . . . "One-half a loaf is better than none" . . . "We should respect his tradition until he can be convinced of his hypocrisy."

56K

They continue: "Be loyal to every person. But contend for justice at all times" . . . "The change will be very gradual and the southern white man should be given time." And so it went.

**Next week's question: "Do you believe there is more segregation and discrimination now than there was before the war started?"**

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[illegible]gham Ala., Age-Herald
December 8, 1942

# "Exclusive"

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

When the stationing of Northern Negro troops in the South led to conflict and death, an effort was made to have them moved. Negro leaders opposed this, saying it would be "unbearable segregation."

56K

When agitators used the word "segregation," it seems to mean a policy invented in the South to keep colored people in one place. But in truth it is as old as human history and as universal as snobbery, and nowhere is it limited to one race.

In New York the Negroes are segregated in Harlem, but there is a further segregation. A talented Negro poet, who was lionized in Russia, said in one of his books that numbers of prominent white people in New York had invited him to their homes, but the rich Negroes in Harlem had completely ignored him. These rich ones segregate themselves in one district of fine homes and the poor, who are segregated in slums, can never hope to enter one of those homes except as servants.

The government segregates Negroes every time it builds decent homes or apartments for them. Why isn't it resented? Because the colored people are glad to have exclusive possession of a district if the houses are better than they or poor white people could rent anywhere else.

Poverty and wealth segregate people, and always have, and probably always will. Every town has a region "on the wrong side of the track." There isn't a city in America where the poor are not segregated by their poverty and the rich segregated and insulated in a "restricted" district that doesn't permit cheap buildings. Even the government recognized this arrangement by refusing to lend money to build a fine house in a poor district or where its value might be hurt by future shacks.

56K

Do liberals oppose segregation? The most starry-eyed idealist among them lives among his "own kind," and every eloquent reformer in the lot groans under a burden of high rent rather than live in a "poor neighborhood."

There is a great deal of hypocritical tommyrot in this matter. Uplifters preach brotherly equality—for other people—but they herd with their own class. All Americans believe in equality, but they usually mean equality with their betters.

The human race is snobbish, and not likely to be changed by law. We'll do more good if we labor to abolish poverty and give everybody an equal opportunity to prosper and let each group remain as "exclusive" as its taste requires.

56k - 1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Negroes and Jews

AUG 22 1942

TO THE STATEMENT of Samuel Barron in the current issue of the Jewish Survey that "the Jewish people are faced with physical annihilation" we could add that the Negro faces social and economic destruction while the Anti-Semites both here and abroad are waging a planned and unceasing campaign of extermination of the Jew, Anti-Negro forces in the United States, North and South, and in the British Isles, are tirelessly about their business of further economic strangulation and exploitation of the black man everywhere.

The Negro, with a population of 13 million, is the largest minority group in the United States, and there are over 250,000,000 black folk scattered throughout the world. There are 17,000,000 Jews in the world with 4,770,647 in this country. The Negro and the Jew, because of their race and religion, and the unsocial attitudes of the majority race toward them, are constantly under pressure and attack.

AUG 22 1942

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library, and lecturer on Negro history at the College of the City of New York, has written intelligently on the Negro-Jewish question in the Negro Quarterly, Summer 1942 issue. He says:

"To a man from Mars it must seem strange and tragically ironic that the Jewish and Negro peoples on plant Earth are not allies. The Martian observer sees the Jews kicked about in Germany and the Negroes kicked about in Georgia; and yet both Jew and Negro insist upon the privilege of facing their doom separately, whereas together they could stand and fight. . . . The literature of discussion on the 'Jewish Problem' may contain a few scattered references to the Negro, but where is there to be found any direct, frontal and consistent consideration based upon the premise that essentially the 'Jewish struggle' and the 'Negro struggle' are one? Surely not in the current Jewish publications. Even on an issue as abvious and basic as anti-Negroism among Jews, the available literature . . . does not yield so much as a single magazine article. . . . In Negro life and letters the situation is just as bad. From time to time anti-Semitism is discussed, allusions to the positive efforts of the Jewish people are made, but nowhere has serious attention been given to the possibilities of joint action. Worst of all, we must admit that there is anti-Negroism among Jews and anti-Semitism among Negroes. This truth is awful and we may hate to confess it, but nothing at all can be done to stamp out these growths, if we, ostrich-like, bury our heads in the sands of silence."

## II

AUG 22 1942

To us it does seem strange and tragically ironic as to Dr. Reddick's "Man from Mars" that the Negro and the Jew do not get together and unite their efforts to meet a common enemy aimed at destroying or enslaving both races. Instead, there is mutual fear, hatred and distrust in both races, the flames of which are fanned constantly by enemies of both groups inside and outside.

The old Roman policy of dividing and ruling endures even today as the dominant groups pit minorities against minorities and sub-divide them again and again into smaller warring groups. With Hitler making extermination of the Jew the No. 1 item on his agenda for the world and with demagogues in the United States, Africa, the West Indies and wherever black men are found, steam-rolling the Negro under systematized exploitation and economic strangulation, it is lamentable that thinking persons of the Jewish and Negro races do not unite their forces for their own self preservation.

Throughout history, the Negro and Jew have been linked as the target of majority races. The Negro and the Jew have been sold into actual slavery. Both races have been pressed to the wall in the various nations to which they were transplanted or migrated; both have been tried by the fire of hell and both have survived only to fight each other or to stand passively by while the other is being and has been oppressed.

## III

AUG 22 1942

Rabbi Harry Essrig, writing in the Jewish Survey, points out that "Jews and Negroes in waging the current decisive struggle against Fascist slavery will rejoice in discovering that this is not the first time they have joined hands in battle for racial equality. The cause of freedom and citizenship for the Negro masses in this country has time an again enlisted the warm support of Jewish leaders. Particularly was this manifest in the days before the Emancipation Proclamation, when the blight of human slavery challenged the conscience of every self-respecting individual. Few of our people are familiar with the fact that three Jewish volunteers rallied to John Brown's colors when he, inflamed with the burning hatred of slavery, embarked on his 'divine mission' to prevent that institution from becoming permanently rooted in the new Kansas. The Jewish triumvirate that threw in its lot with that of John Brown, during the hectic and tense struggle of 1854-57 which was to seal the fate of Kansas, consisted of August Bondi, Theodore Weiner and Jacob Benjamin."

Yet, in spite of the acts of these Jewish zealots on the question of eliminating slavery in the United States, there today exists a situation between the Negro and the Jew that defiies analysis. As Dr. Reddick points out, Negroes have in many instances adopted a set of hostile attitudes toward the Jewish people as do other Americans, and in the same manner, Jews show approximately the same bias against Negroes as do others.

## IV

AUG 22 1942

Anti-Jewish sentiment among Negoes, Dr. Reddick points out, is based upon certain rather definite areas of competition and conflict. These arise, he says, "in the main from the face to face contacts with the landlord, the merchant, the employer of domestic labor, and, to lesser degree, the professional man."

The still acute housing problem, he notes, aided by residential restrictive covenants and "lilywhite" agreements among property owners, keep Negroes packed into Ghettos and "black belts" throughout the country. The belief is widespread among Negroes that the majority of the landlords to whom they pay rent are Jewish. Add to this the prevalent disregard of attention to needed repairs and other services by landlords, whom the Negro renter is sure are Jewish, and the fact emerges that a situation exists that can only add to the wrong impression of the Jewish race as a whole.

High prices and inferior quality of merchandise, stale bread, rotten meats and fruits, second class this and second class that, plus short weights and penny short changing, works against the Jew in popular Negro thought. The question of domestic labor is another significant phase of any attention the Negro pays to efforts to stir him to a feeling of Anti-Semitism. "The tales the domestic laborers tell follow a similar pattern; they are worked to the maximum under rigid supervision," Dr. Reddick points out, and he might add, at a very low rate of pay.

## V

AUG 22 1942

On the other hand, Anti-Negroism among Jews is no idle comment. The upperclass Jew sees no connection between his racial struggle and that of the Negro. This, despite Julius Rosenwald and other philanthropists who have done creditable work among the Negro masses. Whether Anti-Negroism among Jews stems from the fact that the Jew is economically better off than the black man, is a moot question, as is the natural antipathy minorities have for each other, especially when stimulated by outside agitation and rumor designed to pit them against the other. The apparent selfishness of the Jew in making his position tenable in the war we all are fighting, is seen in the news releases and statements from various organizations with which he is identified. Mostly these statements and news releases loudly cry out against discrimination "based on race and religion," but seldom, if at all, is "color" added to the statement and thus inclusion of the Negro.

AUG 22 1942

It seems that the Negro and the Jews have adopted a policy of armed neutrality on the matter of mutual cooperation for the good of both races. This should not be. God knows both races are in a bad fix, which will be worse if Hitler wins. The Jews, facing physical annihilation; the Negro, social and economic destruction, could well afford to rid themselves of adopted prejudices and band together on a common front for the well-doing of all. Such a step is well within the realm of possibility. For common hate, more than all other human emotions, join men together; and hatred for the Axis forces at work in this country and abroad to exterminate minority groups should be the common bond that will bring these two great people together in their joint struggle to survive.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

### DIXON'S POPULARITY INCREASES

SEP 20 1942

At the close of the gubernatorial term of office, the popularity of the retiring chief executive almost always reaches a low ebb. The causes of this recurring phenomena are obvious. The retiring chief shortly will be without power to grant favors; during a four-year term, no governor can please everybody; the public all too often remembers the mistakes of an administration, rather than its accomplishments.

5-6-X

The esteem in which the people of the state hold Gov. Frank Dixon, however, is growing, not declining—as his term of office nears an end. One difference between a politician and a statesman, is that a statesman carries out his campaign promises after he is elected. In this respect Frank Dixon has made a near 100 per cent record. Dixon has given the state the most progressive business administration in its history. Dixon has led the fight to preserve the imperiled rights of state government from the constant attack of federal bureaucrats, who wish to centralize control of everything and of everybody in Washington.

SEP 20 1942

Dixon has met every state obligation, paid off millions of dollars of old state debts, and for the first time in the state's history, is leaving a surplus of millions of dollars for his successor!

Dixon had the courage to end the spoils system and inaugurate a merit system for state employes. The merit system may be improved and amended, but Frank Dixon has freed Alabama from vote buying by wholesale job promising.

SEP 20 1942

Dixon's popularity is due in no small part to his personality. He greets his visitors with genuine warmth, listens attentively, and his inherent human kindness is apparent.

The people of Alabama are losing an outstanding executive with Dixon's retirement. He is by far too valuable to be allowed to remain in private life. The public will demand his services again 'ere long, and this, the most popular man in Alabama, will be drafted to serve in some high capacity.—Cullman Democrat.

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Macon Ga. Telegraph
September 6, 1942

### *Race Issue Acute*

Editor, The Telegraph and News:

To the readers of The Telegraph and the voters of the state of Georgia, I dedicate this article, as a reminder of the old South and Southern traditions.

I quote from Bethany, page 73, by Thomas E. Watson, immortal son of the state of Georgia, and one of the greatest lawyers, statesmen, orators, authors and historians the world has ever known, The Sage of McDuffie.

Scene: A political barbecue about 1860 at Bethany. Speakers, Bob Tombs and Alex Stephens.

Tombs speaking: "And where is the idiot who doesn't know that if you give the Negro civil and political equality you cannot deny him social equality? Do you want social equality in the South?"

This time there were no handclaps, no yells—only a silence of intense feeling. Like a clarion, the voice of Toombs rang out in the stillness.

"Social equality? Yes, and there's a deeper hell than even that into which these mad men would plunge us. It is miscegenation!"

"Oh, Toombs, mind what you say. What is your authority for that?" It was Mr. Stephens interrupting in a voice of remonstrance.

So great was the excitement in the crowd that women rose from their seats and the pressure of the men towards the stand was tremendous. Toombs did not halt nor hesitate.

"What is my authority? My honorable friend demands authority. He shall have it. Wendell Phillips is the Peter the Hermit of this abolition crusade. What does he say?

"Of miscegenation he says that 'it is God's own method of crushing out the hatred of race, and of civilizing and elevating the world."

"Henry Beecher, brother to her who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin—what does he say?"

"Discussion of this very question of intermarriage between whites and blacks, he declares 'that every great nation has been married into its greatness by the union of many stocks. By and by the Negro of the South, growing paler with every generation, will at last completely hide his face under the snow."

I quote from a speech of Sumner Wells, under-secretary of state and spokesman for the New
and really kill these dictators.
down for a while and let them go Democracy, doctor it looks like to me we may better close them about saving the University and Deal, made at Arlington National cemetery. He said: "Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples 'because of their race, creed or color, must be abolished."

Also read some of Mrs. Roosevelt's answers to the questions asked her on the race question in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Oh, fellow Georgians, and Southerners, can ye be any longer doubting Thomases? These Satan's angels from hell are still on the loose and rampant in the U. S., Washington and the South today. So let there be no doubt in your mind for whom to vote in the forthcoming election. There are certain issues at stake on which Georgians cannot afford to be indifferent. Remember, there is no middle ground. Do not swapt a certainty for an uncertainty. Vote for the one who is true and tried and who has passed through the fiery furnace of persecution.

There is only one answer for true Georgians who still believe in the dear old South and true Southern traditions, who believe in such men, and their doctrines, as Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Calhoun, Toombs, Stephens and Thomas Watson. What will your answer be in the forthcoming election? How will you stand? For whom will you vote? Consider the facts of the case well. When you come to make up your mind to vote on that day and may our verdict be unanimous.

Plains, Ga. J. A. BACON.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 4, 1942

### Who Injected Race Issue?

Speaking at a teachers' meeting in Louville, Dr. F. M. Wood, former president Kentucky State College for Negroes, advised his people that "this is not the time for the negro to unduly press for advantages". It is sound advice, much sounder than that offered by a large section of white people [illegible] are goading the South into what may become an intolerable situation.

"Regardless of the shortcomings in the United States system of government, wartime is no time to raise such issues," Dr. Wood said. "Japanese and German appeals to racial prejudices are not getting them anywhere, and I hope that continues the case."

5-6-X

Commenting on the racial question as discussed in South Carolina's recent senatorial campaign, The Atlanta Constitution says that this state's voters have "given a deserved rebuke to a candidate for the senate, Eugene S. Blease, who injected racial issue into his campaign". The Constitution uses this observation as a peg on which to hang another of its jibes at Eugene Talmadge, running for reelection as governor of Georgia.

Though South Carolinians defeated Blease (by 6,000 votes in one of the closest elections in statewide political history) it was not a "rebuke" for injecting the racial issue. First, Blease did not inject it; the New Deal government at Washington injected the issue, and Blease merely commented on it. Second, the racial issue did not defeat Blease. Senator Burnet R. Maybank, though stepping across the question by saying the issue had not come up for a vote during his service in the senate, undoubtedly feels the same as Judge Blease on this matter.

"That a candidate who raises the racial issue is raising an utterly unfounded and false issue is self-evident," The Constitution says. "At least in the South, relations between the two races are not such as to cause alarm. The candidate for office who raises the ancient cry of 'nigger, nigger', is doing so only because he thinks thereby to gain votes and has no scruples whatsoever as to how he gains them."

The Constitution must be either blind or is shutting its eyes. Dr. Wood knows the race issue is being raised at a time when America is fighting for its life—for the lives of its 130,000,000 people, both black and white. He knows it, and he sees the danger of it.

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Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

### "He's Been Monkeying With Pitch"

OCT 24 1942

Of course we want it thoroughly understood that we do not approve of any such "gestapo" methods in determining the Americanism of citizens, but, even so, since it seems to be the vogue to probe for the "inside" connections everybody has (or seems to have) these days, we demand immediately the arrest and investigation of Congressman John E. Rankin of Mississippi.

The leather-lunged solon from the banks of Pascagoula river may be constitutionally beyond the pale of arrest, but we certainly should investigate some of the contacts he has had in recent years.

It will be recalled that one Madam Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, Negro, has been recently convicted in Chicago, charged with subversive activities. Mrs. Gordon will be remembered as the black woman who headed a back-to-Africa movement several years ago, having the endorsement of Congressman Rankin, and whom Congressman Rankin lauded in speeches on the floor of congress.

The FBI and government reports now link Madam Gordon with definite attempt to encourage violation of the selective draft and teaching that Negroes are related to Japs.

The question occurs on how much information Congressman Rankin had with respect to Mrs. Gordon's "Back to Africa" movement before he loaned his endorsement. It is now alleged by the FBI that this movement, under the leadership of Mrs. Gordon, was a "front" for the notorious "Black Dragon Society," founded in 1930 by Major Satakata Takahashi of the Japanese Imperial Intelligence. Did Congressman Rankin know this? How much information did the rabble-rousing Congressman Rankin have about the Black to Africa movement? Is it actually Japanese inspired?

OCT 24 1942

We are urged to say all of this because of the recent charge of Congressman Martin Dies that a number of liberal organizations are communist inspired, simply because the Marshall fund donated assistance to the support of same. In our hysteria to root out subversive elements we should dig in all of the "pay dirt" we find. The very worthy Marshall Fund is of course indicted by insinuation and innuendo, but in the Rankin case we have the word of the FBI that Madam Gordon's setup has a definite oriental setting.

Was it not old Ben Tillman who said during his lifetime, "A man cannot monkey with pitch without getting some of i on him"?
some of it on him"?

56k - 1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# Negroes Also Have Feelings

OCT 20 1942

56k

### Distinguished Group Suggests Ways in Which These Might Be Regarded

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We offer a list of situations wherein white people most often offend the feelings of Negroes. Unintentional slights are grouped with perversely malicious acts because what is done in honest ignorance by one person may be a deliberate insult by another. Perhaps there is scant logical justification for the Negro's sensitivity in some of these cases. Logic, however, is able to explain very little in the realm of personal attitudes, white or Negro.

1. The word Negro should always commence with a capital just as the words Jew and Indian. Such capitalization contributes to racial self-respect. Colored and black can begin with a small letter the same as white. The logic is that the term Negro refers to a specific racial group and hence deserves the capital. The terms colored, black, white, brown, yellow are simply descriptive of the color of one's skin.

2. Negroes like to be addressed by the customary titles of polite and civil society, Mr., Mrs., Miss. Where there is no familiarity they resent being addressed by their first names or by the slightly more formal last name. Adults dislike being called "boy," "girl," "aunty," "uncle." Negro women dislike the term Negress, because in Southern newspapers it is used in derogatory fashion.

OCT 20 1942

### Epithets to Be Avoided

3. Taboo, of course, are the epithets "nigger" and "darky." Negro audiences do not appreciate them in jokes. The argument is that such jokes hold the Negro up to ridicule.

4. A sentimental tale about one's "old black mammy" will prevent or destroy rapport with a Negro audience. Colored students will frequently hiss a white speaker who eulogizes his father's old black mammy.

5. The Negro population has upper, middle, and lower class distinctions which closely approximate those of the white population. Snobbish, perhaps, but an upper class black intellectual does not like to be treated as some people treat their cooks. Negroes resent the blanket generalization that all of them are alike, just as do white people.

OCT 20 1942

### Movies Could Help

6. The movie industry seems determined to perpetuate a myth about the place of the Negro in contemporary America. Who has seen a movie in which a Negro was something other than a servant, buffoon or criminal? There is no reason why the movies should continue to be condescending or offensive in their portrayal of the Negro.

7. Negroes want to be treated like ordinary human beings. Paternalism is almost as deadly a sin as deliberate mistreatment. The point at issue is that the Negro in America today feels that on the basis of accomplishment he should be treated as an equal. This, of course, is the crux of the problem.

Observance of the points mentioned will go far toward improving the relations of white and black in our common land. But surface politeness is not all that is needed. While mending our manners let us also give sustained thought to basic reforms that will extend democracy to our Negro fellow citizens. The solution of these problems cannot be achieved overnight, but to be aware of the evils of discrimination is a necessary step in planning for their eradication.

OCT 20 1942

### Things to Remember

Let us therefore bear in mind that by State law at least four million eligible Negroes are not permitted to register and vote; at least five million Negro children have schools below the minimum standards for white in the same areas; Negro youth have only one-fifth the opportunity of white youth to go to college.

At least seven million Negroes have pitiably inadequate hospitalization or none at all; there are thirteen million Negroes in America, about one million of whom are in the upper class; at least nine million Negroes live below the poverty line.

By law, or by policy approved or condoned by the Federal Government, Negroes can serve in the armed forces in only restricted capacities, whatever their abilities may be. Drafted Negro college graduates are finding it extremely difficult to work up through the ranks. Even the most ignorant Negro troops resent the way in which Negro ability is disregarded and not used.

OCT 20 1942

Most Negroes are inclined to believe that they have everything to gain by a victory of the United Nations. But it is not enough to "incline to believe." They should be made to feel certain of it.

LOUIS ADAMIC,
GORDON W. ALLPORT,
C. L. GOLIGHTLY,
MARK STARR,
ORDWAY TEAD,
HENRY P. VAN DUSEN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1942.

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Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

# NEGRO RESOLUTION RAPS 'INTERFERENCE'

By United Pr

NOV 3 - 1942

56k

DEMOPOLIS, Nov. 3.—A mass meeting of Negroes here in Alabama's famed "Black Belt," where Negroes far outnumber whites, adopted a resolution declaring members of the two races "feel entirely competent to work out our own problems together without influence of any other groups."

The resolution was adopted at a meeting called to celebrate oversubscribing of the Negro quota in the Alabama War Chest campaign.

The resolution also deplored strikes in industries which slowed down war production and called on all Negroes, "wherever they may be in the United States, to cease this sabotage of war production. . ."

"We deplore outside interference by people of any color who do not or will not understand the spirit of respect and mutual helpfulness existing between citizens of the two races of the Black Belt of Alabama; as we, who have lived together in harmony for so long feel entirely competent to work out our own problems together without influence of any other groups," said the resolution.

NOV 3 - 1942

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# "Practice Democracy At Home"--Senator Pepper

OCT 31 1942

56k

OCT 31 1942

By HERMAN HILL
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 29—Sounding the firm conviction that this war will be a long hard one which must produce out of it "a lasting peace and a brotherhood of mankind," U.S. Senator Claude E. Pepper, distinguished Florida statesman, liberal, and author of the poll tax bill, electrified a capacity audience at Second Baptist church here Sunday afternoon.

A logical, convincing speaker, Pepper dwelt on world as well as America's domestic problems. Declaring the United States the sole hope of democracy, he said:

**MUST PRACTICE DEMOCRACY**

"This nation must first practice democracy in all of its forms AT HOME. This is no time for half-truths and insincerity."

Touching on the poll tax and service men's voting, Senator Pepper told of the progress made on these important measures, saying:

"A year ago, I was almost laughed out of the Senate when I urged passage of the poll tax bill." But, indicative of a new trend of thought, the solon suggested, was the fact that, following Pepper's now celebrated "Town Hall" poll tax debate with Georgia's Senator Cox on the air recently, Cox shook his hand and said, "After all, I guess this thing has oomph!"

**SAYS OUTMODED PATTERNS MUST GO**

OCT 31 1942

Senator Pepper reasoned that if, after victory is won, we return to outmoded doctrines of democracy, they will obliterate the human race. It was the senator's thought that the war would greatly benefit the American Negro. He likewise hoped that the war necessity would remove all surplus Negroes from the South. Along this line, he said:

"I believe they should migrate wherever possible to other parts of the country. Let them mix with other people and grasp the many opportunities not afforded them at the present time."

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Bourbons in Panic At Fear of Voters

OCT 31 1942

## Terror Societies Spring Up as Negro Haters Plot to Protect Their Power

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WASHINGTON (Special)—"Hell will break loose in the South" if the anti-poll tax measure goes through in the Senate, a responsible Southern liberal declared here Monday following a favorable report on the bill by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Alarmed over the growing possibility that the Geyer-Pepper anti-poll tax measure will be passed by the Senate very soon, enfranchising 6,000,000 "poor whites" and 4,000,000 Negroes, Administration leaders are reported working feverishly to get things straight "before this thing hits us and we won't be able to control it."

### Revive Terror Gangs

OCT 31 1942

White supremacy societies throughout the South are enjoying a revival of popularity with many new ones coming into being along with the Ku Klux Klan. Frank Dixon, Governor of Alabama, who heads the Southern Conference of Governors, and who recently launched the League for White Supremacy, is in the forefront of the Negro-haters who are waiting to unleash a wave of terror unprecedented in history the moment the poll tax ban is written into the statutes.

Prominent among the Southerners, who are backing the organized move to terrorize Negroes and poor whites, is Senator O'Daniel (D. Texas), who has many times sought federal restriction of union activity and who helped to organize the "Christian Americans," called by anti-poll tax leaders, "a Southwest pro-Fascist force."

### Dixon, Talmadge Again

Down in Georgia Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who with his followers set up Vigilantes, Inc., restricted to "white males," is increasingly active. His program is in accord with that of Gov. Dixon of Alabama. Senator Reynolds (D.-N.C.) who heads the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has resumed publication of his "anti-alien" newspaper, the Vindicator.

The old Southern "sport" of tarring and feathering Negroes will be revived, it was reported, as will lynchings, burnings, terrorism and all the cruelties toward minorities for which the South is noted.

Passage of the anti-poll tax bill would unleash a strong new voting force which would threaten the traditional balance of power the Southern bloc exercises in Congress. Such a law, it was pointed out, would open new political fields to the pro-Negro CIO and the farmers union which are both ready to seek political influence in the States of the South as did the CIO so successfully in Michigan, New York, California and Pennsylvania.

OCT 31 1942

### Mitchell Attacks Foes

Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell (D.-Ill.), only Negro member in Congress, in one of his infrequent responses to the things going on around him in the House, said he believed that Sen. Tom Connally (D.-Tex.), Cotton Ed. Smith (D.-S.C.), and George (D.-Ga.), would "gang up" on the bill in a effort to prosecute their unholy projects.

OCT 31 1942

"They will attack the bill and the government, charging that the law would be unconstitutional and a violation of States rights. It's the old slave question up again. They fought WPA because they did not want Negroes earning $30 a month. Now they will fight just as bitterly to prevent Negroes from obtain the right to vote," Mitchell said.

### Lynchings Inspired

"There may be violence in the South. Lynchings, such as the recent ones in Mississippi, are inspired by bitter speeches of some of the Southern Congressmen. During the debate on the anti-lynching bill some time ago two Negroes were lynched in Mississippi."

OCT 31 1942

The Republican Party has actively aided anti-poll tax leaders here in an effort to win support among the 10,000,000 new voters in the 1944 presidential election, the first time the "poll taxers" will be able to vote if the bill is passed.

### Migration Begun

A migration of Negroes seeking defense jobs "up North" has begun. The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific R. R.s are now recruiting Negroes as track maintenance workers. Republican leaders believe that support of the anti-poll tax campaign will win the backing of these young Negroes when they vote in northern and western States in 1944.

Southern political leaders now fear that repeal of the poll tax, coupled with the new migration, will create a vast voting force seeking political vengeance against the South.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# HULL PLEDGES END TO ATTACK ON JEWS

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## Like Every Other Race They Must Be Free to Abide in Peace and Honor, He Says

OCT 31 1942

## DENOUNCES HITLER'S ACTS

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## Persecution of Jewish People Is Most Debased of Them All, He Tells Rabbis

OCT 31 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Secretary Hull called today for "a world in which Jews, like every other race, are free to abide in peace and in honor." He made this statement in receiving a group of American rabbis who left with him a memorandum in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917.

Mr. Hull denounced the German persecution of the Jews as "the most debased" of all "the inhuman and tyrannical acts of Hitler and his Nazi lieutenants."

When victory was won, he pledged, the United Nations, under the terms of the Atlantic Charter, would be prepared not only to redeem the hopes of a future world based upon freedom, equality and justice, "but to create a world in which such a tragedy will not again occur."

The rabbis, who included James Heller of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and Isadore Lookstein of the Rabbinical Council of America, called attention in their memorandum to the anniversary of the British pledge for the Jewish homeland in Palestine, expressed appreciation of America's effort in support of it, and hoped that the United States would keep the Balfour Declaration in mind. The text of the memorandum was not made public by the State Department.

OCT 31 1942

### "Shocked" by Nazi Brutality

Secretary Hull observed that the Balfour Declaration had aroused wide attention in the United States and that this country had followed with interest and sympathy the work which had been done under it, stating that American citizens had played a useful part in this.

"This country," he said, "was shocked and outraged when tyranny and barbarity again commenced their march, at the brutality which was inflicted on certain races, and particularly on the Jewish populations of Europe. Apparently, no form of abuse has been too great, and no form of torture or oppression too vile, to be meted out to these populations by the Nazi despots. And, in taking this attitude toward the Jewish race, they have made it plain by concrete acts that a like attitude would be taken toward any other race against whom they might invent a grievance.

"The Jews have long sought a refuge. I believe that we must have an even wider objective; we must have a world in which Jews, like every other race, are free to abide in peace and in honor.

OCT 31 1942

### Confident of Our Victory

"We meet today when the battle for freedom is being carried on in the East and in the West, and our every effort is concentrated on a successful issue. We can with confidence look forward to the victory when liberty shall lift the scourge of persecution and the might of the United Nations free mankind from the threat of oppression.

"Of all the inhuman and tyrannical acts of Hitler and his Nazi lieutenants, their systematic persecution of the Jewish people—men, women and children—is the most debased. The fate of these unhappy people must be ever before us in the efforts we are making today for the final victory; at the moment of triumph under the terms of the Atlantic Charter the United Nations will be prepared not only to redeem their hopes of a future world based upon freedom, equality and justice but to create a world in which such a tragedy will not again occur."

OCT 31 1942

### Morgenthau Rumor Denied

A rumor that Secretary Morgenthau planned to resign and become head of the Zionist Movement was denied today by Emanuel Neumann, a representative of the American emergency committee for Zionist affairs, according to The United Press yesterday.

"We know nothing of the source of the rumor," Mr. Neumann said. "So far as we have been able to discover, it is entirely without foundation.

"Mr. Morgenthau is not and has never been officially connected with the Zionist Movement. He has expressed his sympathy with our efforts in Palestine and we are deeply appreciative of his sympathetic effort toward our cause."

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Columbia, S. C. State
October 27, 1942

# Negro Fares Best in US, Speaker Says

By I. M. A. Myers

"The American Negro has as much to fight for in the world crisis as any other American, and enjoys more economic blessings in America than he does in any other area of the world where Negro people live in big numbers," declared C. C. Abbington, D.D., editor of the religious literature of the African Methodist Sunday schools throughout the world. He was guest speaker at vespers in Allen university Sunday.

Doctor Abbington is a native of Dallas, Tex., and his office at present is in Nashville, Tenn. His tour of the state takes him into the annual conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal churches and he is associated with Bishop J. S. Flipper in the work of the conferences.

The speaker has spent much time in Europe, Africa, Brazil and the West Indies making a study of the Negro's condition and progress.

He claimed to have found more Negroes in Brazil than in the United States. Brazilian Negroes enjoy equal political and social rights, but they have not absorbed the fundamental ideas of home life so well as the American Negro, he declared.

Vespers will be held at Allen university each fourth Sunday in the month, and President Higgins in his introduction of the speaker last Sunday, promised to bring to the exercises national speakers.

Mordicai Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and Channing H. Tobias, international YMCA secretary, have been listed among the speakers.

Another happy feature in the vesper services at Allen last Sunday evening was effective singing of Negro spirituals done by the 36 voices which compose the Allen university choir under the fine leadership of Prof. Belcher McMillan, head of the department of music at the university.

56k-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# CHANGE THE WORLD

### Buchwald Is Crying 'Wolf' Too Soon, Says Mike Gold In 'Cafe Crown' Controversy

FEB 28 1942

### By MIKE GOLD

IS THE current play, "Cafe Crown", a crime against the Jewish people in the same way as "Gone With the Wind" was against the Negro people?

Nathaniel Buchwald, drama critic of the Jewish daily, "Morning Freiheit," seems to think so. In a letter to this column last week Buchwald charges me with a grievous political, esthetic and ethnological error in having failed to smell the anti-Semitism of this little comedy.

He is an eloquent and bitter prosecutor, and if I hadn't seen "Cafe Crown" with my own adequate eyes and heard its lines with my own perfect ears, I would be hanging my head in shame.

Unfortunately, I can still remember what I saw and heard, and Buchwald fails to shake me. Maybe it is some other epic he is talking about. I am confused by the amount of political wrath and boiling indignation this play rouses in him. I found it light and charming, perhaps a little too loaded with Broadway gags, but on the whole, kindly in its intentions.

FEB 28 1942

Buchwald talks against it, however, in the tone of William Lloyd Garrison starting an abolitionist crusade. All I saw in the play was a few good laughs and some genial caricatures of East Side characters I had always known. Either Buchwald or I must be whacky. I hope it is not I. For it seems to me Buchwald is out to lynch a butterfly. Or am I so blind and callous that I fail to recognize anti-Semitism when I meet it?

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I would have left the judgment to posterity, but Buchwald, insists on an immediate settlement of this great historic problem. What about the jury that must decide? Less than one-tenth of one per cent, probably, of the readers of this column have seen the play. The other readers must judge, not by the play itself, but by the reports of it submitted by opposing counsel. But how can you try a murder case in which the defense argues there has been no murder, and in which the prosecutor cannot produce a corpse or witnesses to a murder?

A further complication is that nobody can quarrel with the abstract arguments that Buchwald presents. I, like every other friend of justice, agree with him that there should be a state of constant war against the vile and familiar cliches of the stage Jew, the stage Irishman and the stage Negro.

FEB 28 1942

It is disgraceful when a member of a minority people feeds the contempt and ignorance of the majority by these stupid caricatures. The Jewish comedian may have afforded his audiences many innocent laughs, but he has also contributed to establishing anti-Semitism in their minds.

I always writhe when I see a Hollywood film in which a Negro actor defames his own people, or hear a Jewish vaudevillian work for laughs against his people. In this time of Nazi barbarism, such clowning is dynamite.

Buchwald charges that "Cafe Crown" is full of this Nazi-like caricaturing of the Jewish East Side. I disagree. The play is not an abstract treatment of the Jew in general, but a specific portrait of a group of Jewish theatre people, their specific weaknesses and peculiar problems. The author has not tried to make them symbolic of anything but themselves. The humor arises out of the particular provincialism and aspiration of a certain period in the history of Jewish immigrants in New York. It does not rise out of the world position of the Jew, or his world problems.

It is regional humor, and it is the good-natured humor of a Jewish author who likes his own people, and treats their follies and vices with affectionate reproof.

I would hate to see the day come when Negro, Jewish or Irish authors had been so terrorized by racial oppression that they were no longer capable of such kidding or criticism of their own people. Laughter is a sign of sanity and health. It is a sign of courage and good morale when a soldier under fire can still wisecrack. Out of the tragedy and darkness of the Czarist ghetto, the Jews produced their greatest writer in Yiddish. He was Sholem Aleichem, a humorous author of the stature of Mark Twain. The Jews are not a weak or cowardly people. They have been persecuted for thousands of years, but have not forgotten to laugh.

FEB 28 1942

I am afraid Buchwald dislikes "Cafe Crown" as much for its humor as for any reason. Does he believe it would help the cause of Jewish freedom only to portray tragic, Biblical Jewish heroes? That also becomes a cliche. There must be room in every literature for the little people, too—the street vaudeville, the comedy of ordinary living, the comedy of manners and character, the satire against follies of the day.

One of the troubles at the beginnings of proletarian literature in America was that it always tended to become the most dreary, unrelieved tragedy. It depressed the readers too much. They instinctively knew life could not be so drab and hopeless.

It was only when our authors learned how to portray the full man, the worker who laughed, fought, cried, cursed, and was completely human, that the era of successful proletarian books arrived.

* * *

No, I think and ponder again, and try to see if I have forgotten anything, and still I can't discover any harmful anti-Jewish elements in this play.

Buchwald charges that it trades on local color, as if the Jews were some kind of freaks whom the author was exhibiting to a party of slummers.

But what is wrong with local color, anyway? How can you write about Blue Ridge mountaineers except in their Elizabethian dialect, and against the background of their peculiar local color? Or about Slovak miners in Pennsylvania, or Negro sharecroppers in Alabama, or Dutch farmers in Michigan or the Pennsylvania Dutch areas, or the Italian vineyardists of California? This is a huge country of many regions, and to describe one section of the multi-nationed American people to the rest requires a certain amount of comment known as local color.

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I regard the East Side in the same light as an American region, and consider "Cafe Crown" a regional comedy where local color is a necessary background for those hitherto unacquainted with the East Side.

The play does not particularly trade on this local color, for its

major problem is concerned with an old Shakespearean actor of the European tradition who is having difficulty adjusting himself to jazzy, modern America. The universal problem of the immigrant and the misunderstandings caused by the fact that his children are born in America and are not European is also indicated.

This play is a light comedy and only brushes these larger themes. But the themes have dignity and importance, and do not show the Jew in a trivial or clownish aspect.

Nobody will go away from this play prejudiced against Jews. If I am any judge of audience reactions, the spectator will leave "Cafe Crown" a little envious of the romance and humor of East Side life. He will want to go down to Cafe Royale, the model from which the play was drawn, to see if the glamor really is there.

He will be disappointed, of course. The glamor was all in the author's head. He has idealized a little. Which is not a fault in any author, glamor is to be preferred over degradation. My only criticism of Cafe Crown was that it had been gagged too heavily for laughs. Some of the humanity of the people had been robbed by this commercialism. But this is a fault of most Broadway stagecraft; it becomes as efficient and slick as an adding machine, it is mechanical clowning, not true humor.

No, Buchwald is lynching a Broadway butterfly. He is crying Wolf too soon. What rage will he have left in his arsenal if a real anti-Semitic play should appear? He writes for a Marxist paper, and so do I, and we disagree on this play, and the readers have never seen the play, and must feel confused. Let them go and see for themselves. They are Marxist critics, too

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Greene [illegible] Ala Democrat
Oct. 15, 1942

## Arthur Downer, Candidate

Arthur Downer, one of the best-liked members of the state's weekly press, is having to take a bit of good natured ribbing from his fellow editors over the fact that he is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. He won't be elected because this state votes Democratic, although we hope no one will embarrass us at the present time by asking just why this is so. Under the so-called Democratic regime we have seen the South shorn of what power it had in party councils; it has denied us relief from freight rate differentials; it has constantly agitated the race question and tried to force social equality on us; it has agitated for anti-lyching laws; and it is now about to take over our election machinery.

It appears that Southern Democrats will have to be reorientated.

56k-1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

# Randolph Suggests Series Of Mass Meetings To Stir Protests Against War Bias

FEB 28 1942

NEW YORK CITY—Because of the widespread and continued discriminations against Negroes in the Army, Navy, and all departments of the armed forces, A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has suggested that a series of public mass meetings to protest these discriminations against Negroes be staged from coast to coast by the various Negro organizations.

FEB 28 1942

**Have Right To Equality**

Randolph stated in the Headquarters of the Brotherhood here that some unified, concerted and nationwide protest of the Negro masses is essential and imperative at this time to shake official America—governmental, industrial, and labor—into the consciousness and realization of the fact that Negroes as American citizens have a right to play a role upon a basis of equality in defense industries as workers and the armed forces as soldiers, sailors, and air men and in the Government as office and professional employees, as well as on the policy making boards of the Nation.

FEB 28 1942

The month of May was suggested by Randolph as the time to stage these mass meetings with Negro and white leaders—who are dedicated to uncompromising integration and equal participation of Negroes in the defense industries and the armed forces of the country—as speakers.

Mr. Randolph points out that now is the time for Negroes to speak up and speak out in defense of their rights and interests, and if they don't do so they are doomed to relegation to the status of virtual vassals and peons in the country.

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Globe and Independent.
Nashville, Tenn.

# Has The Negro Race Been Weighed In The Balances And Found Wanting In The Things That Men Do?

FEB 27 1942

This is an all-important question that the American Negro must answer in the negative, by proving affirmatively, that he has been weighed in the scales of what men and races do, and found worthy of the confidence and respect of men and women who make the world a better place for people to live in. He must prove that his contribution to the social and economic order of his country is far greater than his opportunities have been to make his contribution to American civilization. That unless he makes a fine answer to this question in the negative, that satisfies his critics, they will continue to say that the Negro has been weighed in the balances of human values and found wanting in the fundamental essentials of human achievements. This feat cannot be accomplished by using our opportunities for personal gains, but by directing all of our energies for the benefit of the people of our race and country.

No one man has ever built a race, or a country by himself. It takes the union and cooperation of many people, endowed with the spirit of one for all and all for one, to do the job. The man who builds for all the people builds for himself in common with all the people; but the man who builds for himself alone, usually builds like Haman built, and hangs himself on the cross that he built for his neighbors. Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, has given the Negroes of his state a separate set-up from the whites, in which they have the same opportunity to make good, the whites have, according to their ability and experience. But many of those in charge do not seem to understand that the race is being weighed in the balances by their conduct, and race achievement and ability will be measured by what they do, or what they contribute to their country under that part of the Civilian Defense entrusted to their care and keeping by the governor.

FEB 27 1942

The whites are moving along smoothly, but the Negro leader is making a mess of our end of the set-up. If some changes are not made, and their conduct is placed in the balance to be weighed, the entire race movement in the state will be wanting to the disappointment of the governor. Those in charge are placing selfishness and ignorance above winning the war; and the cause of the people is suffering at their hand. The people of America are facing a crisis that will not wait, and we have no time to lose trying to impress the white folk: "I am a smart nigger." The president and the governor and all the people who love freedom want morale, patriotism and the necessary production of everything for all free people. This is not a white man's war; it is everybody's war who loves the American way of life and the blessings of human liberty. Let us forget ourselves and put all we have in an honest effort to win freedom for the world.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# THE NAZI-JEW ABUSE NOT LIKE U. S. NEGRO

MAR 1 1942

MAR 1 1942

## Dr. Embree Writes In Book

(By the ANP)

The Nazi propaganda trick of comparing German treatment of Jews with American treatment of Negroes is entirely unjustified, acording to Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund and author of "Brown America."

"What Hitler tries to cover up is the difference in direction," Mr. Embree writes in an article in the March issue of The American Mercury. "While he has crassly reversed the clock of civilization, we in America have been slowly moving toward more tolerance and freer opportunity for all peoples."

MAR 1 1942

The improvement in the status and democratic opportunities of the American Negro since emancipation has been phenomenal, Mr. Embree points out. The Negro literacy rate has swelled from 5 per cent to 85 per cent. The death rate has dropped from 32 per 1000 to 14 per 1000. Negroes have accumulated more than $2,500,000,000 in wealth and their total purchasing power comes to two billion dollars a year. In the creative arts they have made noteworthy contributions.

Mr. Embree views with optimism the changing attitudes toward Negroes particularly the transformation that has occurred in the south where increasing educational opportunities are offered in spite of segregation. He stresses the interest of the New Deal administration in this minority: the President's charge to defense industries that there must be no discrimination in employment, the establishment of an air school for Negro pilots, the attitude of the supreme court in upholding Negro rights.

MAR 1 1942

While the evidences of progress are encouraging, Mr. Embree insists that much remains to be done in giving this important minority a larger share in national life. He demands for them the minimum requirements that all citizens have a right to expect in a democracy: the right to earn a living at work for which they are fitted by merit and ability; the right to equal opportunities in education, health, recreation, and similar public services; the right to vote; equality before the law; courteous treatment by their fellow Americans.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN AMERICAN LIFE

MAR 1 1942

*A stirring pageant dramatically portraying the contributions of the Jewish people to democracy and culture of America*

**Outstanding Guest Artists**

**PAUL ROBESON**

**OTHERS**

**SUNDAY, MARCH 29**

**7:30 P.M.**

**MANHATTAN CENTER**

**34TH ST. and 8TH AVE., N.Y.C.**

*Dancing to the music of the Foner Brothers' 'Suspended Swing'*

MAR 1 1942

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56k-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

AUG 29 1942

# Charges North Serving Axis By Fostering Race Trouble

GADSDEN, Ala., Aug. 27—Representative Starnes of Alabama Thursday charged that certain persons in Washington and the North are forcing a racial equality issue in the South and "by so doing, are serving the Axis powers."

He charged that the persons were attempting to put the blame on Southerners and thus cloak the fact that they are acting as German or Japanese agents.

**USE AXIS TRICK**

"This thing is made more vicious by the fact that those who are pushing the race issue from the outside have the monumental impudence to try to place the blame on the South," he said.

He charged that it was a common trick of the Axis to try to use minority groups to stir up internal strife.

"That is being done now as persons outside the South attempt to create strife between peoples that have lived in harmony for a number of years."

**TO LAUNCH PROBE**

He warned that after his return to Washington he would investigate the source of the money that is being paid the agents stirring up racial trouble in the South."

Starnes was the latest official to enter the picture in the south in recent weeks in which it has been charged that attempts have been made by federal agencies and individuals to do away with segregation in the South.

The fight was touched off by Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama, when he refused to accept a contract for state prison mills on the grounds of a stipulation that whites and Negroes be given equal rating under the contract.

Dixon charged that the contract would force the placing of Negroes in positions of trust in the state government.

**UNION LEADERS PROTEST**

Gov. Eugene Talmadge entered the controversy, urging those who didn't like the segregation system to leave the Southern states before "they are run out."

Several CIO leaders in Alabama and Georgia have filed protests with the Civil Liberties Committee, charging that Negroes are being discriminated against in contracts and working conditions.

At the same time, several Southern leaders have protested the attention given Dixon's and Talmadge's statement, declaring there is no race problem at present in the South.

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

AUG 27 1942

# WHITE PREACHER CUSSES OUT ALL COLORED FOLK DURING HOT SERMON WHILE THOUSAND BELIEVERS CHEER

## The Rev. Joe Jaffers, Moved By The Spirit, Said He Too Would Like to Slug Roland Hayes (But He Passed Up Joe Louis)

By Harry Levette

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (ANP),—While certain colored leaders trusted to be on the watch for such attacks were preparing to picket movie studios and while state and federal authorities were absent instead of listening in, a seditious orgy of dangerous race-baiting took place last Sunday in downtown Los Angeles. The meeting was at spacious Embassy auditorium in the heart of the city on Grand Avenue.

While an ANP reporter, whose presence was unknown by the speaker sat through it all taking notes, the Rev. Dr. Joe Jaffers, white, pastor of a church in a westside restricted district, thundered out an hour long verbal blast against Negro fellow-citizens of America.

Close to 1,000 whites filled the downstairs space and the balcony cheering him to the echo.

"I wish I could have helped beat Roland Hayes."

Among Jaffer's phrases were: "Some of our rotten law makers in Washington tried to send all our fine white boys away to war from the south, and leave the n______rs there supposedly to carry on war production. Truly enough they are good laborers if you drive them, but if they had left these n______rs among our white women instead of sending them to the army, by God, you would have seen one of the damndest revolutions by the white southerners that ever happened. I am from the south myself, born in England but have lived in the south ever since I was nine years old; have preached in all 14 of the southern states, and I know those states will never give in to the doctrine of social equality planned by a lot of smart n________rs and foolish Yankees."

During his "sermon" Jaffers kept a copy of the Pittsburgh Courier and one of the local Negro papers on the altar, frequently commenting on anti-prejudice articles featured on the front pages. Holding up one with a bannerline about the brutal assault on the famous singer, Roland Hayes, he said:

"Now this is a smart-alec n______r, who because he traveled a lot among white folks, thought he was good as them. But they showed him down in Rome, Ga., that he can't talk back to white gentlemen." Baring his scrawny arm and clenching his fist he continued, "Yes and I wish I had been there too, so I could have given him a smash on the jaw.____That's the way we do n______rs down there.

"California all wrong"

"You've got to keep the n______r in his place! Down there we hire them; feed them; give them things, and treat them like they should be treated. But eat and socialize with them? By God, no!______A lot of states including this one are all wrong about the n______r. Take laws permitting intermarriage between white and black races; just imagine a black n________r standing up before the altar with one of our fine white women. The very idea is disgusting."

Speaking of the NAACP he drew laughter from his audience as he ridiculed the organization: They have some kind of a society supposed to be for their advancement. Advancement where? Yes, the National Association for the Advancement of N______rs. It should not be allowed to exist. They even had a convention here a week or so ago, and they have 'em in all the other states. This one here should have been stopped, and all the others should be stopped."

The ANP reporter for obvious reasons does not want his name published as yet for he believes evidence may be uncovered that justify charges of subversive activities. Ever since his startling expose of "Father" William R. Riker's "Holy City" colony of Negro haters in California, the reporter has been on the lookout for similar activities right in the city. His curiosity was aroused by the display of a large picture of Dr. Jaffers in front of the Embassy auditorium and small circulars inside the vestibule announcing that something important in social life would be discussed that afternoon by him.

So he slipped quietly, and made his way to an alcove in the upper balcony where he could hear but not be seen from the rostrum. A few of the whites in the balcony near him noticed him but said nothing. However, they looked at him curiously, especially during some particularly vicious insult.

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Dothan. Ala. Eagle
August 21, 1942

# *Real Racial Helpfulness*

Cooperation between the white and Negro races in the South has long been recognized by the thinking members of both races as essential if either group is to thrive and prosper, and there have been frequent occasions when voluntary cooperation has been extended.

Another such occasion is a mass meeting of Negro citizens of Dothan and Houston County called for Sunday afternoon when they will discuss the farm labor shortage in the Wiregrass, a shortage which is threatening a full harvest when a full harvest is needed as never before.

Purpose of the meeting, called by Negro leaders, is to find the answer to a problem which is more perplexing this year than ever before because so many of the farm workers are now in the military service or have been attracted to defense jobs.

The Negroes can play an important part in saving crops which otherwise may spoil in the fields. Inasmuch as there are more members of this race capable and available for harvesting tasks, much of the responsibility for salvaging crops is theirs.

That the Negroes realize this responsibility and are taking steps of their own accord to do what they can is a fine tribute to the manner in which they respond to the demands of good citizenship. It is to be hoped that they will be able to work out a solution to such a vital problem.

So long as this example of cooperation exists between races who want to live in harmony and a spirit of helpfulness to one another, the South need never worry that those who would stir up strife will be successful. Such things as Dothan's mass meeting is a rebuke to them.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
June 21, 1942

# Governor Talmadge Right About Social Equality Move

It is high time for Southern Senators and Representatives to wake up to the sinister implications of the things that are being attempted in the South at this time and to see that these perilous and provocative activities are brought to an immediate close.

Negroes of the North, finding a lot of craven politicians amenable to their desires, have succeeded in creating a condition under which white and colored persons are mixed indiscriminately in various departments at Washington, white girls being under the supervision of or having to take dictation from Negro men.

Now having gotten away with this sort of thing in the nation's capital through the bluffing and intimidating of the weak-kneed politicians of the North, the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race is now trying to put the same thing over in the South as a whole and it seems to have the full cooperation of the administration and the full support of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Committees of snoopers, like that which assembled in Birmingham Thursday to spy upon Southern industrialists, Southern labor unions and Southern school authorities, are out deliberately endeavoring to create a condition under which white and colored people will have to mix freely in offices, shops and elsewhere and also in the public schools that receive support from the federal government.

Meanwhile, under the instigation of these same social equality groups, Negro soldiers are being sent to Southern military camps, where white soldiers are forced to mingle with colored soldiers.

According to an article in Fortune Magazine in which the program of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race is boosted strongly, the statement is made that at Fort Benning, Georgia, a white candidate in the officer's training school who objected to having to sleep in the same barracks with Negroes was told that "if he did not like it he could get out and stay out." That statement is on page 164 of current Fortune and it might interest Governor Eugene Talmadge, one of the few Southern executives who appears to have been alert to the sinister plot that it is sought to put over on the South.

Interesting, too, in fact, according to Fortune. that this whole program looking to implanting Negroes among those of the white race, in all sorts of positions, had its inception in a hard-boiled bluffing of the President of the United States by a set of Negro politicians! The Fortune article relates that the order under which the social equality movement is now being pushed with such tremendous vigor, had its inception as follows:

"The President's proclamation would have caused much more enthusiasm among the Negroes had it not been so clearly THE RESULT OF PRESSURE. A. Phillip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had announced a general protest march upon Washington for July 1, (1941). A few weeks before the critical day, Fiorello La Guardia, then still in charge of the Office of Civilian Defense, requested them to call it off. When this was refused, the White House took the matter up officially. At a meeting with the President and ranking members of the Cabinet and the Office of Production Management, the suggestion of an executive order came from the Negro side of the conference table, and was coolly received on the other side. When only a few days were left for preventing an international embarrassment, the Negro leaders were shown a first draft, which committed defense industries but not the government itself. The Negroes stood pat. Finally the President agreed to include an order to his own administration. And the march was cancelled."

Fortune adds that it "was a compromise between hard-boiled pressure groups," but compromise or no, it led to the unbelievable conditions that have since been created in Washington and to the astounding crusade that is being conducted in the South today to fill offices as well as factories with Negro men and women and to force the entry of colored children in public schools.

In brief, the greatest emergency in the nation's history is being utilized as a vehicle for forcing upon the South intolerable social conditions that are wanted neither by the Negroes nor the white people of the South.

Georgia's virile, courageous and outspoken governor has taken the lead in trying to keep the educational system of the South from coming under the dominance of these advocates of racial equality and he probably is the best equipped of any one in public life to meet the current situation and, by boldness, frankness and devotion to the priceless principal of white supremacy, prevent this monstrous effort to saddle upon the South an intolerable condition.

The people of the South, white and black, get along nicely together and are fully capable of working out their problems without the intervention of insane reformers from the North who do not recognize dynamite when they see it. If these apostles of racial equality in the South are not told where to get off and persist in their inflammatory tactics they are going to start something they won't be able to finish. And it is time for some on high in authority to tell them so and to do it in thunder tones.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
July 22, 1942

# Serious Consideration Of Negro Problem Urged By Wilkinson

## Work Out Differences Within The Law Is Message To Kiwanians

Horace C. Wilkinson, for many years prominent in legal and political circles in Alabama, Wednesday delivered before the Kiwanis Club of Bessemer an address on "Racial Relations," in which he recited complications of the race problem in the South and declared "the time has arrived for discussion that will provoke serious consideration of the situation in Alabama and the South, and bring forth suggestions for a solution of the problem within the law and under the Constitution of the United States."

Judge Wilkinson recited a number of local occurrences to indicate the strain upon race relations, as he sees it, and called the attention of his audience to the recent speech of Wendell L. Willkie under auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which Judge Wilkinson said "advocated a program that, in my judgment, would inevitably result in two things, namely, the destruction of segregation and the amalgamation of the races."

"About 10 per cent of the population of this country are Negroes," Judge Wilkinson declared. "The whites being in the majority, it is their right and responsibility to work out the problem within the law, and by a law that all whites and blacks must obey. It must be done that way. Extra-legal methods, however necessary or effective they may have been in days of yore, are not to be resorted to now. The blatant black and the demigogic white, who would further their own personal interest or grind a political ax by arousing animosities in either race, must be ruled out. The situation calls for clear, calm, deliberate thinking and resolute, uncompromising, positive action."

Declaring the time to act is now, Judge Wilkinson said: "My first suggestion is that we organize statewide, South-wide, nationwide. If there is room in this country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is need for a league to maintain white supremacy."

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Dillon, S C., Herald
July 9, 1942

# They Can't Mislead the Southern Negro

"SPECTATOR," whose weekly letters to the press of the state are always timely and interesting, says "the race question is being stirred up." He says the trouble is that "northern meddlers and politicians are fanning a flame of discontent which can have only a painful conclusion."

This is true to a certain extent, but there may be another reason for the spirit of discontent which seems to have arisen in recent months.

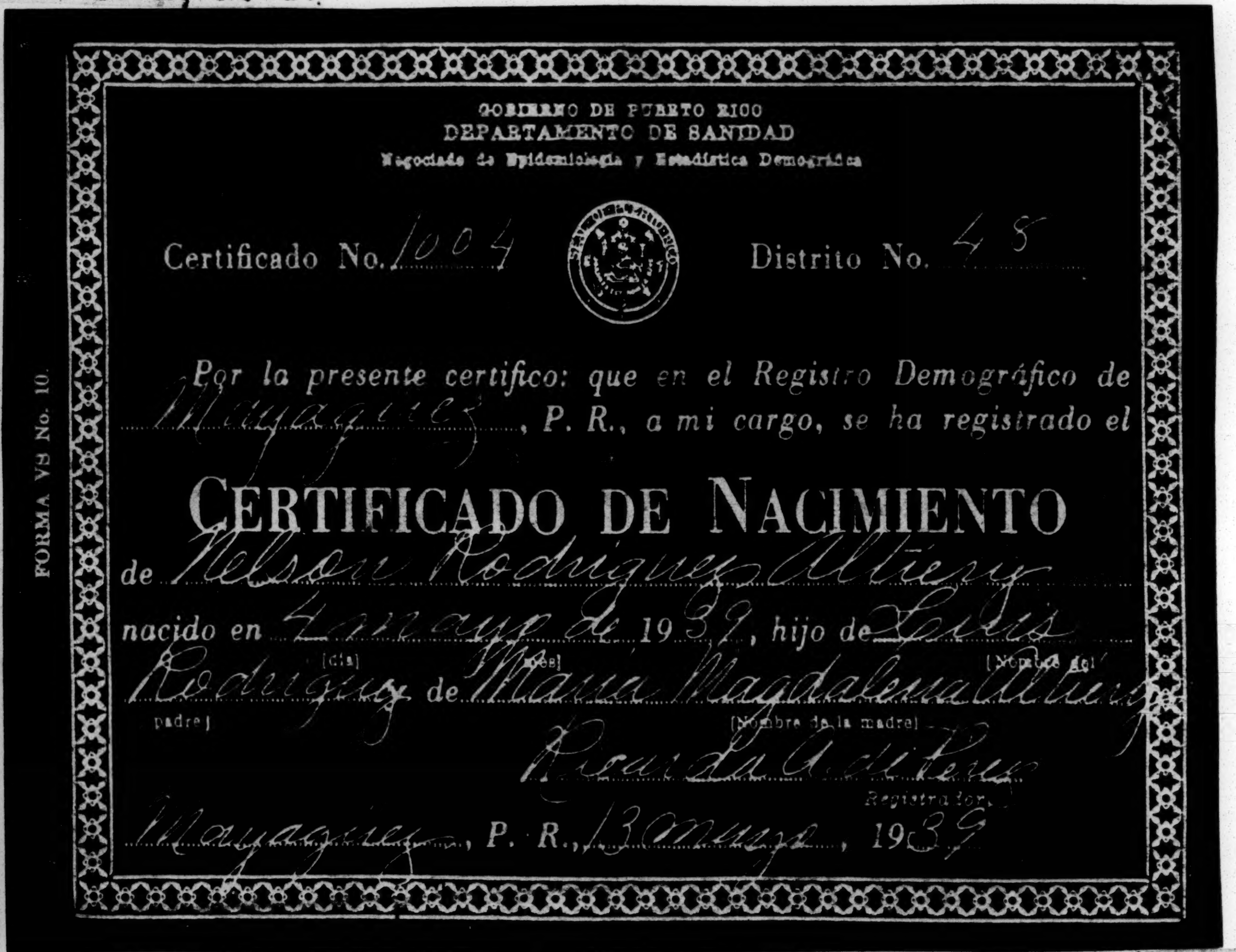
It is not probable that paid Axis agents would work on a certain element of the nation's white population and overlook the colored people, and there is ample evidence that these secret agents have been stirring up trouble among the whites in the industrial centers.

The same thing happened during the first World War when the activities of paid enemy agents were conducted on a much smaller scale.

But the colored people of the South particularly are far too wise and live too close to their white friends to be misled by these dangerous enemy agents.

They may listen attentively to what a false adviser has to say, but not only is the colored man endowed with a sound natural philosophy, but he has a sixth sense which enables him to distinguish the genuine from the spurious—the dross from the gold.

56k-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.



GOBIERNO DE PUERTO RICO
DEPARTAMENTO DE SANIDAD
Negociado de Epidemiología y Estadística Demográfica

Certificado No. 1004 Distrito No. 48

*Por la presente certifico: que en el Registro Demográfico de* Mayaguez *, P. R., a mi cargo, se ha registrado el*

CERTIFICADO DE NACIMIENTO

de Nelson Rodriguez Altiery
*nacido en* 4 mayo *de* 1939, *hijo de* Luis Rodriguez de Maria Magdalena Altiery
(día) (mes) (Nombre del padre) (Nombre de la madre)

Ricardo A. del Perez
Registrador.

Mayaguez, P. R., 13 mayo, 1939

FORMA VS No. 10.

# Negro Couple Retain Custody of White Child

Supreme Court Justice Kenneth O'Brien last Wednesday ended attempts to remove [illegible]-year-old Luis Rodriguez, son of a white Puerto Rican mother, from the custody of its Negro Puerto Rican foster parents. The decision closed a hearing during which counsel for Amparo Camara, white Puerto Rican and original mover in the attempt to claim the tot, repeatedly injected the racial issue into the proceedings. Justice O'Brien's decision ". . . that the child should have first consideration . . . the interest of the child would be best served by remaining with the respondents . . ." climaxed a legal tangle which won wide attention when Justice Wasservogel, originally hearing the case, was reported to have declared in open court:

"No white child should be reared by a colored family unless an institution cannot be found for it."

The foster parents, Luis and Malen Rodriguez, who legally adopted the youngster less than 10 days after birth at request of its mother, were represented by Attorney Harrison S. Jackson, 200 W 135 st, who was called to the defense after dissatisfaction was expressed by the couple over the results obtained by the white lawyer they retained in the beginning.

Judge Wasservogel, facing a storm of criticism about his courtroom remark, denied the implications attributed to it, then disqualified himself from hearing the case further.

Mrs. Ampara, whose filing of the original action was the climax to an alleged long campaign to get the tot away from the Rodriguez family, was disqualified by the court after cross-examination had shown

- she had been in an insane asylum,
- she had been convicted of illegal practice of medicine,
- that she had been living in common law relationship for seven years.

The case then rested on the court's opinion as to whether the little fellow should remain with his foster parents or be sent to an institution.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Mrs. F. D. R. in Plea For Race Equality

Speaking before the 27th annual convention of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Bordentown, N. J., Wednesday, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt drew a picture of future world peace in which international friendships predominated and race, color and creed were completely subordinated.

The nation's First Lady said in part:

"Democracy really means that basic rights should be enjoyed by all, regardless of race, color or creed. After the war, I am sure we will have more mutual respect among human beings, one for another. Only in this way, future peace can be assured."

The session, which will continue Thursday and Friday, was well attended.

JUL 18 1942

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The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPHE IS being hailed as one of the most outstanding leaders of our race. He is worthy of that consideration because of his unique position and because of his uncompromising stand for his people. Randolph was not pusher to the front but he fought his way to the front amid adverse circumstances and under criticism that his activities and program were subversive to the American way of life. Negroes who fight for the advancement of their race are not popular and never will become popular because they are, more or less, lookd upon as radicals and fools by a certain segment of critical whites who desire to forever exploit the political, economic and social rights of Negroes. The popular Negro is the Uncle Tom type who runs around with his hat in his hand, bowing and scraping every time his boss nods his head.

When Randolph first started his fight for the pullmana porters his worst opposition came from within the ranks of those whom he desired to help most. That is the case in every instance where a movement is put on to liberate Negroes. Just somehow they are slow to catch the vision. Randolph has been able to get the ear of President Roosevelt and the administration.. He, perhaps, has done more to arouse Negroes in one direction and to attract the attention of labor organizations than any one other single Negro. He deserves praise and credit while he is living rather than flowers when he is dead. II only hope that some of our so-called leaders today will catch the inspiration is needed here in Kansas because we have tomuch of the Uncle Tom type of leadership.

JUL 17 1942

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The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

JUL 21 1942

## Quoting Satchell Paige

*To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.*

The colored people who read The Courier-Journal appreciate the broad-gauged policy of your newspaper. The publishers of Negro papers here have been a little short of profuse in calling attention of the Negro public here and throughout the Nation, to the liberal attitude and the democratic spirit exhibited by the publisher and editors of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times toward colored people. We have also taken cognizance of the publicity and support given Negro sports and athletics. You have been quite kind to such outstanding characters as Joe Louis and Satchell Paige.

I am, however, calling your attention to the following excerpt taken from the sport columns of The Courier-Journal in a report of a recent ball game: "Autographing cigaret packs and sundry objects Sunday at Parkway Field, he wrote with no little flourish 'Satchell Paige.' A wide-eyed fan said, 'Hey, does you know how to spell your own name? They ain't two l's in Satchel.' To which the tall, dark and bony one replied, 'Ah is the one and only Satchell, Honey, spelt with two l's like in hell, which Ah gets plenty of when Ah ain't in good form.' 'You suah wuz right today, man.' 'Speck Ah wus, but conversely, Honey, that other team can't play baseball. If Ah was feelin' really right, Ah'd bet you Ah could go nine full innings against those whiskers and they wouldn't none git to first base, noways except by error!'"

I have conversed with Paige on and off the baseball diamond. Last summer in Chicago, I had the opportunity to hear him in a lengthy discussion of a baseball topic, but at that time and at no other time have I been able to credit or discredit him with the type of English as quoted above. However, if Paige is correctly quoted, I am not able to see the point in the reproduction of it. I doubt that it is journalistically ethical.

The outstanding prize fighters and baseball players who are not well versed in English and whose language would not look well in print, are not confined only to the Negroes, but from newspaper interviews and quoted statements, the public never knows the difference when the subject is not a Negro.

Paul Laurence Dunbar became a great poet through the poetry and literature which he produced from the Negro dialect of the slavery and reconstruction period. But the Negro talk of today is quite different from what it was seventy-five years ago.

Some of the writers on our daily papers may not realize the injustice they can do a race when they inaccurately report items which carry the wrong impression, although they may find it easy to do where the Negro is concerned.

I. WILLIS COLE.
Louisville.

56K

## Discrimination Charged In Library of Congress

"PM" New York, N.Y.

*PM's Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 21—The Library of Congress is demonstrating that anti-Negro discrimination, which is rampant throughout much of the Federal Government, can be curbed by the creation of proper grievance machinery and an aggressive union.

JUL 22 1942

5-67

In the Library, like in many other Government agencies, Negroes have had tough going. Regardless of education or background, they were rarely promoted. The custom of addressing them by their last names, rather than as Mr., Miss or Mrs. was evidence of the feeling which developed more important discriminations.

But last Fall FDR issued an order prohibiting all discriminatory practice in Government agencies. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, followed it up with a similar order to the Library staff.

Subsequently, Seth Major, a Negro clerk, began insisting on his rights. If fellow employes addressed him as Major, he responded by calling them by their first or last names. It resulted in a threat of personal violence from a white employe.

At Major's request, his union, the United Federal Workers of America, intervened. The man who had made the threat was reprimanded. But the incident wasn't over. A little later, Major's immediate superior, a white woman, filed a [illegible]-page report listing errors he was supposed to have made over a period of several months, and asking for his dismissal. He was suspended.

JUL 22 1942

Again the union intervened and an appeals board was set up to study the charges, under procedure established by MacLeish for such cases. It recommended his reinstatement with back pay after hearing all the evidence. Library officials accepted the findings.

But a little later Major received his annual efficiency rating and found that he was rated "unsatisfactory," which meant that he would have to be fired. The union protested that his inefficiency had already been proved false by the appeals board investigation and asked for a revision.

JUL 22 1942

The appeals board took the case again. After hearing Major's superiors defend their rating, the board recommended that the rating be changed to "good," which not only reinstated the Negro employe but made him eligible for promotion. This recommendation is now being considered by higher officials of the Library.

Meanwhile, there have been a series of Negro promotions in the Library and union officials are hopeful that the discriminations in this Government agency are about over.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), introduced a bill in the House yesterday to give the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice broad power to stop discrimination in war industries.

Marcantonio's bill would write into every Government contract a prohibition against discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin or citizenship. The President's Committee would have power to issue complaints, and orders to cease and desist wherever it found evidence of discrimination.

JUL 22 1942

The Committee's power under the bill would be similar to the power of the National Labor Relations Board in cases of discrimination against union members.

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Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

## WHAT NEGROES WANT NOW

Negroes in America want to be accorded full and equal rights as citizens in the commonwealth. They want all discriminatory laws repealed in the military establishment including segregation, and disfranchisement in public conveyances, public places of worship, amusement, housing and education. They desire to be integrated into the Army, Navy, Air and Marine Corps in all branches on the basis of ability.

JUL 23 1942

In this hour of grave national and international peril the great need is unity. And there can be none with color antipathies and racial hatred. Negroes want the allies to win the war. They want to help, but as full fledged citizens. Abolish the tenth column for the *American Column.*

JUL 23 1942

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## YALE TEACHER PLEADS FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

NEW YORK, July 16—(ANP)—In a plea for colored people who will create a new world after the war rather than to restore the old one with all its injustices, Prof. Halford E. Luccock of Yale Divinity school cited to the congregation of Broadway tabernacle Sunday, the repression of the Negro race in America as being in need of postwar [illegible].

JUL 18 1942

"Today in the midst of and behind all the battles going on, there is the struggle for dominance between those who want to restore a vanished past and those who want to create a better future. The restorers include many people," declared Dr. Luccock. "There are the Col. Blimps, immortalized by the cartoonists Low, who with unshaken complacency, want to see the world in the precise order it was, as one would rearrange a formal living room after a party. There are the profiteers who want to get all four feet back in the financial trough in which they used to wallow. There are the lip servants of democracy, who use the word as a fighting slogan, but who have no use for democracy as an equalization of economic opportunities, as a more wide-spread sharing of the common wealth, as the lifting of the cruel repressions which hold twelve million Negroes in virtual economic and social bondage."

"The need today is for creators rather than restorers. It is not to put back old boundary lines because they once ran this particular spot; it is not to preserve any empires, British or American. It is to create a liveable world in which the already achieved economic interdependence is matched by a political order in which the dignity and welfare of manhood can be preserved."

Dr. Luccock, former editor of the Methodist Christian Advocate, the author of more than a score of religious books, is the son of the late Bishop Naphtali Luccock.

JUL 18 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

### SOUTHERNERS OBJECT TO RECEPTION DORMS

WASHINGTON—(ANP) Objecting to the erection of reception dormitories in the Union station plaza has grown stronger since the Southernq uewhich controls the housing situation began opposing the project.

The point which brings about the objection is the fact that out of the 1,000 rooms in the project, 100 will be for colored girls.

JUL 20 1942

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Jackson, Miss., News
June 26, 1942

## RACIAL STRIFE BREEDERS

No newspaper writer in America has been more fair and generous with the negro race than has Mark Ethridge, former Mississippian, now general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times. All conservative leaders of the negroes are well-aware of that fact and all negroes should therefore give serious heed to the following paragraphs from an article written by Mr. Ethridge on the subject of racial relations:

> The Southern negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principles of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their paricipation in the war.
>
> They would do better to learn, and to tell, plain truths to their people and to stimulate them into giving the evidence of self-discipline and the example of willingness to sacrifice which will shame the demagogic, and challenge the admiration of decent white people.

It is unfortunate that in Mississippi we now have a few—just a few—negroes whose activities bode no good for the welfare of their race and it is because of their intemperate utterances and pernicious activities that ill feeling has been engendered in some communities.

The Daily News is just as much against a white demagogue and mischief maker as a negro demagogue and mischief maker. Both should be sternly suppressed. It is to the best interests of both races to do so.

56k-1942

Red Bay, Ala., Progress
June 25, 1942

## On The Negro Question—

Much ado has been made recently by a bunch of meddling Dam Yankees (all one word) about the negro question in the South, his not having equal rights and opportunities with the whites and all that sort of bunk we've heard of in the South since the days of the Civil War.

It is a shame and disgrace that we people in the South have to be unfavorably publicized throughout the Nation by such an unfair and unwarranted group of meddlers, mostly by people who could not make a living if they did not work for the government or some group financially able to support them without the making of a profit off of their labors.

They should study the negro. Know him as well as well as they expect Southerners to equalize him. Then they would have about as little to say as the little boy did when the calf ran over him.

5-6K

This president of the Hampton Institute coming to Birmingham to hold a conference to see why the negro is discriminated against in the South is of no value to him or the negro. We will venture he'd eat and sleep with them, he thinks so much of them. And all that other gang, including some radio boys from New York. They'd better keep tuned into the station and sudject they know.

If you know the negro, then you will know he has a place in the picture. The negro knows he has a place and he wants it and expects the white people to leave him alone, including the Dam Yankees.

Negroes that want to be somebody and take their place in the realm of things can make their way—and not in slavery, either—if let stay in their place and given employment in keeping with their ability. To think they are as smart and intelligent in every way as the South's white leaders is as absurd and as untrue. They might be as intelligent as some folks we have heard about, but that is beside the point.

We advise the group that have just concluded their conference in Birmingham on the Negro question to first clean up around their own back doorsteps before coming down South to interfere with the ways and doings of the folks in God's Country.

We might add poor white folks in the North have a much harder time getting along than does the average negro in the South. Why?

Mr. Hampton, Institute President, let that soak in before you start on another tour of embarrassment for American Democracy. If you have time aside from your theory and books you might read the Bible and learn how come the negro to be black.

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Atlanta. Ga. Journal
June 24, 1942

### COLLEGE DEGREES VS. EDUCATION

Editor, The Journal: Mr. H. C. Allen, of Douglas, Ga., is seeing true education in the right light. I have been taught, and I believe Mr. Allen has, that a true education, honestly obtained, is educating the whole person by training the mind, the soul and body in the good subjects he or she should know.

Mr. Allen knows, and our Governor knows, and I am acquainted with a few individuals who have all the degrees obtainable from accredited colleges throughout the nation and the holders of these degrees in some instances are unemployed, in debt and not making a decent living in keeping with their college training. All the above does not discredit a college education but goes to prove that the one with the most schooling is not the best educated.

If the just and unjust (most unjust) criticism that has been piled on our Governor's shoulders had originated from the ones with a "true education" instead from the "untruly educated" political backstabbers, the just criticism would outweigh the unjust criticism.

5-6-K

My personal long years acquaintanceship with our present Governor and the future governor for the next four years forces me to believe that he stands ready to try and correct some of his errors that he is accused of making during the balance of the present term of office and by all means correct all of them in the coming new term.

I do believe that there is not a man in the entire state of Georgia who had rather see the young people in Georgia "truly educated" in an accredited Georgia college than our Governor Talmadge; even to the cornfield Negro, provided the Negro is not "truly educated" in the same schools with the young white people. These desires have been proven by past performances in providing free school books to the students and prompt pay to all the teachers.

We know that we have as good teaching talent as there is in the nation, and as good buildings and equipment as any state in the nation ,with comparable population and wealth.

Let's stop this political back-stabbing and look forward to a brighter day, and let us all learn to do good by doing good.

W. W. SIMMONS.
896 Penn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta.

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Atlanta. Ga. Journal
June 29, 1942

## As Pickens Sees It

IF YOU BUT LOOK, you may find in the Georgia weekly press some of the best thinking and most forceful writing to be observed in Southern journalism. Our country editors waste little time trying to muster up imposing verbiage; they express ther thoughts in simple, direct language. For example, look at this editorial taken from the current issue of the *Pickens County Progress*, "up in the mountains":

> "The Progress is not concerned about which is the more illiterate State, Georgia or New York. There is too much ignorance in both States for either to have anything to brag about. New York has more people who cannot read and write the English language than any other State in the Union, and Georgia has one of the highest percentages of those who canot read and write in any language.
>
> "The problems, created by Georgia's large Negro population and thinly settled areas and by New York's foreign population, are so important that both States had better get busy on them. We won't solve them by throwing off on each other."

5-6K

Georgia would have higher repute in the Nation if it were judged by the utterances of its small-town editors, instead of by misrepresentative spokesmen who are dignitaries only by virtue of the pranks of politics.

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Greenville, S. C. Observer
July 3, 1942

## The Race Issue

By SPECTATOR

The race question is being stirred up. Nothing could be more unfortunate for our Colored people. We have several types of Colored people: (a) those who are trying to earn a livelihood by work and who work during the week and go to church on Sundays; (a) then we have some who have a political bee in their bonnet. They seem intent on forcing issues which our White people will resist, regardless of the Northern White people, Northern Colored people or Northern Democrats.

I have just had an illustration of the first type. The wife of a Colored tenant has been to see me. She is a good woman, honest, hard working and true. She and her husband have lived on my land eleven years. We have no rent contract; no hard and fast rules. And I have others like them. This woman came to see me because she heard that her father was in trouble "with the law." That is the relation of many White and Colored people. I talked to the Sheriff and to the Magistrate about the charge against the old man and told them how honorable he had always been with me and his other White neighbors. These colored people have White friends who will speak for them. In this case the law part of it is a row between two Colored families. I have, once or twice, had to speak for my Colored people when in difficulties with White people. That is what nearly all White people do: they show their friendship and regard for the Colored people who work for them or whom they have known. We want our Colored people to be treated considerably and fairly. Unfortunately the two races are drifting apart. Northern meddlers and politicians are fanning a flame of discontent which can have only a painful conclusion and embitter the White people against the Colored Race. Time after time I have written that our Northern Democrats have played false to us and that our Southern political fence-straddlers had betrayed us. This issue is coming to a head in the one final resort which could be seen from the beginning. I do not care to put it in words, but you can guess. Federal Courts, Northern Democrats, New Dealers, selfish, aspiring politicians can all take one side of the question, but the Southern White man is going to assert and maintain his traditional position.

5-6K

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# Mr. Togo And Mr. Chang

**BOTH THE JAPANESE AND THE CHINESE IN AMERICA HAVE SHOWN NO CONCERN IN US.**

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

SEP 12 1942

NEITHER TOGO, as many colored Americcans dub the Japanese, nor Chang, as we will style the Chinese in this country, have to this writer's best knowledge and belief, manifested any marked concern or interest in the affairs of the colored people of the United States. Both the American Japanese and the American Chinese have shown a marked preference to mingle and associate with the American whites rather than with us. At this writing the reasons are not important, as it is quite obvious that our yellow brothers did not desire to be branded and stigmatized along with us.

Mr. Bibb

The Japanese and the Chinese in America have held themselves aloof from us and have never engaged in the struggle with us to lift our yokes or shift our burdens. The Japanese people have not, to this writer's knowledge, engaged in any interracial effort in the United States in behalf of any of the darker minorities. Neither have the Chinese people. They have pursued their separate coursse, built up their businesses, jim-crowed us with impunity and sought to fill their coffers and break over the American racial barriers without the slightest manifestation of interest in us.

### HAVE THE BRAZEN TEMERITY TO GLOAT

Many colored people in this country during recent months, have been heard to exult—under their breath—over the successes of Togo. Others have had the brazen temerity to gloat gleefully over the fall of Singapore and the seizure of the Aleutians. They seemed to feel that every time that Togo won a victory, white supermacy was being destroyed and their own chains unloosed a bit.

THEY have never reconciled themselves to the fact that the Japanese were not interested in them and that the best they could ever collect out of Japanese successes was a sort of vindictive satisfaction on the victory of a yellow man over a white one. The victory is indeed hollow when one realizes that the Japanese have never yet joined up in America with a single movement whereby our plight might be improved.

### HAS ALSO MINDED HIS OWN BUSINESS

Mr. Chang, the Chinaman, has also strictly minded his own business. He has not been known to link his cause with ours. He has stoically and blandly remained to himself, and has not even concerned himself with absorbing our civilization, as did the Japanese. The cause of the yellow races cannot be linked to that of the dark Americans in the unclouded light of cold reason and clear logic.

THE psychology of the Japanese and the Chinese is oriental—diametrically different and distinct from ours. The Filipinos and the East Indians have, to some extent, integrated themselves among us, joined our movements and have in many instances made their cause analogous with ours, but not Togo and Chang. This leads us to conclude that even in this welter and confusion of racial wars and world-wide conflict, the American Negro had best focus his hopes and fears upon his own native land. He will waste his time chuckling over the Japanese successes. Whatever the outcome is, he at best will only be an incidental beneficiary.

### OUR HOPE LIES IN THE "FOUR FREEDOMS"

The hope of the American Negro lies in the approach to the ideals and propaganda expressed in the "Four Freedoms'. True enough, the application of these Utopian concepts seems far removed, but if China and Japan ever worked out a separate peace we would be left entirely to the tender mercies of proponents of the new order.

This writer is willing to reiterate that we have a definite stake in this war. But he does not concede that our salvation depends on Togo and Mr. Chang. Our future depends on ourselves and the people in America who are willing to concede us a place in the social, political and economic life of the nation. Our ultimate lies in America. It lies in the United States . . . not in Europe, Asia or Africa.

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

# THEY WHO HELP HITLER

SEP 4 1942

One man holding an office of high responsibility in this county appears to have become unduly and apparently hysterically alarmed over the possibility of a race conflict here, and we learn he is about to afflict a number of his colored friends with the same kind of jitters with which he is suffering.

According to the reports reaching us from several persons, with regard to this official's perturbation, he believes that colored persons in this city have become "unsettled" since Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came here and participated in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Mrs. Roosevelt, it is reported, did or said something or the other while here that was definitely disturbing to hitherto peaceful race relations in Nashville.

We are taking note of the "case of jitters" that our high official is said to be suffering with, only because the Office of War Information of the Federal Government is pointing out that, in many places in the South, wild and unfounded rumors of forthcoming race riots and other disturbances are being circulated by thoughtless persons, who thereby are playing Hitler's game.

Hitler, it has [illegible] so often been pointed out, is positive that conquering America will be an easy "inside job." Hitler bases his hope on conquering this country by producing confusion among us and by fanning the flames of racial and class hatreds.

We are confident that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, like the President, is aware of the plans of the enemies of this country to create race riots and that is why she has worked so hard to bring the white and colored people of this country together into a closer bond of trust, friendship and co-operation.

We think it is an attempt to reflect upon Mrs. Roosevelt's sound judgment and patriotism to say or insinuate she did or said anything in Nashville that countenances or excuses racial conflicts. Certainly no member of the Negro race got any such inspiration from the First Lady's visit to this city, nor do we believe that any sane white person was angered into desire to precipitate racial trouble.

This war, above everything else, is calling for greater sacrifices upon the part of Americans than they have ever made before. It challenges Negro citizens to be patient and loyal in the face of the adamant decision of many Americans to exclude Negroes from a full and fair part in the working and fighting that are necessary for victory.

It calls for sacrifice of archaic ideas by white people, who feel that including Negroes in the plans for winning the war abroad and for maintaining the highest morale of the people back home would bring on "social equality." It is not called "social equality" to call upon Negro soldiers to face the enemy on battlefields, with equality of opportunity for dying. Nor is it "social equality" to give Negro civilians jobs in proportion to their population and at equal pay to that given persons of every other race or group.

The fact that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, here as everywhere, has advocated a square deal for Negroes, both in the war and in civilian pursuits, does not convict her of having put any new or strange ideas into the heads of Negroes of Nashville. White people who think that Negroes in Nashville or anywhere else were a happy and contented people under the lash of racial discrimination, until Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came along, prove by that thought that they they don't know Negroes.

No President in all history has done more for the material betterment of the South than has President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Both he and Mrs. Roosevelt are anxious to contribute more to both the material and spiritual betterment of the South. Negroes of the South by PATIENCE and white people by TOLERANCE can and should give both the President and the First Lady heartwarming demonstrations of our loyalty to them and to our nation in the tragic crisis through which we are now passing.

56k-1942

Huntsville, Ala., Times
August 28, 1942

# 'White Supremacy' Cry Is Raised Anew In South

## South Carolina And Georgia Raise Issue In Two Torrid Races

ATLANTA, Aug. 28—(WIDE WORLD) — "White supremacy," password to political success in another era of the South, rang anew from the stumps of Georgia and South Carolina this year, while in Arkansas negroes looked courtward for entry to Democratic primaries which name Southern officials.

Opponents of those who raised the question said that all white Democrats are for white supremacy, that there is no threat to that supremacy, and therefore no basis for such an issue.

In South Carolina, the one who campaigned on a white supremacy plank was defeated narrowly, in Georgia the voting still is to be done.

But these two states served to stir voters to an excitement which is lacking across Dixie generally in this first election year of World War II.

Few races have done more than bring up local issues, and a majority of the senators and representatives offering again were nominated without opposition.

Virginia had a heated contest when the labor question appeared dominantly in Representative Howard Smith's challenge by Emmett C. Davidson, secretary-treasurer of the International Machinists Union (AFL). Davidson attacked Smith's advocacy of several amendments to the Wagner labor relations act, and his espousal of an unsuccessful bill to ban strikes during the war. After the intense campaign, Smith was renominated by a four to one vote in the district centering at Alexandria, across the Potomac from Washington.

The pensions for congressmen fight was rehashed in Georgia's Fifth congressional district, when two opponents came out against Representative Robert Ramspeck, author of the measure which was passed (and later repealed), giving congressmen civil service retirement benefits.

Aside from these issues, the campaigns in the solid Democratic belt of the South furnished little material for others than the homefolks. With senators and representatives almost to a man behind the Administration in both domestic and foreign policies, there was no "isolationism" to debate, practically no opportunity for an incumbent to be challenged as derelict in his responsibilities to the nation's war leaders.

With primaries already held in all states except Louisiana and Georgia, only a negligible number of incumbents met defeat, and in all of the states, the Democratic nomination virtually means success in the November general elections.

It was on this basis that the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association launched its drive to gain entry to the primary. Members were sent to the polls during the primary, were turned away as ineligible under party rules, and on this the association plans to base an appeal to Federal courts. The association cites a Supreme court ruling that primaries involving federal officers are subject to federal regulation—and the association instructed its members to seek to ballot only for federal officers.

Just this week, U.S. Attorney General Biddle notified District Attorney Sam Rorex at Little Rock he had ordered a Federal grand jury investigation into alleged election frauds and civil rights violations in Arkansas. Biddle said the FBI had been investigating the charges, and at Fort Smith, Ark., a Federal judge instructed a grand jury to probe primary fraud allegations, but made no mention of the civil rights question, which Biddle said involved the denial of voting privileges to qualified negroes.

The racial question did not enter the Arkansas primary, which resulted in nomination for the Senate of former Congressman John L. McClellan, forced into a second (run-off) primary against State Attorney General Jack Holt for the place of an interim appointee ineligible to offer. McClellan will serve with Senator Hattie Caraway, whom he unsuccessfully opposed four years ago.

The racial question in South Carolina was injected into the senatorial campaign, while in Georgia it went into the race for governor.

Eugene S. Blease, 65-year-old former chief justice of the South Carolina Supreme court went from county to county in the state's unique parade of candidates with his cry of a threat to white supremacy, but the voters renominated Senator Burnet R. Maybank in the closest vote the state has had in a major race in many years.

Blease, who campaigned with the fiery oratory which brought many political successes to his half brother, the late Senator Cole Blease, was criticised by many newspapers for "raising" the racial question. He replied that he did not raise the question, that it was thrust upon the state by the effort earlier this year of a group of negroes to gain the vote in the primary, an effort thrown out by the state's party.

Maybank held there was no basis for arguing the question, that there was no issue involved, because there was no effort to break down white supremacy. Blease contended that the policies of the present national Administration tended to break into the state's traditional policies, and therefore South Carolina needed a protector in Washington.

Georgia's racial question faced the same condition with one candidate — Governor Eugene Talmadge — arguing the point, and his opponent — youthful Attorney General Ellis Arnall — saying there was no issue. In the gubernatorial race in which they faced each other, the central debate was over the management of the state university system.

Several colleges were ordered off accredited lists of various college associations last year, when Talmadge forced the release of several faculty members on charges of advocating racial co-education in state institutions. The accrediting groups said there was political interference in the state's educational system, the faculty members denied the Talmadge charges.

As the campaign battle edges toward the Sept. 9 primary, Arnall and the governor stress their educational platforms. The rotund attorney-general promises to divorce the university system from political control, in order to restore suspended ratings. Talmadge champions what he terms white supremacy against alleged threats from "foreign" educational interests.

It's the "cracker state's" most heated race in several years.

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Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
October 7, 1942

# RACE TROUBLE RUMOR IS SQUELCHED BY FBI

## Mayor, Police, Negro Leaders Also Place Blame On Unfounded Gossip

Rumors of racial unrest which have been agitating Memphis have been found baseless by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mayor Chandler, Memphis police and negro leaders.

Percy Wyly, special agent in charge of the Memphis office of the FBI, said last night an investigation has failed to discover any indication of organized disloyalty among the negroes of Memphis.

A group of negro citizens issued a statement to the effect that those spreading the false rumors would be looked upon as "traitors."

### Should Stop Rumors

Special Agent Wyly added that the spreading of false rumors is a known propaganda trick used by the Axis governments and, although there is no indication of foreign inspired agitation in this area, the practice of repeating rumors should cease, for it acts to harm civilian morale, and, therefore, deters the American war effort.

Joe Boyle, commissioner of public safety, said:

"This talk is the result of a lot of irresponsible people playing with gossip."

Mayor Chandler's statement follows:

"It is unfortunate that good citizens, when excited, sometimes spread rumors which, on even casual investigation, would have been found absolutely groundless.

"The persistent rumors that various Government agencies here were apprehensive of sabotage or other trouble evidently arose from the fact of increases in the personnel at the Memphis Municipal Airport for the purpose of guarding valuable property moving in and out of the port. It is only common sense that, in proportion to the value of war equipment, materiel, and supplies on hand, increased protection be given against any possible damage or loss.

### All Well Protected

"All of the Government operations, and even privately-owned plants in Memphis having war contracts, are adequately protected, with increases in personnel whenever advisable. Likewise, the Memphis Police Department is in constant touch with every phase of the city's safety, and is equipped to protect all of the people of this community at all times.

"Therefore, the City Commission hopes that those who have received and passed on the unfounded rumors will correct the erroneous reports, and will disabuse their own minds of any supposed unrest among the people of our city. We have a loyal and patriotic citizenry which must not be swept off its feet in any crisis; especially by false propaganda at a time like the present, when we need every ounce of strength and nervous energy for the fight against the Axis enemies."

The negro citizens issued the following statement:

"To the citizens of Memphis:

"Reports have come to our attention that unrest exists among the negroes of Memphis.

"Such reports are grossly untrue.

"The negroes of Memphis are patriotic and lawabiding. They are loyal and faithful to the democratic principles and idealism of the United States.

### Realize Situation

"Their first interest is in helping, to the limit of their ability, the winning of the war which endangers all—white and colored. They realize and understand that should the enemy be victorious that they, as a race, would be among the first to feel the sting of the totalitarian whiplash.

"They realize that there may be persons in Memphis who will seek to create a breach between them and their fellow white citizens.

"They realize that there are persons who would—if they could—destroy the happy and constructive relationships which have so long existed between the white and colored citizens of Memphis.

"For those reasons they wish to assure the people of Memphis that they will do their very utmost to sustain this happy relationship. To that end they will co-operate to the very limit with the government of Memphis, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

### Have No Grievance

"The negro has no grievance against the white people of Memphis and will regard anyone, white or negro, who spreads rumors to the effect that they have such grievance and are planning trouble, as a traitor."

The statement was signed by the following:

J. A. Beauchamp, executive secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce.

A. A. Latting, attorney, Negro Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. R. Q. Vinson, executive committeeman, Autress Russell Post 27, American Legion.

L. C. Sharpe, principal of Douglass School.

Dr. J. B. F. Shaw, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church.

W. Alonzo Locke, Hotelmen's Improvement Club.

### Radio Message

WMC, The Commercial Appeal's radio station, late yesterday and last night broadcast as follows:

"For a specific case of what rumors can do, let's come right to our own doorstep—right here at home—in Memphis.

"For several days now rumors have been going the rounds of impending racial disturbances. They were nothing but rumors. As they were spread from one person to another these untrue rumors gained in scope and damaging effect. Soon, hundreds of Memphis people were talking about a rumor that had no foundation whatsoever.

### Probed By FBI

"These rumors have been thoroughly investigated, according to Percy Wyly, special agent in charge of the local FBI office, and there is no racial trouble in Memphis. Let me repeat. These rumors are groundless and there is no racial trouble in Memphis. The next time you hear a person say there is, ask him where he found out. Pin down the rumor-mongers! Make them tell you the facts. And you'll discover that what they are spreading are complete falsehoods.

"You know, this business of rumors is a well known propaganda trick of a fellow by the name of

Hitler—and his cohorts, Hirohito and Mussolini. These aggressors want to spread rumor—for by doing so they make it easier to conquer a country.

"So, stop spreading rumors! Every time you listen to a rumor and repeat it, you're playing on Hitler's ball team and you're helping him to beat your boy at the front."

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Dothan Ala.
Eagle
July 29, 1942

# *Segregation In The South*

**Anniston Star**

The Anniston Star has long maintained that there would be no racial trouble between the whites and blacks in the South if outside agitation and influences were kept out of the picture. Along those lines we are heartily in favor of Governor Dixon's refusal to sign a contract with the federal government for-convict - made cloth due to the fact that a non-discrimination clause was contained in the contract.

In his refusal, Governor Dixon declared that the federal government was seeking to abolish race segregation in the South, a principle under which white and Negro races have lived in peace together for all the years since Reconstruction Days.

Governor Dixon charges that under cover of this particular clause in the contract which he rejected, the Fair Employment Practice Committee of the government has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of races, to force Negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even bring about the situation where white people will have to work under Negroes.

Continuing, the Governor's statement said: "A careful study of the committee hearings recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the South, and that with the single exception of Mark Etheridge of Louisville, Ky., there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basic necessity for any such system. The clear intimation was that unless the Southern people changed their way of living and abandoned the principle of segregation, they would be forced to do so by the federal government."

Abolishment of the segregation policy is a step that would be distasteful to the Negroes as well as the whites. Both want the system retained, for they realize that abandonment of this principle would lead to disastrous conditions.

Under the principle of segregation, the two races live in near-perfect harmony. Both realize the other's problems and limitations. While there are instances of misconception on the parts of both, these are isolated incidents, and can be blamed upon human failings rather than that of the system.

In this connection, the action of 12 of Gadsden's leading Negroes Saturday in wiring Governor Dixon on their approval of his remarks provides a striking example of the success of the system. The wire, in part, stated: "Our past and present relations with our white people are satisfactory and we do not want any strife to mar our pleasant relationship."

Thinking people of the South, both white and black, want the Negro educated and trained. They realize, however, that these things must be done, can be done, and are being done within the framework of the existing social structures. The present war emergency must not be used as a pretext to bring about abolition of color lines in the South.

Responsible Negro leaders, such as the Gadsden group, know that the Southern white man is the best friend their race possesses. They know that the whites in the South are perfectly willing to accord the Negro any place that he earns through his own efforts. The Negro race has made tremendous strides forward in the comparatively few short years since the days of slavery, and these responsible Negro leaders are perfectly willing to be allowed to work out their own salvation. They know that whenever they need help of the whites, that help will be forthcoming.

Contrary to the common belief in other sections of the nation, and especially high circles in Washington, the Negro in the South does not consider himself mistreated. He does not ask nor want the sympathy of anyone. He wants only to earn his own way, and he knows that his progress will not be hampered by the Southern white race. Left alone, he and his white friends pull together in unison, but the foreign agitators are not satisfied with that. They seek to make trouble where none existed, bring strife into the picture instead of harmony.

But while we resent the effort on the part of the federal government to enforce fair employment by bureaucratic fiat, we can envisage a certain harm that the Governor's statement might have: it might give comfort to Georgia's firebrand Governor Eugene Talmadge, who is making his campaign for a third term on the issue of racial antagonism.

There is all the difference in the world between Dixon and Talmadge, however, the one being a statesman and the other a demagogue; and while Northern newspapers may take advantage of the opportunity to classify them together, we believe that every person in the South who knows the Alabama Governor will recognize that he is a true friend of the Negro race and of education and that his protest was inspired purely out of a resentment of what appears to be another Force Bill in disguise.

Moreover, while we believe the attitude assumed by Governor Dixon will have a salutary effect, we do not subscribe to the suggestion of Horace Wilkinson of Birmingham that there be organized a nation-wide campaign to protect white supremacy. That, in effect, is an invitation to a resurgence of the Ku-Klux Klan, and if a greater calamity could befall the South or the nation than that, we do not know what it could be in this circial period of our history when we need harmony among all races and creeds in order to save ourselves from slavery.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Judge Joe Jackson Beaten In Primary

SEP 11 1942

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—SNS—Judge Joe Ben Jackson, of Gray, who said during the Cocking-Pittman ouster trials that the least educated white man is better than the best educated Negro, Thursday had been beaten in his race for the judgeship of Ocmulgee Circuit. George S. Carpenter, native of Baldwin County, his opponent, was conceded Judge Jackson's successor. With only a few votes to be counted, Carpenter led Jackson by 702 votes.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Both Races Locked In Controversy

## Rev. E. M. Wilson Threatens to Have Mortgage Foreclosed in Ouster Fight Raging Over Telegram to Governor of State.

SEP 5 1942

**By JOSEPH BELL**

GADSDEN, Ala., Sept. 3.—Rev. E. M. Wilson, leader of the eleven men here who sent a telegram to Gov. Dixon endorsing his race views recently, has flatly refused to resign and has threatened the members of Friendship Baptist church, where he pastors, with having the mortgage foreclosed.

In repeated warnings to his congregation, Pastor Wilson has envisioned dire consequences to the church if they did not leave him alone. Several of the officials of his church claim that, although they are extremely anxious for Rev. Mr. Wilson to resign, he has the upper hand because the white people of the city are backing him up and he has threatened to make the white mortgage holder foreclose on the church if they attempted to oust him.

A movement is under way to petition leading Baptists of the State to help the membership in getting rid of their pastor without losing their church.

The chairman of the trustee board has been threatened by irate whites by seeking to protect Rev. Wilson in continuing his charge at Friendship. In the meantime, Rev. Wilson is still active in trying to have the wages of Negro workers in local plants lowered because he is opposed to their throwing away so much money.

Two of Wilson's fellow-signers of the telegram to Governor Dixon (members of his church) are active in his behalf in retaining his position as pastor.

SEP 5 1942

56k-1942
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# The Tribune Speaks

## Southern Peace

The Governor of Alabama, the Honorable Frank M. Dixon declared last week that the Federal Government is adopting policies "to break down the principle of segregation under which the White and Negro races have lived in peace together in the South since reconstruction".

AUG 1 1942

Since reconstruction the South's segregation laws have caused hundreds of Negroes to be lynched. Thousands have been tortured, jailed and condemned to death. Segregation laws have denied Negroes the right to vote, have caused them to be brought up in ignorance under the South's poor system of education of Negroes. Segregation laws of the South have caused Negroes to live in squalor an to be economically exploited. There are many other evils that the system of the South's segregation has brought to bear upon the Negro since reconstruction, but let us bring the evils closer home.

The type of peace Negroes enjoy in the South is best exhibited by the following more recent incidents:

The Scottsboro Case
The Herndon Case
Waller's Execution
The Flagstaff, Arizona, incident
The Railroad Station incident in Houston
Willie Vinson's lynching
The attack upon Roland Hayes

56K

If these incidents represent "peace", then Negroes are asking for War.

AUG 1 1942

Governor Dixon, Governor Talmadge of Georgia, and the Governors and white residents of all other Southern states had better learn quickly that segregation based on race in all of its forms is on the way out.

Today a new world is being formed, and there are no plans in that formation to accommodate the expensive system of racial segregation. Segregation and all those who advocate it, are doomed to die just as hard a death as Hitler, Hirohito or Mussolini. These four will die together:

Fascism, Nazism, Militarism, Jim-crowism.

America is fighting this war on two fronts. It is fighting its enemies at home and abroad. Its enemies at home are all those who seek to promote disunity among the civilian population by setting up a system of caste based on race.

The prejudices of Dixon, Talmadge, Bilbo, Rankin, and all other race baiters are just as detrimental to the welfare of this country as are the eight saboteurs fighting for their lives.

AUG 1 1942

Yes, the Federal Government is attempting to break down the principle of segregation. It is attempting to do so by resorting to reason and America's sense of patriotism. So we must find sterner methods of causing them to conform.

There is no peace in the Southland and there will be no peace until racial bigots and all their ilk have been completely exterminated.

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## Casting a Horoscope

Common Sense
New York, N.Y.

AUG 1942

It is still early. We have been at war seven months, but they have been months of preparation for a distant and gigantic task ahead, rather than months of grim death and destruction. We have not yet begun to suffer as have most of the others in this war. Any estimate, then, of what total war will do to this country, is "extrapolation" of the most risky sort. Nevertheless American democracy has stood the strain well.

It is true there are bad spots and dangerous trends. But they have often been countered by even more democratic trends.

AUG 1942

Take race feeling. In time of war, with all its emphasis on brutality, a bullying attitude is likely to prevail toward racial minorities. There are signs of rising anti-Semitism and anti-Negro feeling. But there never was a time when the country's conscience was more aroused to the shame of the white man's treatment of the Negro. Odell Waller, the Negro sharecropper who killed his landlord in a dispute over his miserable share of income, won sympathy from one end of the country to the other as a symbol of oppression, and, though he was executed, his name will be a landmark in the history of the struggle for human equality.

56K

It was said that there would be no elections in November, and that our political system could not survive total war. Again there are ominous signs. Congress has never been lower in public esteem, and "politics" never seemed as uninspiring as in this crisis of national survival. Yet there never were fewer "radicals" aiming at overthrow of the government than today. If Congress is no longer the "Citadel of our liberties," as it was once thought to be in the constitutional scheme of things, that does not mean we are losing our liberties. It merely indicates that the function of Congress is changing and its importance, perhaps, lessening.

The Civil Liberties Union issued an encouraging report at the end of the first half-year of war: despite the brutal business on which we are engaged, the tolerant habits of democracy have not yet been seriously affected. The *Fortune* survey, most detailed of the opinion polls, asked last month what Americans expected of the future: apparently they expect a better America with less inequity, more opportunity for all, a government which will offer more services (74% thought the government should provide medical care out of taxation) without changing its essential methods and standards.

The news on the democratic home front isn't bad—so far.

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Huntsville. Ala.. Times
August 19, 1942

## Starnes Blames North In Latest Racial Issue

GADSDEN, Ala., Aug. 19 (AP) — Charging that persons in Washington and the North are forcing a racial equality issue in the South, Rep. Joe Starnes (D-Ala) said they "are serving the Axis powers."

"This thing is made more vicious by the fact that those who are pushing the race issue from the outside," he added, "have the monumental impudence to try to place the blame upon the South.

"It is a common Axis trick to try to use minority groups in stirring up strife," Starnes, vice-chairman of the Dies committee, said in an interview, "and that is what is being done now as persons outside of the South try to create strife between the peaceful peoples of the section."

On his return to Washington, he said he would undertake to investigate the sources of money.

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Batesburg, S. C. News
August 7, 1942

At a meeting of a colored people's society in Charleston one of the speakers said that "hundreds of white people have become interested in our fight to end inequalities." What "inequalities?"

The colored people have equalities with the white people in voting.

The white people have the same right to hold conventions and primaries, excluding negroes from them, that colored people have to exclude whites from one of their fraternal societies or from a church called "African."

The negroes surely have that right. The "fight" of negroes and their white political associates in Northern states to force their admission into a Southern white political party would, if it should succeed, be a preliminary step to forcing their admission into white lodges of the Woodmen of the World or of Free Masons.

The "fight" that is in progress to compel white people to receive negroes in their societies is a fight to break down separation of the races.

The News and Courier advocates justice to negroes and to all races. Any race, sect, order, has the right to engage in political or other lawful activities and to exercise exclusion from membership of it.—News and Courier.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

JUL 25 1942

## HATRED FOR WHITES

DR. JAMES W. THORNTON, prominent dentist and civic leader of the 17th Assembly District, has written Captain James Pritchard of the 28th Precinct Police Station, taking exception to the police officer's reported statement with regard to Harlem crime situation. Dr. Thornton's letter in part is as follows:

"When you state that propagandists have instilled hatred in young Negroes for whites, this is not true and I believe you are in a position to know better. You probably have in mind such movements as the current March on Washington Committee and the Harlem Labor Union.

"While I am not a member of either of these organizations, I do know that they have not been guilty of such action as you describe. They have only used their influence to bring to light the many discriminations and exploitations of the people and have succeeded in crystalizing public opinion. No where in Harlem will you find a genuine hatred for white people; there never was and never will be any hatred in the hearts of colored people for whites, I hope.

"Having recently come through a Democratic primary campaign for leadership in lower Harlem, where white leadership was in control and was ousted, I can truthfully say I found no hatred for whites in that campaign and I used no race issues.

"The people of Harlem are simply tired of being ruthlessly exploited and not given a chance to live as decent human beings like others. This the younger Negroes are opposed to."

We agree with Dr. Thornton, whatever bitterness Negroes exhibit toward whites is due to the indifference, patronizing attitude or conscious cruelty exhibited toward them by their fellow white Americans. In New York the proscription of Negroes in jobs, as well as high rents, are major causes of racial clashes.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUL 25 1942

# *Refighting The Civil War*

*Editor's Note—Some weeks ago, Westbrook Pegler, columnist, charged certain Negro papers with inciting Negro soldiers. Last week, converted from Saul to Paul in the course of a few weks, he wrote a piece which may have the effect of inciting both the white and the Negro press—for the better. An example is reproduced below, an editorial written by Stanley Chapman, news editor of the New Haven (Conn.) Journal-Courier, and published July 18. The Courier has long contended that the North lost the Civil War, that the South is in control of our political, social, economic life, imposing on the rest of the nation its prejudices. In the subjoined editorial, entitled, "Refighting the Civil War," Mr. Chapman supports The Courier theory and yields to incitement by Mr. Pegler.*

We lost the Civil War—North and South. We are losing this war. The War Between the States could not win because our national economy had passed beyond the point where slavery could be the recognized basis of one important section of the country. But slavery under new names (poll taxes, debt servitude, lynching) has persisted. In failing to prevent the continuance of any vestige of the legal institution of chattel slavery, the United States lost the Civil War.

* * *

**In "This Above All," Joan Fontaine and Tyrone Power illustrate dramatically the lesson that England has learned from her two World Wars. England has learned that there can be no immutably privileged classes supported by a degraded lower class—not if the country in which they live is to continue to persist.**

* * *

We are losing this war because we have a Jim Crow Navy, because we have a Jim Crow Army, because we have a Jim Crow Air Force. We are losing this war because we learned nothing from the shameful treatment of Marian Anderson in Washington some time ago. We are losing this war because it is possible for such a world-famous artist as Roland Hayes to suffer indignity from poor white trash in such a place as Rome, Georgia.

* * *

**A country that can stomach a Waller case in Virginia is not free. The Hartford Courant recently headlined the Texarkana lynching with "The Japanese Win in Texas." It concluded: "If Americans like the mobsters in Texas don't get on to themselves, the war for the support of the Asiatics may never be won." That is masterful understatement.**

* * *

Our Negro citizens have proved themselves to be as good as white snobbery will let them, and much better than deserved by the country they love—God knows why. In unconscious echo of Richard Wright, a California group of hate-breeders have organized themselves into the Native Sons of the Golden West to disfranchise Japanese, Chinese, and Korean citizens. It is not by chance that the foremost organization for the defense of American Negroes is called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It Can Happen Here.. It has happened to American Negroes ever since the Civil War. It is happening to loyal American citizens of Oriental extraction.

* * *

**The problem of Americanizing this country is our first front. All others are secondary. If we lose the home front, the others will not be worth winning. The problem is one that is peculiarly significant for New Haven, with 5,302 of its 162,655 residents in 1930 Negroes. So long as there is nationality or color segregation in the armed forces of our country, New Haven is not doing all it might in this war. So long as American or New Haven employers discriminate against Negroes, or any other minority group, New Haven has cause for worry and shame.**

Our community and our country enjoy a loyalty from minority members that is not deserved. In criticizing the treatment accorded loyal aliens in this country, the Hartford Courant warns: "Discrimination against our proved friends can help no one but our enemies." This is doubly true of discrimination against our citizen minorities.

**It is a sad commentary upon the quality of our democracy that pleas for tolerance, for inter-racial and inter-faith co-operation, for brotherly practice of Americanism need be put upon a basis of what is to be got from observing the spirit of our Constitution, from practicing the teachings of the religions we profess to follow, from behaving like civilized human beings.**

Westbrook Pegler wrote yesterday something that is an earned indictment of us as severe as anything that can be said against the Nazis:

**"The injustice to the Negro people of the United States is more a matter of superstition, tradition, ignorance and indifference than of conscious cruelty in the hearts of the white man. They live among us, but we do not know them. Except when they erupt and riots result, we ignore their existence. We accept foreigners from Europe and organize leagues to protect their rights, we welcome them into all our residential districts with no more restraint than that of snobbery and all our professions and trades are open to them. But the Negro who was born among us and fights for the United States when war is up is told to stand aside because he is a Negro."**

* * *

This shabby report from the home front does not cover conditions that are unremediable. It details actions and attitudes that are negative. We can and we must replace the shameful negative faults with positive and constructive behavior and thought. Thoughtlessness, selfishness, greed, vulgar brutality are habits that can be overcome.

* * *

**We can begin winning the home front by making sure that all New Haven men and women in the service of their country — armed or civil — are treated as Americans and New Haveners should be. We can complete the reformation of labor unions which are still lily-white. We can reject as un-American and Axis-minded the employers, products and services which are tainted with jim-crow denial of Negro rights. When New Haven and New England have set their own house in order, they will then have earned the privilege of completing the work that was badly finished to the South.**

* * *

This is harsh analysis of a festering and dangerous situation. Nice words, polite condonement, false delicacy are out of place. New Haven can as little afford the barbarous luxury of minority discrimination as can the country. We can win on all fronts if we have the decency and the courage.

56k-1942

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Ever so often we hear from some white friend an expression of fear, lest the Nazis or the Japs get ahold of Negroes and stir them against whites. But in practice it doesn't work that way; it looks like the Japs and the Nazis get ahold of the white people, or certain elements of them, in the South. We have yet to find any noteworthy instance where Negroes have been tampered with by Fifth Columnists to the injury of the country or their white neighbors.

SEP 12 1942 The Informer

But look at the attempt to revive the Ku Klux Klan movement, reflected by a widely advertised campaign through the South and some parts of the North. Look at the efforts of the Governors of Georgia and Alabama to array race against race for their political benefit. Witness the frequency with which Negro civilians and soldiers are being shot and beaten by policemen and other citizens in various sections of the country, including Texas and Louisiana.

Houston, Tex.

If any subversive activity among Negroes has been at work or has been going on, it certainly has not reflected itself by any concerted, overt or substantial acts of hostility on the part of Negroes. But as to whites in many sections of the South, there is indication of their having been disturbed or stirred, either by Axis agents or by their own cussedness, and the hoodlums who would not scruple at even strafing our war effort to gain some personal end through stirring up racial hatred. The whites don't need to be guarded against any possible uprising from Negroes, it is the Negroes who need to be guarded against the bullying, brutalizing injustices of the lawless Ku Klux Klan element of whites.

SEP 1942

## WHITE MAGAZINE DISCUSSES FUTURE OF NEGRO

SEP 5 1942

Informer Houston Texas

56K

The Negro has been the subject of more extensive and intensive discussion during the last twelve months than the total five preceding years. We do not know any specific reason for the variety and number of articles that are being written about the Negro, but discussion very often promotes understanding.

An editorial in the Advertising Age (July 27, 1942), is a new type of discussion. It makes an analysis of the market that the Negro represents with his improved educational opportunities and educational advancement. The author states that: "The Negro should be given a chance to advance along educational and industrial lines because of enlightened self-interest which realizes that educated, prosperous Negroes make better neighbors, better tenants and better customers. The Negro's improved ability to produce, to earn and to consume will make sounder markets and a stronger nation."

SEP 5 1942

This paper is glad to commend to its readers any article that makes a non-paternalistic analysis of the Negro's problems and instead makes the same as would be made of those of any American citizen under similar circumstances.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 30, 1942

## The Dirty Shame

56K

No obligation rests on The News and Courier to defend Mr. Eugene Blease, a gentleman with whom no one connected with it has had five minutes personal acquaintance, beyond an obligation to defend any respectable South Carolinian from an apparent conspiracy of insinuated slander. An effort has been made and continues on the part of writers for the "Liberal", or "Liberalite", press to brand this former chief justice of South Carolina as a blatherskite, to pillory him before the American public as an insensate persecutor and hater of the negro race, as a vulgar, loud-mouthed "agitator".

If ever as a member of the state's highest court bench he was accused of prejudice in cases before him to which a negro was a party, it did not reach the ears of The News and Courier. If ever he was charged with unfairness, or with immodesty, or demagogy, or with inciting anger and ill feeling between races or within a race, the information of it was hidden from The News and Courier. It is not for us to set him on a pedestal of the virtues and talents, we scarcely know him; it is for us to resent and dispute the defamation of a decent man.

The latest to cast a slur upon Mr. Blease is Mr. Clark Foreman, described as "a Southerner now working for the navy", as an "author", as "president of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare" and as "Nine years ago the first adviser of the government on negro affairs". (How long he has been in the employ of the federal government and how much he has been paid by it is not disclosed.)

Mr. Foreman writes that "Blease tried to become senator on the issue that South Carolina needed someone in Washington to fight for white supremacy", and that he introduced this issue is the common saying of the Liberals—as if Senator Smith did not raise it for South Carolinians when he walked out of the Philadelphia convention in 1936, as if the president's friend, Mr. Byrnes, did not raise it on the floor of the senate in 1938; as if it was not raised when a negro sought admission to the law department of the state university and when the federal courts handed down decisions as to negro service on juries; as if it were not now, one month after the South Carolina primary, raised anew by the pending poll tax bill in congress which the governor of South Carolina denounces as contrary to the federal constitution and by the effort of negroes to break into white primaries by resort to the courts. There is no informed Southern man who does not know that a campaign on a dozen fronts to destroy the rights of Southern states to manage their affairs has been in progress the last seven or eight years and that an important part of the White House family is a national leader in it.

Further, Mr. Foreman and the rest of them carefully omit to mention that Mr. Blease in his campaign denounced the use of money to elect in primaries and lived up to it. On that in great part he placed the emphasis in his utterances. It was a service to the people long needed in South Carolina, and E. S. Blease is the South Carolinian who stands out for the reform.

They slander Mr. Blease because he recognized the presence of danger to the South and pointed it out to the South Carolinians. It is well that one man in the state does not hide it from himself and from his people.

The worst of dangerous symptoms is that the South Carolina politicians and their press are trying to hide the danger from the people.

Meanwhile, not Mr. Clark Foreman or others of his prominent associates in "human welfare" will say explicitly that they advocate equal and exact justice under the law for negroes and white people and separation of the races in schools, colleges, eating houses, transportation. That, The News and Courier advocates and advocates besides that the election laws be administered impartially, regardless of race. Any set of men have a right to hold caucuses or primaries, to admit and to exclude from them as they choose. If the right of assembly guaranteed by the bill of rights means that any and all persons must be admitted to all assemblies, the bill of rights is a farce. If Mr. Foreman and his associates will say as much as that without equivocation, without "weasel words", these ruffians in the South who hate negroes will be silenced. Mr. Foreman and his fellow wellfarers won't say it.

That is why Mr. Blease has made himself heard, and the seeming conspiracy to hold him up before the American people as a demagogue and a self-seeking blatherskits is a dirty shame.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Jews Have

SEP 5 1942

# Gifts Have Provided Millions for Welfare

NEW YORK — American Jews have made numerous noteworthy contributions to the well being of colored Americans through such foundations as the Rosenwald Fund, the John S. Guggenheim Foundation, the New York Foundation and the Samuel S. Fels Foundation.

Individual contributions toward the elimination of injustices against colored as a minority group have also been significant. Among these have been the financial and personal service benefactions of Arthur and Joel E. Spingarn, Louis Marshall, Samuel Leibowitz, Herbert J. Seligman and Abraham Flexner.

### Began During Slavery

The earliest recorded instance of Jewish effort in behalf of colored dates back to the opening decades of the nineteenth century, according to a pamphlet issued recently by the American Jewish Committee which treats a multiplicity of Jewish contributions to the [illegible] of [illegible] Americans.

Judah Touro, a prominent New Orleans Jew, was this early benefactor. Residing in the city which was then the nerve center of slave traffic, Mr. Touro assumed the role of emancipator, freed his own personal servant, trained him for business and furnished him money and valuable advice.

He negotiated the freedom of numerous other slaves and in all his benefactions to hospitals, orphanages, etc., the underlying condition was that no discrimination be made on account of race or creed.

### Individual Abolitionists

German Jewish immigrants of 1848 were also violently anti-slavery, the committee pamphlet points out. Active in the "underground railway" and champions of the abolitionist cause, this group included: Sabato Morias of Philadelphia and Rabbi Bernhard Felsenthal and Lebmain Adler of Chicago, who preached against slavery; Rabbi David Einhorn of Baltimore, who was compelled to give up his ministry because of his anti-slavery sentiments.

Michael Heilprin, writer, who converted many to abolition by brilliant articles in a New York paper, and Leopold Bluemenberg of Baltimore who left a good business to organize the Fifth Maryland Regiment and whose efforts in behalf of abolition almost cost him his life.

### Jews in NAACP

Since 1908, many Jews have been actively engaged in the work of the NAACP. Most noteworthy among them have been the Spingarn brothers. Joel E. Spingarn, a professor at Columbia University, was president of the organization for nearly ten years, 1930-39.

Upon his death in 1939, he was succeeded by his brother, Arthur, who still retains that post. Another Jewish member of the board of directors was the late Louis Marshall, who argued and won several cases regarding the civil rights of colored people before the Supreme Court.

### Governor Lehman, a Friend

Others, past and present, who have been active in the NAACP include Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, Morris L. Ernst, Charles [illegible] Studin, Benjamin Kaplan, Arthur Garfield Hays, the latter four all members of the legal committee.

The New York Civil Rights Law which guarantees equal accommodations regardless of race, creed, or color, was the result of the work of Aaron Levy, a Jewish meber of the legislature in 1913. Samuel Leibowitz is best known for his work as chief counsel in the Alabama Scottsboro case.

### Rosenwald Fund

By far the outstanding contributor to the educational and general welfare of colored people was Julius Rosenwald, creator of the Rosenwald Fund in 1917 for the betterment of race relations and the furtherance of education.

His first gift of any size was $25,000 toward the establishment of a YMCA for colored in Chicago. His offer to duplicate this gift to any city that raised $75,000 toward a YMCA building for colored resulted in twenty such buildings being established for colored in eighteen cities.

### $25,000 to Tuskegee

He subsequently gave $25,000 to Booker T. Washington toward the improvement of education of colored in the South and became a trustee of Tuskegee Institute—a charge he held until his death in 1932 and now held by his son, William Rosenwald.

The first, greatest and most characteristic activity of the Rosenwald Fund has been its cooperation with Southern States and local districts in building schoolhouses for colored, 4,977 of which have been erected along with 217 teachers' homes and 163 workshops.

### Million to Universities

Other contributions by Rosenwald and the fund to colored welfare until 1936 are as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| To university programs ... | $1,276,508 |
| To colleges and high schools | 822,083 |
| Fellowships and scholarships | 437,615 |
| Hospitals and personnel training .................. | 857,507 |
| Other activities, including apartments in Chicago .... | 257,860 |

From 1936 to 1940, the Rosenwald Fund, under the chairmanship of Lessing J. Rosenwald, donated approximately another one and a half million dollars to colored universities, fellowships, health and race relations.

Non-sectarian foundations established by Jews benefiting colored include the Guggenheim Foundation, which grants fellowships for general research; the New York Foundation, which maintains charitable and educational institutions, and the Fels Foundation, which contributes to the prevention of crime and the training of youth for good citizenship.

### Spingarn Medal

The will of Joel Spi 1939 established a trust f $20,000 for the perpetuat the Spingarn Medal, a each year by the NAACP colored American making the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor during that year.

Officers and members of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee, with headquarters at 366 Fourth Avenue, New York, are:

### Officers

Louis E. Kirsten, chairman; Irving Lehman, honorary vice president; Abram I. Elkus, honorary vice president; Maurice Wertheim, president; Lessing J. Rosenwald, vice president; Carl J. Austrian, vice president; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, treasurer; Morris D. Waldman, general secretary; Sidney Wallach, associate secretary; Harry Schneiderman, assistant secretary.

### Executive Committee

Carl J. Austrian, George Backer, New York; James H. Becker, Chicago, Ill.; John L. Bernstein, David M. Bressler, New York; Fred M. Butzel, Leo M. Butzel, Detroit; James Davis, Chicago; Abram I. Elkus, New York; Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh; Louis Finkelstein, New York; Philip Forman, Trenton; Eli Frank, Baltimore;

Mrs. M. L. Goldman, San Francisco; Harold K. Gui[illegible]burg, Henry Ittleson, New York; Mi[illegible] W. King, Washington; Louis E. K[illegible]stein, Boston; Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago; Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus, Ohio; Irving Lehman, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, James Marshall, New York; Louis B. Mayer, Culver City, Calif.;

George Z. M[illegible]lie, New York; Louis J. Moss, Brook[illegible] Mrs. David De Sola Pool, Joseph [illegible] Proskauer, Victor S. Riesenfeld, James N. Rosenberg, Samuel I. Rosenman, New York; William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.; Walter N. Rothschild, New York; Murray Seasongod, Cincinnati; Jesse H. Steinhart, San Francisco; Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans;

Horace Stern, Philadelphia; Roger W. Straus, Lewis L. Straus, David H. Sulzberger, New York; William B. Thalhimer, Richmond; Frederick M. Warburg, Sidney J. Weinberg, William Weiss, Maurice Wertheim, Joseph Willen, New York; Henry Wineman, Detroit; Morris Wolf, Philadelphia.

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## Junking Old Automobiles

The proposal to scrap all old cars, beginning with those ten years of age or over, will provide another confirmation of the ancient saying "Them that has gits," if it is carried into practice.

Anybody who has a car that is ten years old or older, has it because he needs the convenience but cannot afford a new or modern car.

To take away from such persons, who stand at the bottom of the economic heap, the poor cars that they possess, and leave the rich and more favored in full possession of their automobiles, would certainly do violence to the theory of equality under the law and also to the idea that this is a government peculiarly attached to the under-dog.

The 12-year-old tin can of the farmer, who must come to town occasionally, is just as vital to him as is the finest automobile of the richest man in town, and if cars are to be confiscated, it should not begin with those to whom old cars are more priceless than are new cars to the well-to-do.

As a matter of fact, the thing that needs to be junked in this country more than anything else is political monkey-business, like the war on the poll tax, a tax in relation with which the nation has no right whatever; the continual currying of favor with pressure groups, the struggle to put over racial equality in the South, and all such activities that have no relation to winning the war but serve to hinder because of the internal friction that is created.

To junk such political maneuvers would be worth far more to the nation than all the ancient tin cans that may be found upon the scattered farms of the land.

56k-1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Hitler In Attempt To Stir Negro, Jew Against Each Other

NOV 7 1942

By MABRAY KOUNTZE

NOV 7 1942

56K

BOSTON—(ANP) — The once supposed dormant threat of Jewish-hate propaganda has made an axis landing in the East Never before has this reporter heard so much anti-semitism "truth" as is being given lip service today by a surprisingly placid people in a surprising repetition of the European folly.

**The entire sum and substance of the clever Nazi ruse is to blame the Jews for everything; every ache, every pain, every failure, anything at all. Hitler's war against democracy is amazingly justified by the German Jews who never at any time numbered even half as many colored as live in America today.**

**Many Germans (now securely employed in this country) are dishing out the Jewish-hate propaganda freely. But there are other nationalities, too. And, one and all, they are directing their broadcast to the Jew's best friend who happens to be the colored man. Hitler seeks to split friends!**

Last March, issues of the Saturday Evening Post contained a not too helpful story by Milton Mayer entitled, "The Case Against The Jew."

**Father Coughlin and a number of other supposedly good citizens have not contributed toward a more tolerant attitude. There are consequently a number of people both here and elsewhere who have as a result swallowed the anti-semitic propaganda hook, line, and sinker. It is a feeling of well-being to be able to blame our own mistakes and failures on some specific goat. That is the Jew's unenviable position in Germany and that is what some are seeking to make it in America.**

Nevertheless, to the average intelligent Negro who knows there were no Jews in the "Aryan" Ku Klux Klan the propaganda which brands the Jewish people our worst enemies simply does not ring true.

**To the average colored man, a Jew is no worse, and perhaps is not as bad as any other man of any other race, creed, or color. True, the Jewish merchant wants his money. But in most cases it is due him. And many of us would dodge our debts unfairly if we could. Some of us do and still can not see why the finance men are so insistent. An Irishman, Italian, a colored man, or a man of any other race would be just as tough on bills, due. Hitler would be much tougher.**

NOV 7 - 1942

### STUPID EGO

Simply because it may make a few of us feel "superior" to prod the Jew as we would a goat is of course indicative of the most stupid ego when displayed by any one of a race only recently risen from human bondage. Nothing could be more stupid than a colored man fostering race hatred.

**Moreover, the ego of certain supposed American "Aryans" in their fellow countryman—whether Jew or Negro; Catholic or Protestant, is only based on a forgotten memory of slavery in their own history; a slavery which they may experience once again unless they become united as one against the axis. What Booker T. Washington said about keeping down the colored man may be equally applicable to keeping down the Jew.**

NOV 7 - 1942

### HELPED JOE LOUIS

This is no whitewash of the faults of the Jews which are primarily the maintenance of the "established practices" which they find existing in lands they occupy. This is also true of other races. If some Jews look upon colored as inferiors in this country, it is merely because that is the way they found us when they arrived here. So one Jew told me.

**This tragedy is not so much the fault of the Jew as it is the fault of the non-Jewish who established the infamous color barriers. It is equally our own fault for not bettering our position. Even so, the Jew in a good many fields of endeavor, has blasted "color convention." In our advancement in business, education, and on stage, scren and radio, our back- have been of the Jewish race.**

**Proof of this is not difficult. In sports, it was a man of Jewish ties, Mike Jacobs, who made the world's heavyweight title available to Joe Louis when other men of other nationalities had stood firm against a colored man winning the crown.**

### WE WOULD BE NEXT

**This, the "Case Aganist the Jew" is not one to be presented by the colored American. It is folly for any gullible colored people to fall into axis hands by supporting anti-semitism doctrines**

NOV 7 - 1942

Because, just as there may be a so-called "Case Against the Jews," is there anyone so smugly superior as to believe that the next Nazi inspired program will not be "The Case Against The Negro?"

And finally, "The Case Against the Catholics."

**These are the steps that will certainly be taken if the first one is successful. Insofar as our own race is concerned the "Case Against the Negro" is already being in certain parts of the nation with plenty of practicing disciples here in the north.**

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# DIXIE SENATOR WOULD ENFORCE JIM-CROW RULE

NOV 7 - 1942

NOV 7 - 1942

56K

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, (ANP)—Apparently confusing the terms, "civil liberties" and "social equality," Rep. McGehee (D. Miss.), declared in the house last Thursday that social equality between whites and Negroes "is being enforced by the administration in every public building and office that it has control of."

He added: "The good Negroes do not want this situation and the good white people are not going to have it." The Mississippi congressman concluded: "If the administration does not correct it, it is going to cause more trouble and bloodshed than was spilled during the Civil war."

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Generalizing About Negro Americans Often Leads To Wrong Conclusions

NOV 7 1942

NOV 7 - 1942

56K

A SPEAKER at a meeting said: "Negroes take a long time to warm up, but after they are hot they fight and go places."

Another speaker at the same meeting said: "The trouble with Negroes is not that they take a long time to get 'hot'—they get 'hot' quick enough—but they cool off too quickly."

All of which proves that any general statement about all Negroes is wrong. Unfortunately, Negroes are just like other people and, being a minority group, they cannot afford to have the weaknesses of the dominant group.

All Negro people cannot be poured in the same mold any more than any other class of people. Those who try to classify all Negroes according to a preconceived pattern are due for a rude awakening.

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

# A Good Example

NOV 12 1942

56K

The state of Georgia has received a great deal of unfavorable publicity, what with the beating of Roland Hayes, the Talmadge campaign and the recent organization of the Vigilantes, Inc., but there comes to our desk regularly a little leaflet, "The Georgia Observer," issued by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which always brings some very good news about things in Georgia. It proves what we have known all the time, that Georgia is not half as bad as some of its so-called "protectors" lead us to believe.

NOV 12 1942

Because we think it sets a fine exam-e for many other repeatedly much more liberal states, and communities, we pass on to our readers, this story which appeared in the last edition of the Georgia Observer.

## An Experiment In Community Interracial Cooperation

By R. L. Russell

Griffin, Georgia, is a community of some 20,000 souls, made up of business, professional people and retired farmers, and a large industrial population. In these groups there is a pretty large number of Negro people, many of whom are above the average. Some of us have felt they were not getting what was due them in the way of schools, and social advantages. We organized a local Committee on Race Relations and set out to see what we could do to remedy the situation. We have met with the finest possible encouragement. We now have a park of 54 acres, the most of which is covered w lovely trees. A swimming pool as fine as we have for the whites has been completed; bath houses have been built; streets have been cut, and soon the park will be graded, swings, tennis courts, etc., will be installed. A director of recreation will be employed so that the Negro and his family will have a good chance to develop their play and recreational life.

Besides all this, a movement for their library has brought forth the finest results, and as soon as it is possible a $25,000 high school building will be erected. All this has been done in the "friendliest sort of way" and so far as I know without any criticism.

and this also:

A nine-year-old Negro boy, C. L. Curry, of Rochelle, Georgia, does not lack determination and patriotism. Having no means of transportation other than by foot, he made ten trips into the county agent's office bringing in 30 pounds of scrap each trip.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NOV 7 - 1942

# Attorney General Biddle Gives AFRO a 3-Point Formula

## Special Civil Rights Section Protects Voters and Citizens; Will End Peonage "Forever"

*Attorney General Francis Biddle flatly refused to answer the AFRO's thirty questions. He was very, very polite about it, but he declined direct questioning.*

*He readily understood the importance of the issues and offered to make a statement to the AFRO-AMERICAN. The statement, which he typed himself, is exclusive.*

*Implicit in the publication of the statement is the agreement that it will be published in full. Here is the word of M. E. Gilfond (Biddle's secretary) on that: ". . . It (the statement) has to be published in full or not at all."*

*Since our interest is served only in truthful reporting, that is not a difficult promise to make.*

*The big difference is this: In an ordinary interview in this AFRO series, a question and answer method is used. The colored people, through their AFRO spokesman, are always pinning the man down, getting an answer or checking his evasions. A prepared statement does not admit that sort of action.*

*So, in accord with our implied promise, we print the statement in full, and without interruption. Here is Attorney General Biddle's statement to the colored people of America via the AFRO-AMERICAN. To our knowledge, it is the first time in the history of America that an attorney general has made such a statement to any minority group.*

—MICHAEL CARTER.

**By FRANCIS E. BIDDLE**
**Attorney General of the United States**

WASHINGTON.

### Part 1—What We Fight For

The colored people of America know what we are fighting for—and this "we" includes the 130 millions who make up the nation's people.

They know what is happening to the peoples of the conquered countries who are being shipped into Germany today. They know what Japan has been doing to the Chinese for years in occupied territory.

No amount of Axis propaganda can now cover up the grisly picture. The same prospect, unless we win, faces us all. Among our citizens there would be no "exempts."

### Part 2—Equal Opportunity

To the questions of equal economic opportunity and equal rights which have arisen out of the war program, I do not think the colored people want specious answers, smooth words.

They are not fooled by anthropological myths, Axis style, which are sometimes cited to explain away undemocratic attitudes, nor are they satisfied with mere lip service promising a post-war adjustment.

They want facts. They want to know what is being done now. Intelligent persons do not expect perfection in a day. They want to know the trend. In what direction are we going?

### Part 3—Three Point Formula

Within the field of civil rights, on which I am qualified to answer, I can report that the progress made within the past year in erasing racial inequality from the American scene has been greater, more rapid, than in any other period of the nation's history since the Civil War.

We have, in the Department of Justice, a Civil Rights Section. It has been active in matters of great importance to the colored population, especially in the accomplishment of three objectives:

FIRST—To make sure that laws governing both primary and general elections protect qualified voters against devices adopted locally to bar them from the polls;

SECOND—To end involuntary servitude—"debt slavery," or peonage—forever, and

THIRD—To act in cases of illegal action taken against citizens by local officers, so that such actions may not go unpunished when they violate rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

### Part 4—Removing Racial Inequalities

Along all three of these lines important cases have been successfully prosecuted during the past year. These are long strides towards the removal of existing race inequalities, strides with an effect that will be more apparent in years to come.

### Part 5—Poll Tax and Jobs

The progress of America along this road has been more rapid in the past twenty years than many people realize. In the years ahead, I predict further gains.

Recent enactment by Congress of the Soldiers' Vote Bill, together with the amendment eliminating the poll tax as a requirement, is a case in point.

So is the steady improvement now being shown in the widening of job opportunities open to colored people in war industries.

So is the determination to provide better housing and other community facilities for the colored population.

Like any other forward step of a whole people, these things are not accomplished merely by passing laws. Ill-advised or ill-timed factional pressures which recklessly disregard the danger of disunity in time of war are not the most effective method.

The problem is largely one of education. And education is a gradual process.

### Part 6—Speeding the War Effort

For a long time I have been interested in the advancement of the colored man. The war has opened new possibilities to him of serving both his country and himself.

I hope and believe our colored citizens will make the most of this opportunity by doing everything in their power to speed their country's war effort. For the colored man, like the white, must make his choice: whether to live in a democracy which does progress, or to become a slave to the Axis. We all, colored and white, must work hard if we are civilians and fight hard if we are soldiers.

---

Dothan. Ala Eagle
November 3, 1942

# ~~Negroes Commend~~ Racial Relations

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — A Group of Demopolis, Ala., Negroes deplored today "outside interference by people of any color who do not or will not understand the spirit of respect and mutual helpfullness between" white and Negro residents of the Alabama black belt.

The position was taken in a resolution adopted at a Negro mass meeting held recently to celebrate over - subscription of their quota in the State War Chest campaign. Governor Dixon's office disclosed the resolution yesterday in a letter from the Demopolis Chamber of Commerce.

White and Negro workers were called on in the resolution to "cease this sabotage" of strike in war industries.

Appreciation was expressed for "the privilege of being able to carry our share of the burden in this (War Chest campaign) and other all-out war efforts." The group said it considered "it a distinct honor to have been given this obligation" and added:

"x x x We are grateful for the fine spirit of mutual respect and mutual confidence which exists now, and has existed for so many years in this part of the Southland between the white and colored races."

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56k-1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

# The "Coons" Are Still Here

MAR 7 - 1942

Westbrook Pegler has won a national reputation as commentator on many subjects. His writings are today read in many lands, and in the halls of the mighty, everywhere his notions about things provoke discussion.

This week, Westbrook Pegler took for his subject "Racial Good Will" and in this discussion the noted columnist seeks to give the American Negro some information regarding the improvement that has come in race relations in the United States of America during the past forty years.

This writer thinks there has been marked improvement in race relations in the United States during the past forty years, but we are not guided in our view and opinion on this subject by the same processes which seem to dominate Mr. Pegler. As a matter of fact, the comment made by this high-priced white columnist on the most important subject in American life seems to this writer puerile and childish.

For instance, Mr. Pegler from his Pullman reservation makes the following observation:

MAR 7 - 1942

> "I can't remember when I last heard or read the word 'coon,' which was in common use when I was young, and the word 'nigger,' almost as offensive, has been dropping out of the vocabulary of intelligent white men and women. In fact, although the word 'colored' seems stilted, I observe that it is now more commonly used in conversation, at least than 'Negro,' and I attribute all this to the white man's good will and good manner and a sensitive respect for the colored man's feelings. He doesn't like the word 'Negro,' so we avoid it, even when there are no colored men about. We still use it in the newspapers, but only because we insist that it is the more correct word and not lacking in dignity."

Evidently Mr. Pegler never rides in the chair car or he would not have been guilty of making such a statement. Only last week returning from Kansas City, the Negro porter on the Rock Island requested a young Negro girl to leave the seat where she was sitting at the Oklahoma line and take one of the two seats in the rear, marked "Colored."

Immediately following this incident, in the train walked three uniformed white soldiers. Two of them took seats immediately behind me and for at least five minutes all this writer could hear was:

> "Look at that coon over in the Jim Crow seat."

Another one made a comment I had made to myself without designating the pretty colored girl as a coon. The other one said:

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> "Yes, but hasn't that coon got pretty eyes?"

We have never met Westbrook Pegler and there is a possibility the man has a physical affliction. Perhaps the man is deaf. There is no other way we could charitably approach the conclusion he has reached in his above statement that "coon" and "nigger" have dropped out of the white man's vocabulary. We suggest that Westbrook Pegler rush back to more familiar fields of discussion or tune in on current discussion of the black worker in white labor unions, for if he makes many more foolish comments on racial questions, the folk are going to get the notion he does not know big wood from brush.

And as soon as friend Pegler got through delivering this hunk of misinformation, he squealed like a hot brake telling about white folk who "about the start of the century . . . blacked up with cork which would be a ridiculous device today." Pegler says that's stopped now.

Why just the turn of last week daily papers in Oklahoma City published pictures of white people "blacked up with cork," who were staging a minstrel exactly like the one Brother Pegler says white folk staged at the "turn of the century." And in addition, there are a lot of white folk today who black up when they are going to rob a bank or rape a woman. It would have been far better for Negroes if the folk who black their faces had confined their activities to the field of ministry. They then only made "coons" and clowns out of American black men. The folk today who smut their faces smear us with the badge of criminality.

MAR 7 - 1942

And then Mr. Pegler, in his brief for progress, begins to tell of the white man's acceptance of W. C. Handy, the blues writer; but he totally overlooks the fact that Marian Anderson, the black girl, possessing the voice of the century, is denied the right to sing in Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the Confederacy. We wonder whether Bro. Pegler has noticed any improvement in the screen version of the American Negro? Why is it that the motion picture industry still refuses to take the Negro seriously, and as a human being?

We might go on and on to expose the silly and lengthy diatribe of this writer who exposes the main thought nestling in the backside of his mind, when he begins comparing the German and the American attitude towards Negroes. Says Mr. Pegler:

> "We may be sure of one thing. The Germans have declared themselves very flatly on the colored man's status in the world and, if victorious in this war, would degrade him to the position of a beast.
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> "The error is often made by saying that the United States is no less oppressive toward the Negro than Hitler toward the Jew and the feelings of colored men have been churned up by this thought. But it is a declared policy and purpose of the Nazi government to dehumanize the Jew and deprive him of all human rights, whereas our constitution and laws pointedly recognize the colored man as a human being and citizen."

Anti-marriage laws which permit white men to approach Negro women without requiring white men to give Negro women their names, or give half-white children their names and property are all forgotten by Columnist Pegler in his haste to perfect his case. Beasts must flee in the forests from their pursuers, and have far more chance than did the black boy at Sikeston, Missouri, who was recently burned to a crisp, on Sunday morning, between two Negro churches, and in full view of the communicants of these two churches. Hitler may have had some other method of dehumanizing the Jew, but we utterly fail to see any progress attached to such incidents as Mr. Pegler notes in American life, and points towards while shyly peeping from behind the Constitution of the United States.

We fail to get any relief whatsoever from this Pullman car observation of Westbrook Pegler. He has abstracted himself too far away from Negro life to know anything about it. There are other signs which suggest a better day but quite evidently Westbrook Pegler is as far away from these signs as a college boy's socks from his B. V. D.'s.

MAR 7 - 1942

Improvement in social relationships here in America has come from sources in American life which Mr. Pegler warns against. He says in his article "Communists have imposed shamelessly upon our colored people," when as a matter of fact, Communists in the United States are the only unit in American life having gone far enough in the realm of brotherhood to demand for Negroes social, economic and political equality.

What we say here is not intended as a brief for Communism, although that political ideal is not the Frankenstein for this writer it seems to be to Westbrook Pegler, but we do want to stop here and now to very solemnly announce that the Constitution of the United States will not be worth the paper it is written on, so far as the black man is concerned, until Westbrook Pegler and the group he represents, decides to take the same and identical attitude toward Negroes as adopted by Communists.

Listen to this insane statement: MAR 7 - 1942

> "The Communists have imposed shamelessly on our colored people, for Communism, if it is to be a revolt of the masses against the few, must throw the Negro into conflict with the masses because, in our country, it has been the ignorant and prejudiced white man who has most jealously and suspiciously opposed the rise of the dark man.
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> "Until very recently, even the more enlightened workers who formed the labor aristocracy in the craft unions rejected the colored man on racial grounds and the improvement in relations has come from the higher levels of intelligence while prejudice persisted further down."

In the past twelve years the white man who has stood in the WPA line with impoverished black workers has come to stern realization of the fact that his plight is identical and the same as that of the Negro. It is only among the aristocracy of white labor (labor unions) that prejudice still exists. Today on WPA the white and black

56k-1942

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In the past twelve years the white man who has stood in the WPA line with impoverished black workers has come to stern realization of the fact that his plight is identical and the same as that of the Negro. It is only among the aristocracy of white labor (labor unions) that prejudice still exists. Today on WPA the white and black worker toil side by side in peace. In cotton fields and everywhere the white worker has at last come to the realization that he can never obtain succor unless he fights for his rights side by side with the destitute black man. The problems of an empty white belly and an empty black belly are identical and the same.

The thing that is wrong in America and that with which the ordinary white man has no relationship, is our laws. If the daily newspapers in the South were to agitate for the repeal of Jim Crow, segregation and other restrictive measures, and say in their news columns what is written in the constitution ("all men are created equal") we would have good race relations in the United States in six months.

Those of us who know something about the history of this continent and the history of the world, know the mass of white people do not carry a natural grudge and ill feeling against their black brother. They are victims of propaganda manufactured by the ruling class whites.

The past week this writer rode to Fort Smith on the same seat in a bus with a white farmer. We leaned our elbows on my brief case and talked peanut raising for almost 100 miles. Another man, who lives, he said, in Birmingham, joined this writer in conversation after the old farmer got off the bus, and we talked like two human beings should right into the city of Fort Smith. We rode through two Jim Crow states violating the laws of these states in an effort to be companionable. It's the laws on our statute books preventing Americans from being democratic. Let's not let Westbrook Pegler mislead us about causes.

MAR 7 - 1942

Common, ordinary white people come over in the Negro neighborhood and will eat and sleep with black folk. Common, ordinary white people will work with Negroes in the ordinary capacities white people employ laboring black people. They think nothing of it until somebody higher up mentions some law or custom which must be observed. Recently a white girl who learned we needed a linotype operator, called up and pleaded for two days to be given work. We badly needed a linotype operator and the young woman said unless she received work immediately she would be in desperate financial straits. We followed the custom and the unwritten laws of the few: WE DID NOT GIVE HER EMPLOYMENT. Law and custom halted progress for a hungry white girl and the Black Dispatch.

We are conscious of the fact that Mr. Pegler is more disturbed regarding the loyalty of the American Negro than he is in racial good will. One thing of which we are certain: Columnist Pegler knows more about black loyalties than he does about the subject under discussion. We think the whole difficulty develops out of an unwillingness to recognize that the Negro has grown up in this country. He no longer is the playboy and buffoon as pictured in song and story. The seriousness of the black man today excites friend Pegler.

When this war is over the Negro's record as an American citizen is going to remain unchanged; the thing we are hoping is, that Westbrook Pegler and his crowd will undergo a change. The black man will again fight for the Stars and Stripes, lengthening the trail of black blood that started at Boston Commons when Crispus Attucks fell.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Sheriff Attacks Howard U. Dean

MAR 7 - 1942

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Leon A. Ransom, member of the national legal committee of the N. A. A. C. P. and acting dean of Howard University Law School, was attacked in the hall on the sixth floor of the Davidson County courthouse here at four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, February 26.

Dick Fessey, a former deputy sheriff who made the assault, was arrested on charges of aggravated assault and battery and released February 27 on $1,000 bond. The trial on the attack is set for next week.

### Slugged in Hallway

The attack came when Ransom walked out into the hall from the courtroom where he was sitting with Z. Alexander Looby, local N. A. A. C. P. attorney, on a case involving the exclusion of colored citizens from a jury. As he stepped out, Fessey rushed at him and knocked his glasses off. When the scuffle began, persons who would have aided Ransom were held back by a former constable (white) named Hill who drew his gun and shouted: "We are going to teach these northern Negroes not to come down here raising fancy court questions."

Ransom suffered a swollen jaw, bruises about the head and face, and a skinned nose and temple. He was at the time not engaged in the University of Tennessee case, for which he went to Nashville, but was assisting Looby in a hearing. There was no bitterness during the hearing, the N. A. A. C. P. said, and Fessey had no connection with the case.

The N. A. A. C. P. has sent telegrams protesting the attack to Governor Prentice Cooper, the attorney general of the state, and the mayor of Nashville.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Madison Square Mass Meet Urged by Randolph

FEB 28 1942

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the New York Division of the March-on-Washington Movement, A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March-on-Washington Movement and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Thursday, February 18, described the terrorism, discriminations, segregations and humiliations to which colored citizens and soldiers are being subjected throughout the nation.

Despite this fact, said he, this is the hour of the race's greatest opportunity to win his democratic rights in America.

He pointed out that to this end the colored people of Harlem—should join in an all-out public mass meeting in Madison Square Garden to protest these outrageous and Hitleristic conditions.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

## Why Don't They?

White people who are in authority in this country and especially those in the south could well afford to take seriously the timely and wise advice of Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, if they would strenghthen democracy and give the masses of us cause to be more enthusiastic about the present war.

APR 7 1942

Speaking before the members of a white educational association in Birmingham recently, Editor Agar declared:

> "In God's name, why don't we do something about the Negro, instead of yapping about why England does not do something about India? Mistreatment of underprivileged people is at the base of the cause of this war."

This is the question in the minds of the millions of colored Americans. In comparison with the complicated Indian problem with its social, racial, political and religious aspects, the Negro question here is simple. In fact, there would be no race question if those in power would recognize their duty under the constitution and quit permitting discrimination based on race. Not only should we be permitted to freely vote in all elections, yes, including the primaries, but in view of the past, we should be encouraged to participate in the selection of all public office holders. The free exercise of the right to vote without regard as to race or religion is essential to American democracy.

In the meantime let us not sit supinely by waiting for complete democracy to be brought to us on a silver platter because this will never happen. Let us keep vigorously and more persistently pressing our claims.

APR 7 1942

Every man and woman in Fulton County who has not done so since last September should go immediately to the courthouse and get registered and stay registered!

56k-1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Negro Church Parley Asks Jim-Crow Ended

FEB 26 1942

## 15 Bishops, 500 Ministers, Laymen Urge Gov't Permit Full Activity

FEB 26 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb 25.—Fifteen bishops and 500 ministers and laymen attending a conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church here urged that the government give Negro Americans full opportunity to participate in all activities in defense of the nation.

A resolution passed by the conference pointed out that Negro rights must be guaranteed in order "to make safe American democracy and the American way of life."

FEB 26 1942

The resolution also pledged full support to President Roosevelt and the war program.

FEB 26 1942

Delegates to the conference represented the church membership of the denomination in the United States, Canada, South and West Africa, the West Indies and South America.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Fannie Hurst Fears Rising Tide of Color

MAR 7 - 1942

## Oppressive Race Feeling Menaces U. S. Unity, Says Noted Writer

Speaking before the annual meeting of the New York Urban League, at St. Mark's Methodist Church, Sunday, Fannie Hurst, noted author, told her audience that "we have too many colored Americans who have nothing to lose by switching their allegience and the United States should take note of this fact."

A participant in a symposium on "How to Mobilize Resources Behind the War Effort," which was discussed by James H. Hubert, director of the league, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks, Assemblyman William T. Andrews and Henrietta Buckmaster, the author advocated legislation as the only means of destroying discrimination against colored Americans.

MAR 7 - 1942

"We have the psychology of a rising tide of color facing us. I fear for that psychology. I am afraid of the implications that go with the psychology. I do not think Hitler or the Asiatics have anything to offer you any more than what your rights are here and we must see that you get them," she declared.

Citing the reason for race hatred, Miss Buckmaster said, "Let there be no criminal over-simplification in imagining that white men are against black men on account of race. Race hatred always has been an artificial stimulus. Rather it is a deep paralyzing fear of economic insecurity, the need for the poor man to be given the concept of someone lower than himself in order to keep him quiet.

MAR 7 - 1942

"Emancipation did not end this effort and the poor white man only managed to keep his head above water by standing on the shoulders of the blacks. That such an effort has failed is proven all over the world by the fact of this war."

The group adopted a resolution directed to the President of the United States stating in part:

"Despite the artificial and undemocratic handicaps flung thoughtlessly at best, contemptuously at worst, into our faces, we do not believe that democracy has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

MAR 7 - 1942

"We do not believe that democracy has failed, for the simple reason that we do believe that true democracy, like true Christianity, has never yet been tried; thus, though pledging our whole support in defense, as against the Axis, of American democracy as it is practiced, we shall nonetheless continue to hope, work and fight for American democracy as it is preached, and as it should be practiced."

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

# Disillusionment of White Youth

MAR 14 1942

MAR 14 1942

Last week a kindly white lady brought her son to the Black Dispatch office for a conference. The young lad is a member of a race relations class in one of the churches of the city, and the mother was anxious for her son to hear something of what Negroes suffer from the lips of a Negro.

"I think it would be well for you to know something of what white people suffer here in America because of race prejudice," we said to the young man, just as E. C. Colclasure, father of the unfortunate young woman, slain at Fort Towson two years ago, passed through the office.

"That is Mr. E. O. Colclasure," we said to the young man, as the sad-eyed father of a murdered white girl passed on his way out. "That man has been here two days waiting for the trial we have just had in the Criminal Court of Appeals. Just before you came he sat in this office and made a very significant statement, and I think it is an illuminating picture of race prejudice to take back to your race relations class. Tearfully, that old gentleman said:

MAR 14 1942

> "Mr. Dunjee, race prejudice, and race prejudice alone, prevents me from apprehending the murderers of my poor, poor daughter."

We then told the story of the Fort Towson killings as it was disclosed at the Hugo trial. We pointed out that race prejudice had forced a white man to join the organization we headed, the N. A. A. C. P., in an effort to secure redress, and that he recognized the N. A. A. C. P., and not state government, as making the only honest attempt to apprehend and secure conviction of the murderers of Mrs. Elmer Rogers, his daughter.

MAR 14 1942

The young man and his mother sat there in stark amazement as we pointed out the danger to government itself, when hypocrisy crept in, as in the Lyons case, placing the state in position where it protected murderers, and leaving innocent white citizens menaced by red-handed brutes, still roaming at large in Choctaw county.

Well," said the young white man, "I never knew that race prejudice reacted in that sort of way upon white people. I have been laboring under a wholly different impression."

MAR 14 194

We think in a certain race relations class in Oklahoma City there is soon to be a revealing and illuminating discussion regarding the greatest curse that could come to civilization—the damning curse of race prejudice.

We sat for more than an hour and told this young white youth of other evil consequences resulting from race prejudice, that directly damaged white people more seriously than are the blacks.

MAR 14 1942

The crux of the whole tragedy down in Choctaw county rests in the fact that Negroes and whites are together fighting against established government in an attempt to secure law enforcement. Is this not an ugly picture in this day and hour when we preach about democracy?

Was it not Booker T. Washington who warned us about the fate of the man who attempted to hold another in the ditch? And is it not true that every evil has within itself the seed of its own destruction?

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# COL. M'CORMICK PRAISES WEEK OF BROTHERHOOD

1942

## Asserts Character Is Basis of Nation's Unity.

FEB 15 1942

A tribute to the Americans who brought National Brotherhood week into being was paid by Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of THE TRIBUNE, in an address by radio last night. His speech, broadcast by W-G-N, W59C, and the Mutual Broadcasting system, was a feature of the Chicago Theater of the Air.

Col. McCormick praised the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which is now observing its ninth annual Brotherhood week, as "one of the most American things in America."

Describing brotherhood as the great spiritual force which gives the American republic strength thru unity based not on uniformity, but on diversity and character, he said:

"Our republic is a nation of nations. Persons of all creeds and of all races live side by side in peace and coöperation because they have chosen to do so in the spirit of Lincoln and Washington."

"Let us be grateful to the National Conference of Christians and Jews in its ninth annual Brotherhood week.

"The conference is one of the most American things in America."

FEB 15 1942

# AMERICA'S MUNICH

## APPEASEMENT OF FASCISTS IN DETROIT HOUSING ROW SCORED

### BY HORACE R. CAYTON

Pittsburgh Courier

MAR 14 1942

I HAVE THIS to say about the Detroit Housing situation—where the Administration vacillated and bungled the job until they provoked a race riot—it was an appeasment of an incipient American fascist group. Now a housing project intended for Negro occupancy remained temporarily vacant because the Klan didn't want Negroes to live in it.

It remained vacant in spite of the fact that the Negro workers who were to occupy it and who are working at defense industries to save democracy, had to remain in over-crowded apartments and pay exorbitant rents for rat-infested hovels. If this is the method which is going to be employed to build up Negro morale—to protect democracy—we might as well quit. If this is the example which we are to show to Asia and to South American Republics of "democracy in action," if this is the way we are going to complete with "the New Order" we might just as well call it a day.

Pittsburgh

Mr. Cayton

If you want to know how Negroes feel about it read the quotation from TIME, where a Detroit Negro defense worker stated, "The Army is about to take me to fight for democracy, but I would as soon fight democracy right here. When you fight in the Army for democracy, you fight for something that is a long ways off, "knida," but when you fight for democracy here, we are fighting for ourselves."

ON the other side of the fence, two quotations seem to typify those white Americans who have no thought of allowing the Negro to participate in our democratic institutions. Police Inspector Chester Cox was quoted as saying, "My men are naturally in sympathy with the white mob because some of them live over there." A white rioter stated, "Let them stay on their side of the street."

**FASCISTS SPROUT IN MOTOR CITY**

It has been pretty celarly shown that the Klan was behind the movement—the Klan, and strangely, a Catholic priest. Detroit was the home of the Black Legion. It is the stronghold of the present Klan movement in the north. It is the bivouac of Father Coughlin and Gerald Smith. Detroit is the danger spot of the nation for all of the incipient fascist movements in the country have some roots in that sprawling industrial city.

THAT the city, state and federal administrations vacillate even for a moment and changed from side to side in the contest for this housing project, and finally, at a time when defense housing is almost imperative for our social security, allow it to remain vacant is inexcusable. It is appeasement of our American fascist as shameful as was the appeasement of Germany and Italy by England and France at Munich. Fascism should be stamped out whether in Germany or Detroit—whether it is the Nazi party or the Klan.

**NOW IS TIME TO ACT**

Negroes want democracy and want to fight for it and the Ku Klux Klan does not. Why then, was not martial law declared in Detroit? Why were Negro defense workers, struggling to produce arms for China, for Russia, and for the United States, deprived of a project which was built for them to appease fascists. I think the President should have taken action immediately to stop this appeasement of internal fascists in the same vigorous fashion that he stopped the appeasement of the Japanese, German and Italian fascists. As far as the struggle for democracy in this country is concerned, Detroit was another Munich—and sooner or later American democracy will have to face it with shame.

NOW is the time for the people who have been talking out loud about our internal problems and the Negro to act. How about Robert Maynard Hutchins and Westbrook Pegler forming a committee to investigate the Detroit affair. They seem to have been disturbed about Negro rights and spoke about how much better off Negroes are in America than in Germany.

**THESE ARE TIMES THAT EXCITE MINDS**

Now is the time for all persons who believe in democracy to fight for the rights of Negroes in order to preserve their own freedom in the long run. We can't win a war for freedom and democracy and appease fascist mobs and lynchings at home. We've got to have an all out war against fascism at home and abroad. This may seem like excited writing but if these are times that try men's souls they are also times that excite their minds. It's time that we got excited about democracy.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# The Folly Of White Americans

MAR 15 1942

WHITE Americans were forced to see the folly of their action in the attitude they took toward the colored people of this country but it took a war to change their minds.

A few years ago when the times were hard for most American citizens and particularly so for all colored citizens, many white bigwigs fired their Negro servants to bring into their homes the services of Orientals who couldn't become citizens even if they wanted to.

Some of the railroads followed suit and discharged the colored help and secured Japanese employees. Japanese chauffeurs were substituted for Negro chauffeurs. Japanese maids were used instead of colored maids. The colored workers were evicted from many of their traditional jobs by these Orientals.

Now that the Japanese are characterized as the "slit-eyed yellow devils" instead of the "intelligent and diplomatic" people of the Orient the employment of these aliens is no longer a thing to be desired. The whites want their Negro servants.

Every day is the beginning of a new lesson in life. Each morn new thoughts are born. Pity the man who does not realize that as he grows so should he learn, and that in learning he should become wise. We cannot escape the responsibility of our properly caring for our own being. That is why each new day presents new opportunities for one to absorb wisdom and knowledge. We should grow with the trees.

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# White Blues Singing Heiress Takes Stand Against Prejudice

MAR 14 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

BOSTON, Mar. 12—Libby Holman, the blues singing heiress who has made all sorts of news for the white press, struck a note for tolerance here for the colored press last week. Pittsburgh, PA

Headlining in the Balinese Room of the Hotel Somerset, the white lady of song came within words of terminating her engagement before her contract expired when a dispute arose with the management regarding her colored guitarist-accompanist.

In a press interview, both Miss Holman and the hotel manager had their own versions of what caused the tiff. According to the blues singer's manager, she became angry when her accompanist was barred admission to the latter's room in the hotel. It was further stated that the management objected to Miss Holman using a colored accompanist, insisting that she use Harry Marshard's band, a standby at the hotel. In refusing to do that, the singer explained that White, who has played at the White House, had taught her how to sing the blues and was vital to her performance.

Giving his version, the resident manager of the hotel claims that guests in the establishment complained when White and others held after hour rehearsals in Miss Holman's room until 3 a.m. He further stated that there is no objection to colored people in the hotel as there are a number of them on its working staff.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# Treasury Literature Now Features 'Negro Mammy'

MAR 21 1942

The accompanying illustration has been sent out by the United States Treasury department, presumably for the purpose of "including the Negro in the campaign for selling defense stamps and bonds." It is significant that the only idea which the Treasury department thought would interest Negroes in buying stamps was a picture of what southern people generally called a Negro "mammy." Previously some publicity matter issued by the Treasury department carried the picture of a group of children, none of whom had the appearance of being colored. The Chicago Defender complained about this.

Is this new cartoon with a "mammy" the only idea that the Treasury department could think of as a means of interesting one tenth of the population in defense bonds and stamps? William Pickens and Jesse O. Thomas are on the payroll and are supposed to help the sale of stamps and bonds. Pickens says that the publicity material is prepared by some other "department," and he is not consulted before it is drawn up. Under any circumstances the mammy advertisement will not make Negroes enthusiastic about buying defense stamps and bonds.

56k-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# The Horizon

## CLARKE FOREMAN LOSES HEAD FOR US—WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO TO PROTECT OUR FRIENDS?

JAN 17 1942

BY P. L. PRATTIS

JAN 17 1942

56K

SURELY you haven't forgotten old Judge Horton and his precedent-shattering decision on the appeal in the Scottsboro case. He was a Southerner, an Alabama judge, who took the facts in that case, extracted the element of color, and rendered a judgment based on justice. For doing that, the voters of his district kicked him out of office. He was our friend. We never moved a peg to protect or reward him after he had gone out on a limb for us.

Years have passed, but our friends are still catching the devil. Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban league, struck a grave note at the Conference of National Negro Organizations in New York City Saturday when he referred to the deliberate attacks which are being made by a clique of Southerners in Congress on friends of the Negro in government service. Several heads have been chopped off because the owners believed in fair play. One of those, a friend of ours, who was forced out was John Carmody, former Public Works Administrator. Another more recent head to fall was that of Nathan Straus, formerly head of the United States Housing Administration. The most recent is that of Clark Foreman, white Georgia friend, in Defense Housing. There are several others. Each of these men took his stand for what was right, the result being that he found himself on our side. Another result was that he found himself in controversy with reactionary white Southerners.

Mr. Prattis

### SOUTHERNERS FIGHT OUR FRIENDS

JAN 17 1942

HERE is the play, what's happening: Defense housing is a great need. Appropriations for defense housing must come from the Congress. The same is true of low-cost, or slum clearance, housing, which was the big job of Straus. The Southern clique in Congress feels that some of the men in defense housing and low-cost housing have been too darned fair with Negroes. They don't want the Negro citizen to have the homes. They resent the proportion of homes given to Negroes. Above all, they don't want Negroes and whites living in the same projects, North or South. Their trick is to refuse to vote for any appropriations as long as our friends are in a position to have any voice in the use of the money.

This Southern clique is quite willing to hold up the program for all defense housing so long as our friends remain in power. That is the situation in which Nathan Straus found himself. He was an excellent administrator. The President and everybody else knew that. But so long as he stayed, the Southern clique in Congress was determined not to give him any money. As a consequence, Mr. Straus stepped out so that the program of defense housing might continue.

### DETROIT KILLED FOREMAN

JAN 17 1942

CLARKE FOREMAN was crucified last week on the cross of defense housing in Detroit. The Public Housing Administration decreed an area in the Conant Gardens section of Detroit for a defense housing project to be shared by Negroes. Immediately almost, there were strenuous protests from whites, Polish Catholics, in the section. They did not want Negro citizens in the project. A priest organized and incited opposition. He was aided by a Congressman and by Senator Prentiss Brown of Michigan. On one day 1,000 protests from whites reached Washington. Investigation disclosed that most of the whites whose names had been signed to letters and telegrams did not know what they were doing. The priest had merely gone around collecting quarters and had sent the wires in the names of his parishioners.

Counter protest was organized among Negroes by Senator Diggs of Detroit and by Representative Horace White. This put Washington in the middle. It was the duty of Clarke Foreman to make a decision. He did. The project had been built for occupancy by Negro defense workers. Foreman wired White, a member of the Detroit Housing Authority, to begin accepting Negro applications. Within three hours, White received another wire not to accept Negro applications. In the meantime, all in the course of a day, Foreman had lost his job. He had been fired by the deputy of the new Public Works Administrator, Col. Fleming, who took John Carmody's job.

### OUR INTERESTS SACRIFICED

IN answer to protests, the deputy said that he knew Foreman had right on his side, but his office was faced with a practical situation. The deputy is a Northerner. The Southerners have him in the clutch. He wants the program to go on. He is ready to sacrifice the rights and interests of Negro citizens in the face of the prejudiced challenge of these Southerners.

The point of all this is that: regardless of the war with Japan, Italy and Germany, these Southerners have not called a truce in their war against us. We can't afford to ignore the challenge they offer. We must organize to protect our friends. We have power, too, if we act concertedly. The real challenge to us is in how far we will go to protect our friends.

What does it mean that Carmody should have been sacrificed for us? Or Straus? Or Foreman? Shall we forget them as we have Horton? What will our other friends in Washington do if we do not take action against our enemies who are beheading our friends?

It is the duty of every Negro man and woman in Detroit to let his representatives in Congress and Senator Brown know how he or she feels about the axe which struck Foreman's neck. It is the duty of every Negro man and woman in the United States to seek organization, political organization, to be used in behalf of the race and of its friends who are being blitzed by the terrorist legions of prejudice despite the challenge to existence which this nation faces.

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# Negro Has No Strong African Past

JAN 9 - 1942

Gary American

THE MYTH OF THE NEGRO PAST, by Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, professor of anthropology, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. Published by Harper and Brothers, 374 pages, $4.

Gary Indiana

(Reviewed by Frank Marshall Davis for ANP)

It is generally believed that the American Negro has no African background worth mentioning. Some students of the racial problem ahs advantageously used this premise to show that the Duskymerican is the same as all other Americans except for color. Such distinguished men as Dr. Alain LeRoy Locke of Howard university and others have accepted this gelief and amplified it. To such persons — and that obviously includes most of us — Dr. Herskovits' new volume will come as a shock.

56K

JAN 9 - 1942

The distinguished professor belongs to that small group of scientists who are both friends of the Negro and seekers after truth. For more than 20 years Herskovits has paintakingly studied the Negro in both the new world and Africa. Results of his significant research have appeared previously in books and articles. This new volume, the first of a series on the Negro in America and sponsored by the Carnegie foundation under the editorship of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, is his greatest achievement to date where the black man is concerned.

What Herskovits disproves are such widespread beliefs as these: (1) that Negroes are naturally childlike and adjust easily and happily to the most unsatisfactory social conditions; (2) that only the poorer stock of Africa was enslaved; (3) that Negroes were brought from all parts of Africa and so mixed up in their American distribution as to lose tribal identity; (4) that even if Negroes of a given tribe had been able to live together and had the desire to continue tribal customs, their cuture was so low and savage that it would have been lost in contact with superior European civilization.

JAN 9 - 1942

Briefly, the anthropologist has the data to show, in answer: (1) the complex economic and social character of African civilizations permitted the Negro to fit into strong traidtions and behavior patterns. An understanding of this background should mean as slavery, but even this was under protest. Slave uprisings, revolts and escapes plagued the new world. Slaves killed themselves and consistently practiced a work "slow down" which gave rise to the popular fallacy of the race's "inherent" laziness; (2) slavery engulfed every strata of native African life; (3) most slaves came from areas near the west coast of Africa. These west coast people consisted mainly of four large tribes which perpetuated their cultural outlines through being numerically superior to slaves from other African tribes and assimilating them, and (5) west coast African civilization ranks high among the world's nonmachine cultures, is in some ways more practical and realistic than European civilization which in certain aspects it resembles, and its patterns are today found in varying degrees of strength in North and South America and the

Caribbeans.

Why is the Baptist church the most popular of faiths among Negroes? What causes the strong interest in big funerals, burial societies and ritualistic fraternal orders. Why do many Negroes turn their heads when they laugh and refuse to look a person of higher position or authority in the eye? Why is the mother instead of the father so often the head of the family? These and many other questions have their answers rooted in African customs and habits.

JAN 9 - 1942

Dr. Herskovits makes ~~the~~ omportant observation that a people with a past of which they may be proud cannot be called inferior. The Negro has such a past with much to the Duskymerican as does an appreciation of his homeland to the Irish-American or the ItalianlAmerican. America has knowingly accepted many of their traditions in becoming the melting pot of all peoples; all unknowingly certain patterns of African custom have been woven into the national life. An American is a blend of many backgrounds.

JAN 9 - 1942

The Myth of the Negro Past should be required reading in schools everywhere. Let such books as this become the intellectual fare of the nation's young and a major victory will have been won against race prejudice and intolerance.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# No Cultivation of Hitler's Fifth Column

JAN 10 1942

• Charles Lindbergh, according to a story in the New York Post yesterday, is still spreading Nazi racialism and working for a Hitler victory.

JAN 10 1942

Then days after the treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, which Lindbergh never condemned, he expressed the view to America First members that Britain should have assisted Germany in conquering the Soviet Union, the staunch ally of this country. He embroidered this fascist position with typical "Aryan" talk that this is a "racial" war of white against colored peoples. Such views stem straight from Goebbels on the one hand and the Japanese rulers on the other. Nor is it surprising since Lindbergh still wears the medal from Hitler and a decoration from the fascist Tokio regime.

Meanwhile, a press dispatch reveals that General Wood, another recalcitrant America Firster, has been appointed to the staff of the Army's Chicago Ordnance District. However, people like Lindbergh are to be sharply distinguished from patriotic Americans, including some rank-and-file members of the America First Committee, who have abandoned it and are now honestly and sincerely backing the government's war effort.

But these disclosures of America First members meeting ten days after our country is at war with the Axis, shows that a certain group of them, who are fascist by conviction, have never given up their pro-Hitler ideology. They are still lurking for the first opportunity to stab the nation in the back, to promote war against our Soviet allies, and to break up the unity of the 26 nations joined against Hitler.

JAN 10 1942

As the Daily Worker and other progressive voices stated from the outset, such outright fascists as Lindbergh cannot be trusted in the armed forces of our country, let alone in high Administrative posts. The appeasement of these Hitler sympathizers is cultivation of the same kind of Fifth Column which played a powerful role in the conquest of France and Spain. Such a policy followed in the United States, can have a dangerous, if not disastrous, effect upon our war for national independence and security.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
January 4, 1942

## Preparedness 70 Years Ago

In the early 1870s it was feared the inflamed negroes from James and other islands would land at the foot of King street, or along South Bay and run amok in the lower part of town. The men of the Carolina Rifle club were on patrol, or subject to sudden call. The men included boys in their early teens.

5-CK

In a dwelling in Ladson court were congregated women and children. They had a supply of axes and pokers and on the wood stove many gallons of boiling water. If evil doers had broken into that house that night they would have been fatally scalded, The besieged would have won.

There is a lesson to be drawn from this for the things of the moment. Women of Charleston in 1942 have as much courage as women of Charleston had in the early 1870s. Living has been softer of late years, but chins can, and should, be held up! A time of sacrifice by loyal and patriotic American women is here again.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 3, 1942

## PRAYER IS URGED BY NEGRO JUDGE

### Closer Co-Operation of the Negro, White Man Needed, He Tells Howard High

A need for Negroes and white people of this nation to get closer together and "get on their knees and pray earnestly to God," was expressed to the students of Howard High school yesterday by Judge Edward Henry, Philadelphia magistrate, in an address in the school auditorium at the morning assembly.

The judge, here for a brief visit with relatives and conferences with local colored Elks, painted a gloomy picture of the outlook during and following the present world crisis. He said students should make the most of what opportunities they have at the present time, because "no man can prophesy the future of any of us in this country following this war."

5-GK

"We are pretty well fortified religiously as regards churches and preachers, but the need most urgent now is to get the spirit of God in our hearts, and when this is done men will be in better position to live the type of fruitful lives He intended that they should live," Judge Henry stated. "There is no way to legislate morals into people, nor is there any way to legislate prejudices out of any of us. It must be done through prayer and a change of heart of the whole group that makes up our nation."

#### Jurist Since 1925

Judge Henry has been on the bench in Philadelphia since 1925. He is the brother of the late James A. Henry, former principal of Howard High school, and after whom the school on Grove street adjoining the College Hill Court project, and the Negro branch Young Men's Christian association are named. He is en route to Hot Springs for a forty-two-day rest.

On the specially arranged program also was Attorney Earl Howard, Washington, D. C., public relations director for a large Negro manufacturing concern.

Attorney Howard spoke from the topic, "The Time Is Now," and urged students to "a keener development of the cultural side of life." "Politeness is not a mark of servility or humility, but one of the finest traits any individual can cultivate," he said, and added, "it costs so little but pays such big returns."

"There must be no procrastination. Whatever we are going to get or hope to get for ourselves must be done now. We must make sacrifices, but remember, nothing sacrificed, nothing gained, is as true now as when first uttered.

In speaking of common courtesy, he called attention to the loud raucous talking of students on the streets, street cars, corridors of public buildings, and said, "this type of low-brow effort to attract attention is a sure mark of ignorance of the worst kind."

Prof. William J. Davenport, Howard principal, conducted the program.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

**Eugene Talmadge**, flogging-apologist Governor of Georgia, threw himself into a conga on a slick dance floor, broke two ribs, returned to duty taped stiff as a mummy.

JAN 12 1942

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Everglade, Fla. News
January 1, 1942

## "Juke" Origin

Every so often, some columnist, etymologist or what-not trots forth an explanation of what he thinks must be the origin of the little word "juke," which sprang up in Florida about three or four years ago, and has since swept to the four corners of the nation. Outside Florida it is usually applied to those tune dispensaries known as "juke organs." However, Deputy Sheriff Claude High of Sheriff D. C. Coleman's force comes satisfyingly close to naming the origin of the word. He remembers the negroes on his grandfather's West Florida plantation used the word ever since he can remember. In the early days it was applied to little refreshment places they frequented, usually a building the outfittings of which consisted merely of a counter, a tub of "soda pop," a few bottles of "white lightnin'" tucked in a convenient spot and something, sometimes, on which music was made. He is convinced the word is African in origin, brought to this country by slaves and was probably colloquial even among the savages. White people did not start use of it until about four years ago.—Miami News.

56k-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## THE SPIRIT OF TALMADGE

JAN 3 - 1942

The implied threat of the city attorney of Atlanta, Ga., in advising the school board of that city to discharge Negro teachers attempting to sue the city for equal salaries with white teachers, reveals that the spirit of Talmadge is far from dead in that commonwealth.

Governor Talmadge engineered the recent discharge of able educators from the University of Georgia system allegedly because they advocated racial co-education; and now Atlanta officials want to discharge competent and intelligent teachers because they want the salaries due them.

This will disillusion those who might have believed that Talmadge was speaking only for himself.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that education and everything pertaining to it, including teachers' salaries, must be equal though separate, and nothing Georgia can do will alter that opinion.

Georgia itself wrote this proviso into its constitution in order to regain admission to the federal Union, and it cannot legally go back on it now if it wishes to stay in the Union.

JAN 3 - 1942

It has rigidly enforced the provision of seperation but, like its sister Southern states, has honored the equality provision only in the breach.

Negroes in general and Negro teachers in particular are determined that both provisions shall be enforced, and this is evidenced by the action of the more advanced Negro teachers associations in several states, including Georgia.

**Attorney A. T. Walden who is representing the Atlanta Citizens' Committee which is sponsoring the action leading to equalization of teachers' salaries has declared that "we should file action as soon as a definite and final answer is received from the board of education."**

This voices the new spirit of Negro teachers in all parts of the country, whether in Louisiana, Florida, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky or Tennessee.

This spirit, rinforced by money, intelligence, legal ability and mass solidarity will win in the end, no matter what the Talmadge-minded officials may say or do.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

## Lack of Training Handicaps Negro's Progress, Leader Says

### *Benjamin F. Hubert, President of Georgia State College at Savannah, Outlines Problems Faced by Race in 1942.*

JAN 4 - 1942

**By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT.**
**President of the Georgia State College.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—(AP) During the past year, President Roosevelt has enunciated the four freedoms for which the democracies of the world are contending—"freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way; freedom from want, and freedom from terror."

JAN 4 - 1942

Negroes, forming as they do, more than one-tenth of the total national population, and from 40 to 50 per cent of the population here in the southeast, are vitally interested in any kind of program or movement that promises freedom of economic opportunity.

Thinking Negroes are grateful for the increasing number of expressions that have come from national and social leaders, evidencing their understanding that in the fight to sustain democratic ideals, there must be clear recognition of the fact that all men must be provided an equal chance to achieve.

One of the difficulties confronting Negroes who seek employment in industry is the lack of training for the particular job requirements.

JAN 4 - 1942

An attempt is being made by the vocational national defense fund and by the National Youth Administration, to train Negroes for industry. In Georgia, a total of 944 Negroes have had training under the vocational defense program. These training centers are located in Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Marietta, Newnan and Savannah. Much of the training is in woodwork, including cabinet making, bricklaying and cement work, auto mechanics, blueprint reading and some sheet metal work and trade cooking.

The field of agriculture offers employment to the largest number of Negroes. According to the United States Census report for 1930, of the 10,472,000 persons employed on the farms, 1,980,000 or 19 per cent are Negroes.

This means that out of every five persons farming in this country, one is a Negro. When it is realized that Negro farmers are located largely in the southern states, it will be readily apparent that in states like Georgia, where there are approximately 70,000 Negro farm operators, farming is dependent largely upon Negro labor.

JAN 4 - 1942

But farming today is not as it has been in the past. Successful cotton farming in Georgia and the southeast offers, at best, a doubtful future. The Negro finds himself confronted with the keenest kind of competition. The one-horse plow is forced to compete with the tractor, and the scythe with the mowing machine and the reaper and binder.

In Georgia, the Negro Extension Service, vocational schools of agriculture, and other agencies, are at work seeking to better equip the Negro farmer for the long pull that lies ahead.

In spite of handicaps that have tended to discourage Negroes in their outlook in both urban and rural life everywhere, we find them still optimistic and hopeful.

A defense training program will be established at old Clark University campus by the Fulton county board of education. Georgia State College is expanding its program with over $10,000 worth of technical equipment to provide training in the technical arts for Negro youth. The National Youth Administration and many of the public vocational schools are providing opportunity for our youths to improve themselves for jobs that are just around the corner.

In business, in professional life, and in farming, 1942 can only mean more enlightened progress for an underprivileged group in a gradually enlightening world.

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

## NEGRO LEADERSHIP MOVES NORTH

JAN 1 - 1942

**By JONATHAN DANIELS**
**In The Southern Frontier**

In Gaston County, North Carolina, early this year three or four white hoodlums on a drunk got into a row with a Negro man. They went off and got guns and killed him. Justice moved promptly. The men were convicted and all of them sentenced to prison for long terms. Then suddenly, as it seemed to me, the case turned up in the lynching statistics. That seemed crazy to me. It seemed crazy to some Negro leaders in North Carolina. Here private murder, promptly punished by orderly justice, was called lynching. Of course, if it was a lynching the same people who called it one should have been the first to strike off a medal in honor of Gaston County which had promptly convicted and imprisoned every member of the "lynching mob." But the action stopped with what seemed to me the absurdity of stigmatizing the country and the State in the statistics.

JAN 1 - 1942

**Does Geography Determine Leadership?**

Asking explanation, I was told that Northern Negro leaders who had been urging Federal anti-lynching legislation were unwilling to accept the statistics which showed the approach of disappearance of lyinching in the South. Southern Negro leaders were unwilling to resist the demand for a definition which would tag more killings as lynchings for fear of being denounced from north of the Mason & Dixon line as Uncle Toms or Handkerchief Heads. I may have been misinformed. But the case itself definitely seemed to be one in which lack of understanding of the facts seemed to so shape the statistics about lynchings as to reduce their effectiveness in the campaign against lynchings in the South. It made me wonder whether the most dynamic figures in the leadership of the Negro people have not ceased to be indigenous to the South and therefore unable to give the Negroes where most of the Negroes remain a leadership which will really help them where they are.

JAN 1 - 1942

As the war spirit changes all things, this may be an important ear in race relations as in everything else. This year stands before war and such a time makes it easy to forget everything but war. Big changes in the life of the American Negro were set almost secretly into motion in 1915 and 1916 when a new pull was given to migration. Also in 1915 Booker T. Washington died. Undoubtedly some more hurried advocates of the Negro's advance might in these more hurried times regard him, if he still lived, as an Uncle Tom. Certainly as a man of the past, he would not be the man for the present. But it is easy for anybody to see that in the South then he represented a Southern Negro leadership which had things to say to the nation and which received a national hearing. I am not aware of any such Negro leadership in the South today.

JAN 1 - 1942

**Results of Absentee Leadership**

Now sometimes it seems to me that, as Negro leadership has migrated North along with the migrating thousands of Negroes, the gradual but consistent result has been that almost every time the Negro has expanded his legal rights he has lost more of his economic opportunity. Like every other Southerner, I have seen Negroes pushed out of the jobs which once were thought to belong to them in the towns. As a Southerner, too, I am aware of the newer figures which show that he is also being pushed out of his place on the land. Sometimes it seems to me that the Negro's advance has moved largely into the realm of theory and law, of logic and official declaration and out of the actual lives of the great submerged majority of the colored people themselves. I wonder sometimes, as a white man honestly interested, if Negro leadership like some other things in the South has become increasingly absentee, and sometimes, as absentee, increasingly theoretical and impractical.

**Progress May Be on Paper**

This can be dismissed as a white man's opinion. I do not pretend to the knowledge about their leaders and their directions which educated Negroes inside and outside of the South should possess. It is, of course, undoubtedly true that the Negro in the North has a freedom of expression which makes it possible for him to speak for his race with a direct vigor which might be impossible in the Black Belt of Alabama. Certainly an able novelist may remain a Mississippi Negro even if he writes about Chicago and New York. Of course, a racal crusader in New York may still be the Georgia boy he was born. I know that every Negro in the North who seeks to protect and serve his people in the South may de well to ask for extremes, as some consider them, in the hope of getting a little for his people. It seems to me, nevertheless, that there is needed a Negro leadership in the South able to speak in it without fear that they will be denounced as Uncle Toms for facing the practical facts which confront and surround real people—even with the courage to face being called Cncle Tomse if necessary—in order that the Negro's progress may be among people and not merely on paper.

JAN 1 1942

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# Prominent White Minister Answers Editor On Observance Of Race Relations Sunday

JAN 3 1942

An editorial entitled "National Holiday" in The Christian Review, Philadelphia, of November 27, criticised the observance of Race Relations Sunday by the churches of America, terming it "a strained sort of worship" and commenting that "the event is soon identified with the past."

Replying to this editorial the Rev Philip C. Jones, associate minister at the noted Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, who is chairman of the Church Activities Committee of the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, which sponsors the observance, pointed out that the Day has for twenty years been of large educational value to thousands of churches in our country.

JAN 3 1942

"The observance is in no sense a 'national holiday,'" wrote Mr. Jones this week to the editor of The Christian Review, but "a time when Christian people of all races in America might well 'take stock' of their own interracial practices in the light of their Christian professions. The results show that as an educational process in our churches it has furnished the basis for much progress toward interracial justice in America. .. Through many activities white and Negro people have learned more about each other in the churches, on college campuses and in community organizations. This has led to year-round interracial activities in scores of instances. These experiences, new in many communities, have opened many avenues of opportunity for the minority racial groups."

With reference to the editor's statement that 'both groups are critical," and "wherever the races are thrown together it is always by some special arrangement," Mr. Jones replied that "There is still much to be said and done about the critical opinions and attitudes which members of the races have toward each other. We all realize that neither in the church nor outside of it has America fully awakened to its responsibility in this regard; but we are also mindful of the value of the continual educational process such as Race Relations Sunday stimulates. In this we ask all our editors to join with those ministers and other church people who are at work in changing racial attitudes so that not only this observance but every other effort for better race relations in America may continue to flourish until Brotherhood shall be a reality in our country."

JAN 3 1942

The Federal Council has just issued its annual Message calling the churches to the 20th Anniversary of Race Relations Sunday, February 8, 1942, marking Brotherhood Month. Initiated in 1922 by the Department of Race Relations, George E. Haynes, executive secretary, and Katherine Gardner, associate, the observance is national in scope, a regular promotion through the principal Protestant church bodies of America and has the cooperation of allied religious, educational and civic agencies through out the country. Special program helps and posters are in circulation for the celebration. The Department's co-chairmen are Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman and Bishop J. A. Gregg.

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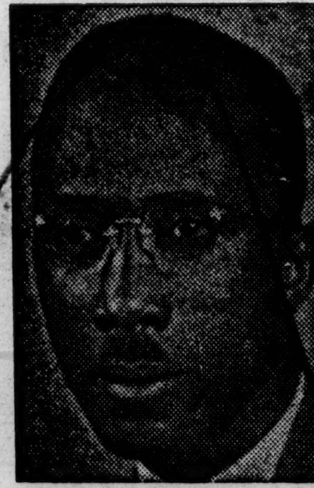
# EDITOR'S DIGEST



By ROBERT DURR

JAN 2 - 1942

## America Wake Up

America wake up! How long will you sleep like a sleek over-fed giant, while pygmies sow all around you the seeds that will sprout, seemingly over-night, and destroy just the thing you think you are saving? Everywhere men mouth the phrase "Democratic Way of Life"; machines and factories have at last discovered the secret of perpetual motion and run ceaselessly making arms—arms—arms. But in this World War II governments do not capitulate to arms alone. And the pygmies, working like moles, know this. They know that governments are overthrown from within because of unrest, dissatisfaction, and lies.

Here in America the seeds have for years been scattered as thick as dew on a spring morning. For where else in the world do there exist conditions that make it possible for one man to rise from a splitter of rails to the presidency of a nation—while another, even after seventy years, has to be a "Handkerchief Head" in order to hold the job that barely pays enough to keep body and soul together? Do not extremes breed unrest and dissatisfaction? There is no quarrel with the premise that any individual may rise to whatever heights his inherent powers permit. But there most emphatically a protest against the determination of any one group to band itself together to bring about the economic stunting of another. There is a cry raised to high heaven against exploitations that grow worse rather than better.

The whole world still shudders at the mere mention of the Black Hole of Calcutta into which one-hundred forty-six Englishmen were packed so closely that only twenty-three were still alive the next morning. But one hundred ten million people look on with detached indifference at those among the more than twelve million Negroes who die like flies of tuberculosis and syphilis in the filthy black holes of tenements in American cities. For the Englishmen at least death was swift.

In Harlem a single block between Seventh and Lennox Avenues houses more than 3,871 black people. But the problem is closer than Calcutta, closer than Harlem. It is right here around us. It is right here in the alleys behind alleys where Negroes live like animals because they are Negroes. It is right here where 45.7 per cent of all deaths of Negroes between 15 and 19 years are due to tuberculosis.

JAN 2 - 1942

It is a known fact that tuberculosis and syphilis are the white man's diseases. No traces of these scourges were found among Negroes until they came in contact with whites. Since then these diseases have lecherously fixed themselves on this racial group, and thrives and spreads in the so termed "nigger property" to which Negroes are relegated. If then, the white man is responsible for the spread of tuberculosis and syphilis, his, too, should be the responsibility for eliminating it. Perhaps the reply comes back that there are provisions for just this. Maybe the recently established Servants' Clinic is cited as a case in point. But is it? While it is a commendable thing to have a clinic of this sort, does this get at the root of the evil? Is this not more an indication of fear and group selfishness? Any family would be willing to support an institution that would assure them a disease-free cook or nurse. But these same public-spirited persons are unwilling to go a step beyond and take the measures necessary for the elimination of slums that are the breeding ground of disease; or to pay wages that would assure their servants milk, eggs and fresh fruit to sometimes augment the customary diet of corn bread, greens and too many starches.

Some people—who don't know any better—ask the question, "Why don't Negroes help themselves?" There is no Negro in the world who can do anything for himself unless he has the "right permission". Who owns the tools of production? Who controls the educational and legal systems? How, then, can any Negro scale the barriers that can be—and are—placed in his way unless he is permitted to do so? Why has there been one Booker Washington? one George Carver? Is it possible that in 12,000,000 people their equals do not, and never have existed?

56k - 1942

Moultrie, Ga., Weekly Observer
August 7, 1942

## A Study In White And Colored

The most important matter in our political situation at the present is the race question. We cannot be told too often that no question is settled until it is settled right. With an earnest desire to do my little bit toward a right solution of this problem, I write these lines.

First, I wish to call attention to the points of friction. When we see these points clearly we will be able to see the direction toward which we are to look for light to enable white and colored to live together in peace and harmony. To that end there must be a recognition of the facts that there are two elements in both races: THERE ARE GOOD WHITE AND GOOD COLORED; THERE ARE BAD WHITE AND BAD COLORED. A further fact must be recognized: THE WHITE NEED THE COLORED AND THE COLORED NEED THE WHITES.

After we have these fundamentals fixed in our minds, we must know where to look for our trouble. Our trouble does not lie between the good whites and the good colored, but between the bad whites and the bad colored. The good whites dealing with the bad colored will have trouble; the good colored dealing with the bad whites will have trouble; but the worst trouble comes when the bad whites deal with the bad colored. When this comes about both parties must suffer.

When we study this question carefully we will see that both whites and colored must realize in what respects we need each other. Speaking in general terms, the whites need the colored as laborers. We understand colored labor better than any other kind of labor and appreciate them more. To that end both whites and colored must know that labor is not slavery but liberty. That no one can go any higher or do any better than to be a servant, for Jesus himself said that he who would be greatest must be servant of all. Once we get into our minds the nobility of all honest work, we have gone a long way toward the solution of the entire labor question. Then the colored must realize as never before that they need the whites as employers. I can conceive of no more serious economic revolution than that whites should cease to employ colored. We have seen some indications of this already in the mechanized farm and in modern domestic equipment. Should this become universal, widespread suffering must come to our colored population. No government on earth could survive caring for all our unemployed colored people. Nor could the whites survive with no outlet for the products of the mechanized farm. If this should come to pass both the whites and the colored would thus destroy themselves.

Let me insist that this is the time for some cool and careful thinking on the part of both the whites and the colored. I can conceive of no greater enemies to their country than whites who foment hate for the colored or the colored who listen to the seductive voices that would lead them to sullen and spiteful hatred for the whites. I can conceive of no greater patriots than the whites who recognize the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire and who do all in their power to improve the living conditions of the colored both physically and spiritually. Equally as great are the colored patriots who become better servants and gladly and happily cooperate with their white neighbors and employers in making this a better and more prosperous community.

What this country will be in a thousand years from now only God knows. We must leave the issues of the far distant future to the people who live at that time. Of one thing I am sure that the whites and the colored of THIS DAY must work out their present problems in the atmosphere of respect each for the other. Our best leaders, like our vegetables, are home grown, both the whites and the colored. The whites and the colored in this country have grown up together. This country is OUR country. We MUST oppose with all our might all divisive elements in both races. We MUST strive as best we can to produce the best whites and the best colored in the whole round world.—N. H. Williams in The Camilla Enterprise.

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Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
August 17, 1942

## *“He Had Done a Wicked Thing”*

Judge Eugene Blease apparently backed water in his radio speech in Spartanburg when he explained that he had not injected any racial issues in the South Carolina campaign, but had sought to suppress agitators. Attacking outside agitation, he said:

“I have said and I repeat that the people of South Carolina, white and colored, can get along peaceably. I have said and I repeat that these meddlers cannot do in South Carolina what they have been doing in other states where they are trying to put the Negro on an equal political basis with the white people.”

Judge Blease also said that if the editor of the Spartanburg Herald (please take notice that he no longer called it the Maybank Herald) would visit the section where he lives he would find that virtually all the Negroes in that section “will tell him that I am a friend of the colored people.”

We think that what the Judge intended to say was that if the visit had been paid to his section before he began his campaign for the Senate it would have been found that the Negroes of his community trusted him and believed in his friendship. As a citizen and lawyer and the distinguished Chief Justice of the supreme court of South Carolina Judge Blease had never antagonized any element of his county. He had not been in politics that inveigled him into drawing, the color line. As a member of the supreme court he was supposed to be the friend of all classes, and we think that he justly and fairly represented all.

But there came a time when Judge Blease yielded to ambition to be a United States senator. That came after that marvelous vision he described when the campaign was launched at Lexington. That was the vision when Judge Blease, after reading Jonah, saw a great fish with three fins in which were concealed “more devils that vast hell can hold.” After seeing that fish he just had to enter the race for the Senate, however much he disliked to do so. And so he announced his candidacy.

What do the Negroes of Judge Blease's section think of him now? Doubtless they are not talking since the incidents that have taken place at Greenwood. But what do his colored friends think of Judge Blease's statements made in his speech at Spartanburg on July 30 when he demanded that more Negroes be accepted for Army service. He said “A negro does not have to be educated to use a razor; if they haven't got enough education to go into the Army, they've got enough education to go to the cotton fields and dig ditches.”

How do the colored friends of whom Judge Blease boasted feel about that unkind cut from their friend. That wasn't the way he had talked to them and about them before he became a candidate for the Senate. They probably are asking, “What's come over the Judge? What have we done to make him say those hard things of us. Our opinion of and good will for him have not changed in all the years. He has been kind to us. He has been friendly. We have felt proud to know him and to welcome him when he came home from Columbia where he served on the big court. What has changed our respected friend that he has suddenly hurled the harpoon of criticism at us?”

As this newspaper sees the situation Judge Blease is the victim of a vaulting ambition that couldn't take the hurdles and fell on the other side. That fish vision was too much for him. Those fins loaded with “treason, strategems and spoils” was just too much for his nerves. Some unwise advisers probably suggested that the race issue would win some votes, and he “took the bait, hook, line and sinker.”

The Herald has said and it repeats (to borrow from Judge Blease's speech in Spartanburg) that the Judge should be ashamed of hurling this question of the races into South Carolina politics. To quote a line from the Ancient Mariner “He had done a wicked thing and it would work him woe.”

That applies to the state of South Carolina as well as to Judge Blease. He has sown the seeds of discord that will bear bitter fruit. Already they have begun to bear. This newspaper wanted to remain on the sidelines while this race was being run, but when Eugene Talmadge's Man Friday, Col. Camp, declared that South Carolina was threatened by racial disturbances, The Herald resented it and will continue to do so to the end of this campaign.

We repeat that Judge Blease has done a wicked thing. He will regret it the remainder of his life. The incidents at Greenwood should lead him to change his campaign speeches. That might prove embarrassing and he may not have the courage to do it. He has “cut his patchin'” and may feel it a duty to his advisers to keep on firing, regardless of its effect upon the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of his state.

# Southern Editor Stirs Race Hatred to Weaken Morale

Daily Worker SEP 28 1942

N.Y., N.Y.

SEP 28 1942

### By ERIC WEBBER

SEP 28 1942

**Working in league with the "White Supremacy" gang of Eugene Talmadge, Governor of Georgia, David Clark, editor of a textile manufacturer's paper in Charlotte, N. C., has:**

**(1) Incited race riots.**

**(2) Called upon white Southern soldiers to "kill" those who try to** force them into a "social equality" movement.

(3) Branded our war administration fascist.

(4) And sabotaged the war effort.

SEP 28 1942

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Irrefutable evidence of Clark's seditious writings and activity were given to the Daily Worker by prominent trade union leaders in the South.

This man is guilty of treason.

Quoting pro-fascist Eugene Talmadge in an editorial on Aug. 15, Clark added to Talmadge's malicious attack on the Negro people by stating that:

"The most damnable of all is the movement to force army blood banks to mix Negro blood with that of whites.

SEP 28 1942

"Southern boys who are going to fight for their country are told that if they are wounded in the service of their country, they must, in spite of the traditions of the South, submit to having Negro blood put in their veins."

Then in one of the most flagrant calls to murder, Clark editorially says, "Most of them would kill those who forced them to submit to any such infusion."

In the same editorial, David Clark gives the cue to the Ku Klux Klan, the "White Supremacy" mob and other bourbon Fascist group.

"That the movement for the promotion of social equality is well organized is shown not only by the publicity such as Mrs. Roosevelt was induced to give, but by incidents which are happening here and there."

SEP 28 1942

Calling for open rebellion against the nation's war effort, he states that: "Southern people should be alive to the fact that there is a definite and well organized movement to take advantage of the war emergency and force social equality upon the South."

SEP 28 1942

Clark shows his admiration for Negro-baiter Talmadge and Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama by quoting them liberally.

He liked Dixon's attack on the Federal government. He gave it a prominent place in his editorial. It follows in part:

"The U. S. Employment Service has adopted policies, the effects of which are to break down the *principle of segregation under which white and Negro races have lived in peace* in the South all the years since reconstruction.

"The thinking people of the South want Negroes educated and trained and their man power used for war and industry, but this must be done within the framework of the existing social structure.

*"I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal committee."*

In a threefold assault on trade unions, President Roosevelt and our war effort, Clark asserted that the President was a dictator working in conjunction with the unions to bring "the Hitler System" to America.

SEP 28 1942

#### ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

While Clark's talk sounds like the rantings of a madman, it has been instrumental in unleashing a reign of terror against both union members and Negroes. His ravings are being taken up by appeasers and obstructionists in an effort to sell us out to Hitler.

He declared, for example that "President Roosevelt's unwillingness to take any position, not favored by union leaders, has resulted in far less war goods being produced that would have been produced by free men."

By free men, he means members of company unions. Clark is a notorious labor-baiter. His Textile Bulletin is the mouthpiece of the most reactionary spokesmen of the Textile and Dye industry.

The Negro-baiting, labor-baiting, and insurrectionary declarations in his publication show him up as a Hitler mouthpiece of the Coughlin, McCormick, Patterson ilk.

In a mythical conversation titled "Freedom Terminates" in the May issue of the Bulletin, in which a worker speaks to an employer, he brands President Frank Gorham, of the University of North Carolina, and member of the National War Labor Board, a dictator. He further declares that Graham and the Administration have imposed the "order" of "Hitler" on America.

This man is subject for a federal investigation.

SEP 28 1942

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

# A NEW 'RACKET' SPRINGS UP— PREJUDICE IS BEING SOLD!

Black Dispatch 9-[illegible]-42

A group of white women in Alabama are making a 'racket' out of race prejudice in the nation.

The Black Dispatch has discovered this 'racket' to be "The Alabama Women's Democratic Club, Inc.' which is seeking $1.00 memberships from all white people who dislike Negroes.

Chief qualification for membership in the organization is a belief in race prejudice. The only requirement for membership is the $1.00 fee.

According to reports from the deep South, many white people are taking out memberships by flooding the organization's office with money.

We publish below the membership card of the club which speaks for itself.

Member of
Alabama Council of Democratic Clubs
MRS. CHARLES J. SHARP, Chairman

MABEL JONES WEST, President

56K

**Alabama Woman's Democratic Club, Inc.**

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

I believe in white people making the laws for the citizens of Alabama.

I am opposed to white children and Negro children attending the same schools.

I am opposed to white people and Negroes being seated together on street cars or public places.

I am opposed to white girls working under Negro supervision in government offices.

Believing in the above named principles, I desire to become a member of said club and pay thereto membership fee of $1.00 to be used in promoting the objects of the club.

**MEMBERSHIP FEE $1.00**

Name ............................................

Address ............................................

[illegible]ers of the Black Dispatch will recall that the Ku Klux Klan [illegible] heyday was an organization with a similar program whose [illegible]ers waxed fat financially by selling race prejudice to gullible white people.

In the course of time the klan was exposed as a 'racket', its strong hold in the South was broken, and many of its leaders ended in jail and disgrace.

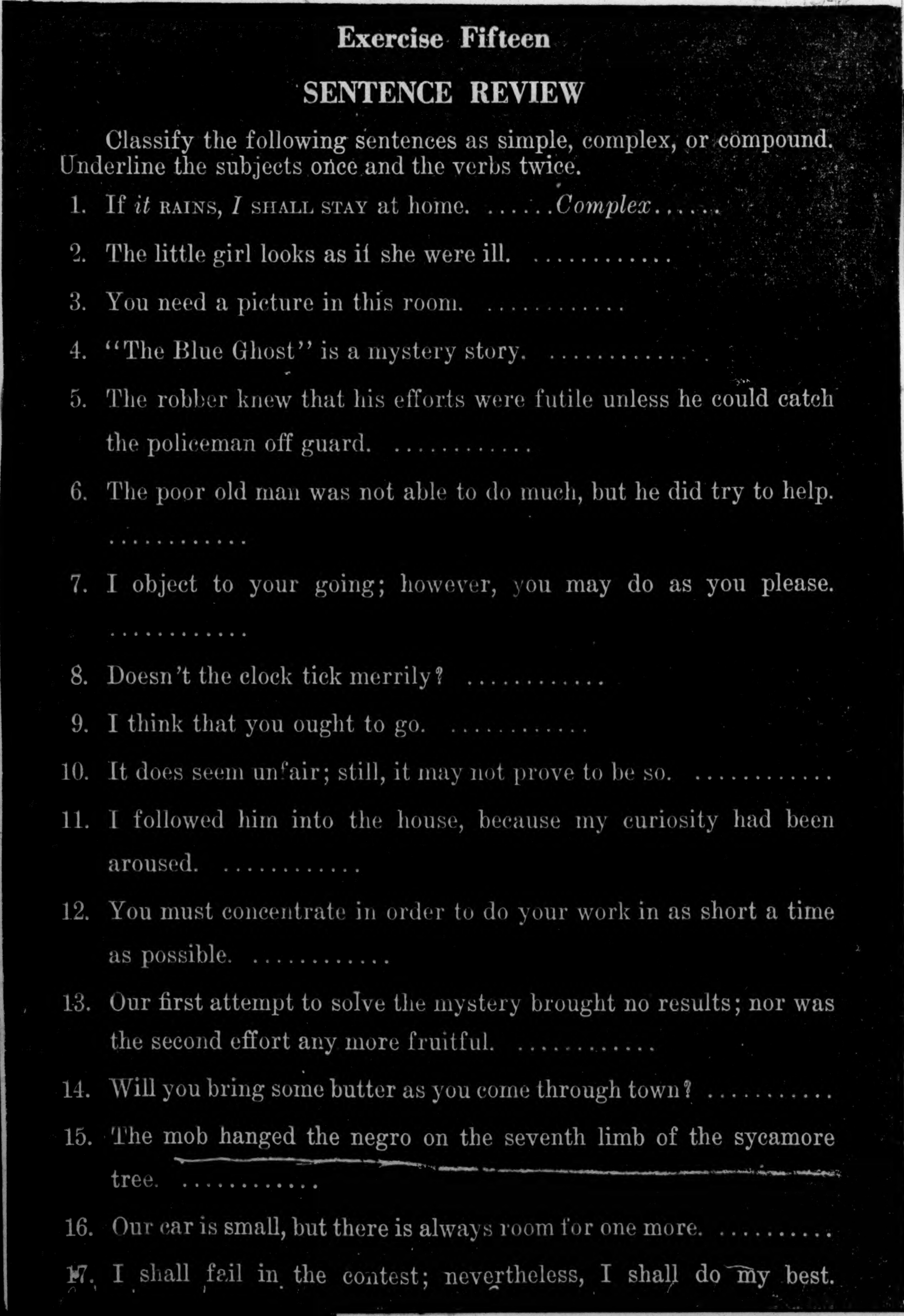
The klan came on the scene under the cloak of a sheet and a pillow case. It emerged under cover of darkness to carry out its deeds. It lived to prove the theory that an entangling alliance contains enough power to destroy itself.

Judging from the above membership card for "The Alabama Women's Democratic Club, Inc." the klan and its spirit is coming back on the scene—this time shielded behind the skirts of women—which is a more cowardly disguise than wrapping a sheet around the body and a pillow case around the head.

56k-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# DEMOCRACY, U.S. STYLE, TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

JAN 24 1942



### Exercise Fifteen

### SENTENCE REVIEW

Classify the following sentences as simple, complex, or compound. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice.

1. If *it* RAINS, *I* SHALL STAY at home. ......*Complex*......
2. The little girl looks as if she were ill. ............
3. You need a picture in this room. ............
4. "The Blue Ghost" is a mystery story. ............
5. The robber knew that his efforts were futile unless he could catch the policeman off guard. ............
6. The poor old man was not able to do much, but he did try to help. ............
7. I object to your going; however, you may do as you please. ............
8. Doesn't the clock tick merrily? ............
9. I think that you ought to go. ............
10. It does seem unfair; still, it may not prove to be so. ............
11. I followed him into the house, because my curiosity had been aroused. ............
12. You must concentrate in order to do your work in as short a time as possible. ............
13. Our first attempt to solve the mystery brought no results; nor was the second effort any more fruitful. ............
14. Will you bring some butter as you come through town? ............
15. The mob hanged the negro on the seventh limb of the sycamore tree. ............
16. Our car is small, but there is always room for one more. ............
17. I shall fail in the contest; nevertheless, I shall do my best.

JAN 24 1942

Believe it or not, the above plate is the exact reproduction of a page from an English work book, published by the Webb Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., and used in the public schools of Texas and other states. Note the 15th sentence, an exercise in English: "The mob hanged the negro on the seventh limb of the sycamore tree." This is a good example of how democracy is taught in our schools. Young immature minds are conditioned to the rightness of an old American custom, "They lynched him on a tree." What price democracy?

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

UNDER THE
Lash

### CRITICISM OF MEN AND CONDITIONS WHICH MAKE OR MAR THE FUTURE OF A RACE

FEB 7 - 1942

**IN December, a Washington, D. C. district judge ruled in a restrictive covenant case that the purchase of a home in a restricted area from the federal Home Owners Loan corporation did not cancel the covenant. As the covenant in question restricts a section of the city to only white people as tenants or owners the decision places indirectly a governmental stamp of approval on such covenants. As associations throughout the country are developing these covenants in all states of the union and Negroes must face the possibility that it could happen that a state might get every piece of property signed up under a covenant and Negroes could no longer live in that state. If the energetic Nordic organizations extend their effort far enough and wide enough the Negro would be facing the situation that there was not a single piece of land in the grand old United States where it would be legal for him to live. This would then legally deny him a place to live. Africa here we come.**

FEB 7 - 1942

* * *

5-6K

No one has taken what amounts to a Gallup Poll on the present attitude of the Negro towards his native land. Following the recent lynching, with all the Hitler trimmings of oil cans and burning flesh it was not amazing to observe that the morale of the Negro dropped. With complete spontaneity a number of Negroes in different parts of the country coined the phrase—"Remember Sikeston." They mumbled this phrase when they saw flashed before them the national slogan—"Remember Pearl Harbor." It was to many the perfect retort. This situation does not make for national unity, but it must be remembered that the daily lynching of the patriotic spirit of the Negro by discrimination of kinds can create no other frame of mind. If the law of physics that says that every action has an equal reaction and in the opposite direction may be applied to social forces, America is building some forces in America which will in the end be hard to combat.

* * *

FEB 7 - 1942

Much has been made of Sister Kinney's treatment of infantile paralysis. Financial grants from the national federation started by the President may be made to permit Sister Kinney to extend her experiments and to train personnel in her method of treatment. But all seem to have forgotten that Dr. George Washington Carver has also originated a treatment for this dread disease. Dr. Carver's method uses oil. No mention is made of his contribution to the battle against poliomyelitis. Would it not be still another of those strange American happenings if Dr. Carver's treatment turned out to be the one treatment that marked the beginning of the end of the battle against this disease? Sister Kinney is white. Dr. Carver is a Negro. Even American scientists might permit blind prejudice to defer the day when a medical battle is won.

FEB 7 - 1942

* * *

"Parade," the weekly picture newspaper, which is a feature of more than a dozen daily newspapers simply had to refer to some young colored children as "pickaninnies" in the issue of January 25. It is to be noted that a large number of the dailies which uses this syndicated feature are southern newspapers. However, The Detroit Free Press, the Chicago Sun and the Syracuse Herald-American, northern papers, use this picture supplement as part of their Sunday editions. These northern newspapers will give anwser to all protests. They will say "we did not know about it," and add that they do not edit this part of their paper, but merely insert it in the Sunday edition. These answers will not hold water! If they have a policy that does not permit the use of such words they will pass on this policy to every syndicate if they have any respect for their Negro readers. The only answer that will register is to show our resentment by not buying the papers which let the word slip through under any circumstances.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# "White Race A Minority In World," Says Walter White

JAN 31 1942

JAN 31 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—"There is no hope whatever for an enduring peace in the world until the right to full participation in government and to equal justice is accorded black, brown, and yellow peoples, as well as white," declared Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week, in a broadcast from Freedom House at its formal dedication. Recognition of this fact by the sponsors of Freedom House was hailed by Mr. White as a hopeful sign.

Mr. White pointed out that the white peoples of the world should remember that they are the minority; and that the majority, composed of non-whites, would not forever accept a world in which color relegated dark people to inferior status.

JAN 31 1942

"Lynchings, discriminatiton in the defense program, and other manifestations of racial bigotry are being used by anti-American propagandists to label the United States as a hypocrite. Twenty-four hours after white military police attacked Negro soldiers at Alexandria, La., on January 9. Japanese shortwave broadcasts were heard in the United States citing the Alexandria riot as proof of what would be done to colored peoples if the democracies won the war. White America and white Britain must, in enlightened selfishness, wipe out every vestige of racial discrimination within their own borders or they may suffer defeat and humiliation."

Mr. White was one of a number of persons who spoke at the dedication of Freedom House which is designed to be a center of activities against totalitarianism thruout the world. Wendell Willkie declared that, "Free men know how to be tough, free men know how to win." Others broadcasting were Dorothy Thompson, columnist; Dr. Frank Kingdon, co-chairman with Miss Thompson of Freedom House; Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States; Herbert Agar of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; Validimir Hurba, Czechoslovakian Minister to Washington, and others.

Honorary president of Freedom House is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Among members of the board of directors, are: Dr. Harry Gideonse, president of Brooklyn college; Dean Virginia C. Gilersleeve; Herbert Bayard Swope, C. D. Jackson, president of *Time, Life* and *Fortune;* Lester B. Granger, Mr. Willkie and Mr. White.

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Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 24, 1942

## *The Direction*

Edwin R. Embree, student of American racial problems, author of *Brown America* and a lecturer whose words are familiar in the South, writes in the March *American Mercury* that the Nazi trick of comparing German treatment of Jews with American treatment of Negroes is entirely unjustified. "What Hitler tries to cover up," Mr. Embree writes, "is the difference in direction. While he has crassly reversed the clock of civilization, we in America have been slowly moving toward more tolerance and freer opportunity for all peoples."

Mr. Embree cites the rise in Negro literacy from 5 per cent to 85 per cent since emancipation. The death rate has dropped from 32 per thousand to 14 per thousand. Negroes have accumulated more than $2,500,000,000 in wealth and their total purchasing power approximates two billion dollars annually. The constantly increasing importance of the Negro in American arts is widely recognized and accepted.

Mr. Embree is wise to point out the direction in which our development lies. For it is in this direction that American people must, and will, see their hope. While he mentions the achievements of, and increasing opportunities for, Negroes in America, Mr. Embree would be among the first to call attention to the discriminations and pressures on Negroes and the poor opportunities for Negro education, recreation and industrial skills which now widely exist.

Hitler, indeed, fools no one in America with his comparison. But, it seems to us, it is greatly desirable that fair-minded Americans refuse to place too much stress on arguments to the Negro that he is, here in America, much better off than he would be if Hitler controlled this and other democratic nations. Negroes, we believe, realize this. Their pronouncements indicate strongly such awareness. Indeed, the major Negro plea now being raised in this country seems to be for greater opportunity to work in the war effort. And, too, to place too much stress on the Negro's situation here in America as compared with what it would probably be under Hitler seems to us to serve indirectly and unintentionally as basis for some satisfaction with the Negro's place in American life today. Such satisfaction, we believe, would, in the long run, retard the education of Negroes for constructive citizenship and might undesirably tend to curb the development of opportunities for Negroes.

Another answer to Hitler's comments on the American Negro is to be found on this page in a letter under "Forum of the People." Americans, in this spirit of humanity and fair play, provide the answer to Hitler and the promise of this land's future.

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Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 22, 1942

## *Georgia Teachers' Colleges Taken Off Accredited List*

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—(A.P.) Both teachers' colleges of the state of Georgia were stricken today from the accredited list of the national association of teachers' colleges.

Members of the association, in convention here, said the action was taken because Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia had interfered with administration of school affairs.

The dismissal of a teacher who was represented as advocating greater extension toward Negroes of certain principles of equality, was blamed on Talmadge. The incident stirred a widespread furore several months ago.

56k-1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

# How Would Colored Americans Fare Under Hitler-Ruled U. S. A.

FEB 7 - 1942

By GEORGE HARRIS

"A German official once said to an American journalist, who had protested against German treatment of the Jew, "in America you lynch the niggers. We're too cowardly to do as much with the Jew." But, the American objected, In America people who lynch Negroes are sent to jail if they are caught. Here they seem to get all the plumbs."
(Mein Kampf-Editorial Footnote

Does Hitler plan world conquest? His world-crashing obsessions have answered on a thousand bloody battle fronts from the arctic to the Tropics. His fanatical objectives are Nordic Does Hitler plan the return of the race purity, Nordic race superiority and German domination. Black race to slavery?

Monstrous as has been the policies and hideous as have been the practices of Japan in her cruel conquest of the weaker Colored races of the Far East, the Japanese in America for the last decade have sung a siren song of brotherhood to Colored Americans. Plain as had been the demonstration of their brutal contempt for the Chinese, the Filipinos and the Malayans, yet somehow there had persisted a considerable body of sentiment among smoked Yankees that they could fare no worse a fellow subjects of the Divine Ruler, the Mikado. When Japan joined the Axis, however, the last vestige of that sentiment vanished. Now that the Nipponese have become the eternal partners of the vicious Alliance, with its gangrenous tail in Rome, even those embittered wishful thinkers have realized the fate of their people would be the common fate of all, should Japan win. They now know, that under the land of the Rising Sun, theirs would be the setting sun.

FEB 7 - 1942

56K

### How Heiling Hitler

Should Germany win, how would Colored Americans fare heiling Hitler. Just as General and Premier Tanaka fore laid down the pattern for the treatment of the Dark Races in his memorial to the Emperor, just so did Adolph Hitler blue print his program, in relation not only toward Jews but Black people, in his "Mein Kampf" (my fight). For them he plotted the seventh most inner most circle of perdition. Space will herewith permit only the bald quotations of the cardinal points of his race relations textbook. In a succeeding issue the blood-curdling accounts of his Black Race practices among the conquered French Senagalese prisoners and the North Africans will be related. Suffice it to say today that he has kept faith fully to his text.

At the prison of the Fortress Landsberg on the Lech, on October 16, 1942, here dedicated in a blood oath the first volume of Mein Kampf. His dedication reads as follows:

FEB 7 - 1942

### Hitler's Oath in Blood

"On November 9, 1923, at 12:30 in the afternoon, in front of the Feldherrnhalle as well as in the courtyard of the former War Ministry, the following men, steadfast in their belief in the resurrection of their people were killed: (here are named sixteen imprisoned members of his Revolutionary Movement against the German Republic. Which followed the collapse of the Hohenzollern monarchy and Germany's defeat in World War 1).

FEB 7 - 1942

"Socalled National Authorites," he continues denies these dead heroes a common grave "Therefore I dedicate to them, for common memory, the first volume of this work, as blood witnesses of which they may continue to serve as a brilliant example for the followers of our Movement."

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Columbus. Ga. Enquirer-Sun
September 14, 1941

## What Price High Office!

When any political master-genius goes muckraking, he can always find tools, stooges, vassals and what-not to back him up—even in Georgia! They don't necessarily have to be paid "coin of the realm" to join their Leader in wallowing in the mire of race prejudice and sordid efforts to stir up hatreds, sleeping passions and narrow bigotry. But most of them get favors, one kind or another. The others are just ornery by nature.

56K

Down in Quitman, one C. M. Hitch has joined with Governor Talmadge in trying to create a race issue in Georgia politics as a toboggan slide for him to ride again into the Governor's seat or go to the United States senate. Hitch has written a letter, which was reproduced in large, open-faced type on the front page of the Governor's political weekly, The "Statesman." It follows:

"Dear Governor: I have just heard a good one, and I think you will be as much interested in hearing it as I was.

"Mrs. Royal Daniel, Editor of the Quitman Free Press, and her assistant, Mrs. Beth Williams, have just returned from the annual convention of the Georgia Press Association, which was held in LeTourneau's Hotel, near Toccoa. I see from the newspapers that you were at the Convention and delivered an address.

"Well, the story is this: One of the lady delegates went up to her room. The door to the room directly across the corridor was open, and lying across the bed, in full view, was a buck negro and a negro woman. The lady delegate was naturally horrified, and immediately protested to the manageress of the hotel. The manageress told her that the negro, and his wife were very respectable people, and had frequently stopped at their hotel. Not satisfied with this answer, the lady delegate protested to John Paschall, of the Atlanta Journal, whereupon Paschall, went on the 'prod' and informed the Hotel Management that if the negro and his wife remained in the that room until nightfall, it was quite possible that a mob would be formed by some of the younger newspaper delegates, and if so he would not be responsible for their safety. It seems that this threat had the desired effect, and the negro couple soon disappeared from the hotel.

"Mrs. Daniel intimated that she would have something to say about it in the next issue of the 'Free Press,' which will make its appearance on Thursday, the 28th, and if so I will send you a copy of it.

"The Journal and The Constitution have been very loud in their denunciations of you for attacking social equality and co-education of the races, but they see it in a different light when it comes to sleeping in the same hotel with negroes, which is infinitely less harmful than sending white children to the same school that negro children attend.

"I felt that if you had not heard the story you would be interested.

"Very sincerely yours,
"(Signed) C. M. HITCH."

"P. S.—Since writing the above I have had another talk with Mrs. Daniel, and she tells me that it was Mrs. Roy Emmett of Cedartown, Georgia, who occupied the room across the corridor from where the negro man and his wife were stopping, and that it was John Paschall, the editor of the Atlanta Journal, to whom Mrs. Emmett appealed, and who made a vigorous protest to the hotel management."

* * *

As the Hotel Lake Louise near Toccoa, the one referred to, is under the management of R. A. Fisher, a Virginian and Southerner who understands the tradition and perspective of the South in regard to such matters, we took the pains to write to Barge Shi, a dependable young man employed at Toccoa in the LeTourneau organization, as to the truth of the above allegations. His reply is of interest:

"As far as I can determine," he writes, "the affair seems to be based on the whims of a chronic letterwriter and a newspaper woman. It so happened that as I read your letter this morning, Mr. Fisher entered the main office.

"As it was my first account of said incident, I re-read it. Then I quizzed Mr. Fisher, who said that the publicity was a lot of hooey, since the negroes were only hired help, forced to say there for lodging, etc.

"He is of the opinion that the complaining party 'touched up' and expanded the circumstances, with which I concur (from my knowledge of the hotel).

"I am forced to the belief that the whole matter was trumped up and exaggerated."

* * *

Now, our excuse for publishing the above distasteful profusion of race hatred is that it gives so clear a picture of what the grand, old state of Georgia, once the "empire state of the South," is unfortunately heading for by way of politics.

Are these gyrations being fomented to frighten prospective candidates away from the gubernatorial race?

Is this the type of mouth-foaming and wolf-crying necessary to place a man in high office in our fair commonwealth?

God forbid! But if so, then we earnestly pray for a better day, a cleaner slate, a more intelligent electorate, and a less sordid schedule of politics, with more of the above type of filth left out!

O let us mourn—for a little more genius in our politics!

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# A Panorama of American Indian Life Today

THE Indian is no longer the "vanishing American." The "domesticated" Redskins who do "old war dances" for tourists at holiday resorts are not the last sad remnants of their race. The trend toward extinction has been stopped; Indian population in this country has increased to 361,000, from its low point of 270,000 at the turn of the century; in fact, the increase in the last eight years has been so rapid that the Indian birth rate "is almost twice that of the United States white population as a whole." And as population is growing, so is life among the Indians improving in its necessarily paradoxical fashion: in the preservation of ancient ways and the adaptation to new conditions. The text and pictures of this exceedingly interesting book show no roseate scene; but it is a scene no longer pitiful and hopeless. Here is vigor and movement and variety.

Variety is one of the first points stressed by Mrs. Macgregor's text. It could have been better stressed in her photographs. "There is no standard Indian type," either in physical make-up, customs, beliefs or modes of life. The Sioux have high cheekbones, straight noses, thin lips, like the Indian on the nickel; but Shoshone faces are round, with full lips and broad noses.

Housing ranges from the picturesque reed-woven lodges of the Kickapoos to the sturdy adobe dwellings of the Pueblos; among the semi-nomadic Navajo people there are eight different kinds of conical hogan. But although these photographs present a variety of distinctive and sometimes very comfortable looking

painting trip. That free, stron spirit, Moente, let time-worn cus tom have its way in the farm lands and lived in a fine zest c lonely contemplation and cor tentment. Katrien's 16-year-ol enthusiasm and uncertaintie met squarely the problem of th German boy. Mr. DeJong's nove has the permeating virtue of be ing always a novel: these peopl

are not saintly, they are people this life is not perfect, it is life this story is not the presentatio of a thesis but the evocation c human beings, in the variety an struggle and question and inher ent self-respect of free individu als. Thus naturally are the ban ners raised for freedom and hu manity, tolerance and courag and truth, as we look throug eyes of old intimacy at men an women and progress and tradi tion in an ancient beloved land.

So Moente looked down fron his dikes "upon the immaculatel green meadows with their clea black-and-white cattle, at th long-armed mills like alert watch ers by the confluence of straigh wide-blue waters." So Margarie found her love of life someho met and pointed in the remot singing peace of the dunes, an in the people she talked wit there. So Mevrouw Haming sa the city that she and her hus band loved: "Old and wet, incred ibly placid, endlessly human, i had never bowed to any tyran It had survived storms, plague evils; it had withstood pillag and invasion. Its people sough only peace, ate their daily brea

In education generally, as in the whole attitude of the government and informed and responsible white men, there has been in recent years a change which amounts practically to reversal. "The tactics used in the past, in which everything possible was done to turn Indian children away from all things Indian and to draw them into a new kind of civilization which was in so many ways alien to their own philosophy of life, drove them back to their reservations confused, discontented and bitter. These devices, it is to be hoped, are definitely of the past. Indian boarding and day schools are now striving to fit the Indian child for the life he will follow as an Indian."

So in these enlightened and often beautiful photographs we see Indian children in a modern American schoolroom and on modern American farms; studying motors and tractors, too; but also a Navaio bov relearns the silver craftsmanship of his people, another boy works at his painting, women revive tribal pottery and basketry. It is regrettable that Mrs. Macgregor's book gives insufficient attention to the Indians of the Plains tribes, both in text and pictures. The latter, though excellent, do not show a sufficient diversity of physical types.

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*TWENTIETH CENTURY INDIANS. Photographs and text by Frances Cooke Macgregor. With foreword by Clark Wissler.* 127 *pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.* **$3.**

SEP 7 1941

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Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

# Pearl Buck's Notable Plea For Justice To Negro Is Backed By Mrs. Roosevelt

## First Lady Says Author's Challenge Should Be Read By All Americans Who Want Democracy To Survive

JAN 30 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (ANP)—Pearl Buck's forceful statement on the Negro question, originally published as a letter to the New York Times, was issued this week in pamphlet form for widespread distribution throughout the country.

The eight page pamphlet, "Pearl Buck Speaks for Democracy," includes an incisive foreword by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in which the First Lady declares:

"We have probably come to a point where we have to make up our minds either to live in a democracy and make it a reality or to accept the fact that we are not capable of meeting this challenge."

Although the publication is officially sponsored by the Common Council for American Unity, 222 Fourth avenue, New York City, the project was initiated by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM and financed by the Julius Rosenwald fund at the suggestion of Dr. W. W. Alexander, chief of the minority group branch of OPM.

Miss Buck consented to publication of the pamphlet after Dr. Weaver informed her that widespread dissemination of her statement would aid materially the two OPM bodies and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in their effort to integrate Negroes into the employment phase of the nation's war effort.

The project was executed by Theodore R. Poston, public relations counsellor on Dr. Weaver's staff and Henry Lee Moon, regional senior racial relations advisor for the U. S. Housing authority. Poston and Moon also persuaded Mrs. Roosevelt to write a foreword for the pamphlet which declares:

"This statement by Miss Pearl Buck, the substance of which appeared in a recent letter to the editor of the New York Times, is one which I hope will be read by every American citizen in every part of the country, not only read, but thought over deeply and prayerfully.

"Most of us, no matter what religion we may belong to, accept as standards for daily living approximately the same principles which were set before us in the teachings of Christ. And yet we deny these principles in our daily living, over and over again. I hope we will ponder on this statement and read these sentences:

"The colored American, thanks to an education in democracy, now really wants to see his country as a democracy. When he defends the United States of America he does not want to do so segregated and limited. This contradicts his idea of a democracy. He has grown up a great deal since the World war. And he has not forgotten that war. He is willing to fight and die again, but not for something he does not possess anyway.'

"I have long felt that many of the things which we deplore, the prevalence of tuberculosis, the mounting record of crime in certain sections of the country, are not due just to lack of education or to physical differences, but are due in great part to the basic fact of segregation which we have set up in this country and which warps and twists the lives not only of our Negro population, but sometime of foreign born and even of religious groups.

"We have probably come to a point where we have to make up our minds either to live in a democracy and make it a reality or to accept the fact that we are not capable of meeting this challenge.

"I see some hope that this question is resolving itself more happily than Miss Buck thinks, through the coming of age of a younger generation which is accepting this challenge much more realistically than has ever been true before. If we older people have the courage that Miss Buck has had perhaps the next generation will have the courage to make this country a real democracy."

The Common Council for American Unity has announced that it will furnish single copies of the pamphlet free on request, and additional copies at cost price of two cents each. Requests should be addressed to the council's office at 222 Fourth Ave., New York City.

56k-1942
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# American Association Of University Profs. Rebukes Governor Talmadge At Annual Meet

JAN 3 - 1942

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Association of University Professors roundly rebuked Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, for his political interferences in the University of Georgia. The protest was made at the closing session of the association's annual convention on Sunday.

Governor Talmadge fired Dean Walter D. Cocking from the University of Georgia, last fall because, he charged, the dean favored a graduate school for Negroes and whites. At the time Talmadge said:

JAN 3 - 1942

"There'll be no Negroes in the same schools with white folks in Georgia, and there'll be no men in our system who advocate it."

Professors representing universities throughout the country approved a formal statement protesting the Governor's action.

It read: "The association views with unqualified disapproval the recent interference by Governor Talmadge in the university system of Georgia. Arbitrary action and political considerations in educational affairs are not in accord with sound education administration and are inimical to the welfare of education. They are particularly harmful when they involve an attempt to arouse racial prejudices, especially at a time when it is imperative that the races learn how to live together in accord with each other."

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## The Inimitable Talmadge

JAN 5 - 1942

Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, once boasted that he could carry any county that didn't have a street car. He didn't say what the probable effect of a bus line might be. Presumably he intended to suggest that voters who were not exposed to the debilitating influences of newspapers, radios, electric lights and vitamin B would naturally vote for Talmadge. It is certain that to the extent that civilization prevails Talmadge loses ground. Urban newspapers in Georgia will have none of him. His removal of distinguished educators from the State University System last Summer has resulted in Georgia's higher institutions of learning being dropped by the Southern University Conference and romoved from the accredited list of the Association of American Universities. Recently the American Association of University Professors added its condemnation, declaring that "arbitrary action and political considerations in educational affairs are . . . particularly harmful when they involve an attempt to arouse racial prejudices, especially at a time a time when it is imperative that the races learn how to live together in accord with each other."

JAN 5 - 1942

The sage of Sugar Creek, with his red suspenders and his clownish mannerisms, is not a danger to this republic. But it is a bad symptom that he could be elected three times, as he has been, to the governor's chair. One hopes that next Fall Georgia will contribute its mite to the spirit of the times by throwing Mr. Talmadge into the political ashcan.—The New York Times.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Henry Ford's Words— And His Deeds

JAN 13 1942

• In the common war against Hitlerism, the American people are more than ever opposed to the revolting anti-Semitism and "Aryan" poison identified with the Nazis.

For that reason the public has every reason to be skeptical of Henry Ford's latest repudiation of anti-Semitism. Ford still wears the Nazi medal presented to him by the Hitler regime. His chief publicity man and spokesman over the Ford Sunday Evening hour, is William J. Cameron. Cameron is head of the publications of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, a fascist outfit which spreads anti-Semitism and distributes the forged and discredited libels against Jewish Americans. All of this has continued since Ford made his first repudiation of anti-Semitism 14 years ago.

JAN 13 1942

The people will believe Henry Ford on this score when he makes his deeds conform to his words.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# A VOICE IN CONGRESS

JAN 31 1942

The greatest tragedy of this war, so far as the American Negroes are concerned, is, by general admission, the absence of forceful, intelligent, uncompromising, genuine representation in the halls of Congress. At this most crucial period in American history when all the sacred human principles for which this nation has fought, when all the democratic ideals to which the Negro has made sacrificial offerings in blood, when all these things are faced with destruction, the Negro—the largest single racial minority in this country—is without a forceful spokesman of his own in the legislative council of our government.

JAN 31 1942

This must be remedied. Our democracy and our national security are in the balance. Without the broadest extension of civil liberties and constitutional rights which will completely integrate black men and women into the armed forces and the machinery of production, there is every reason to believe that victory cannot be won. An all-out war means the functioning of every item of the manpower of our nation as well as every factory. No man can be allowed to use his petty prejudices to retard the utilization of all of America's resources. Where Negroes are excluded a blow is now struck at the liberties of all.

The noble words uttered by the President of our country against discrimination in his state of the nation speech, must be implemented through the mobilization of every force in Congress and out to strike against the subversive, Jim-Crowing, segregating stooges of Hitler who still remain in power in our industrial apparatus. The Fair Employment Practice committee established by the President has pointed an accusing finger at these men. It is necessary that legislation be enacted to remove them from power, unless they change their ways.

For this black America must have its own spokesman in the halls of Congress. It is not unlikely the time is far distant when we shall be demanding a Negro in the cabinet of our country, that the integration of our people into the armed forces and into our industrial apparatus be expedited. Advisers to cabinet officers we have now. But the time is passed when the Negro must be only advisers to those who are formulating the policy of our country. This war endangers the lives and the future of all of us. This is our country. We have contributed in great measure to its political, economic and cultural development. It is time now that we too, spoke with authority concerning measures to be taken for its security. There is room in the cabinet of the United States for a representative of 15,000,000 of loyal black citizens.

But it is not of this that we speak now. The congressional elections stand immediately ahead. They will be the most significant congressional elections through which we have ever passed. Chicago bears a great responsibility to the nation. Here alone have we the power to send to Congress a true representative of Negro America. The most serious and deliberate thought must be given in the selection of this man. Mistakes now are matters of life and death. It is equally essential for the success of the war program, as well as for the security of Negro citizens that President Roosevelt and local political leaders throw their influences behind the election of a true representative of the Negro people in Congress where the voice of a black solon would counter any disruptive and subversive element seeking now to alienate the loyalty of the American black man.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

## Let's Aim for Permanent Gain

JAN 23 1942

The objectives of the United Nations as sponsored by President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill are printed elsewhere on this page. Along with them is the heart's desire of American Negroes as set forth in the current issue of the Crisis, the publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A comparison of the two shows that the peace program, if carried out without discrimination, will put us on equality.

The record is against these latest objectives being carried out without fear or favor. No matter how nobly men plan, somewhere along the way they take counsel of their fears and give themselves insurance against not getting their share. Of this extra, inequality is born, and with it the tit-for-tat that turns into war.

JAN 23 1942

Editor Wilkins of the Crisis holds that this emergency is the time when the American people will hear and heed demands for justice. We agree that it is justice which he asks. But we fear that given us under duress, it will be taken away when the outside enemy is overcome. For that reason we would persuade rather than force white America to extend citizenship without limitation on account of race and color.

Events fight for us today. Hitler is a greater argument against "race superiority" than Bilbo can make for it. With every color of man under the sun fighting for liberty, the American people are urged by both sentimental and practical considerations to live by the golden rule and give as good as they get.

JAN 23 1942

We agree that this is the time for Negroes in the United States to make their drive for equality, but not on the tit-for-tat basis that has never yet produced lasting accord. If there is not now in the American white man enough sense of justice to share with us what we help defend, he is not cowfrightened into sharing by 13 million. frightened into sharing by our 13 million.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# FCC Gets Protest On Station WWDC For Insulting Negroes

## Washington NAACP Points To Use of Obscene Epithets

JAN 26 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) — The Federal Communications commission has been advised by the local NAACP this week of repeated instances in which objectionable terms have been used in various radio programs over station WWDC despite protests to this station concerning such insults.

Several weeks ago, the branch protested to the station when Congressman Luther Patrick of Alabama used the word "nigger" in a news broadcast. The station program manager maintained that the congressman's southern accent had led to the general misunderstanding on the part of radio listeners.

Last week, the branch received complaints against the program "Tropical Moods," at 11:30 p. m., on January 3.

JAN 26 1942

In writing the general manager of the station, John Lovell, secretary of the D. C. branch, stated, "We regret to have to remind you that this is not the first time we have received almost identical complaints. It seems that persons appearing on WWDC have distinguished themselves from those on other Washington stations by such practices.

JAN 26 1942

"In your letter to us, you assured us that you did not subscribe to these insulting epithets. We must ask, however, that you investigate your system of broadcasts once more to assure yourself and us that offensive and insulting terms as this shall not at any time be visited upon the people of Washington."

At the same time, Mr. Lovell also wrote James J. Fly, chairman of the FCC as follows

"We enclose a letter which we have just dictated to the manager of station WWDC, Washington, D. C., concerning what we believe is a very serious matter. We are sure that no radio station can tolerate programs of this kind without bringing into jeopardy its role as a public servant.

"In view of the care which the Federal Communications commission takes to see that obscene and improper statements do not go out over the air, we believe that the Commission will be interested in the repeated use of terms which are insulting to a large percentage of the population.

JAN 26 1942

"May we have an expression from you in this regard?

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Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
February 18, 1942

# Paul Robeson Stops His Concert To Protest Racial Segregation

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18 (AP).—Paul Robeson, negro baritone, prefaced the second half of his concert last night with a lecture against race segregation and told his audience he was continuing under protest.

Some white listeners immediately left the auditorium and others followed throughout the remainder of the program. There was no estimate of the number to walk out.

The singer made his talk without warning, either by word or manner, in the first half of the program. As he opened the second half he said he regretted to interrupt a concert to make a speech, but:

"I have made a life-long habit of refusing to sing in Southern states or anywhere that audiences are segregated. I accepted this engagement under guarantee that there would be no segregation.

"Since many local leaders of my own race have urged me to fill this engagement, I shall finish the concert, but I am doing so under protest."

Later he sang the Jim Crow song, containing verses of racial protest.

Eugene Zachman, manager of the auditorium, said the management had entered no contractual obligations which prohibited segregation. Seats were available for negroes in all price ranges and locations, he added.

He said he considered it strange that Robeson made no protest until the concert was half over.

Earlier Robeson's attorney, Robert Rockmore, said in New York that the singer had called off a scheduled appearance in Santa Fe, N. M., Friday after a hotel cancelled his reservations because other guests objected to presence of a negro.

After the concert, Robeson denied this was the reason and said his action was forced by commitments in Hollywood and elsewhere on the Pacific coast.

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Johnson City, Tenn. Press
February 18, 1942

# Negro Interrupts Concert To Voice Racial Protest

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56k-1942

# So, This Is White College Girls' View On Negro Problem!

## Read It and Boil!—They Agree that Your Intellectual Capacities Are Equal!

## They Even Would Permit a Negro Professor to Teach Them!

FEB 7 - 1942

## But They Wouldn't Eat With You or Even Live Next Door!

Courier Pittsburgh Penn.

*THE EDITOR of this department is submitting this article for your information. It is the result of a poll on the Negro problem conducted at Connecticut College for Women, New London, Connecticut, a popular and high-class white college of higher learning! It is only fair to give the statement of the conductors of the poll, the Misses Irene Steckler, Jean Wallace and Hope Castagnola, to wit:*

> *"One of the most hopeful results from the poll was our discovery that the great majority were willing to meet the Negro on an equal intellectual basis. More than 77 per cent realized that the Negro and white intellectual capacities are equal. Eighty-six per cent said that they would be willing to have a competent Negro scientist teaching here; 60 per cent of the students were willing to work under a Negro supervisor, as is possible under Civil Service. We realize that not as many people will meet the Negro on an equal social basis, due to irrational prejudice resulting from their upbringing. Thus it is a national problem which we must combat in all our communities, and it is what we are trying to erase here."*

*And, now go on with the story as it appeared in the Connecticut College News, published by the students of the college.*

We would like to present to the college a report on the poll that was taken on Negro intolerance. This survey was run by a committee composed of members from the Student-Industrial Group and the Religious Council, of which the chairmen were Irene Steckler '43, Jean Wallace '43, and Hope Castagnola '43, who are members of the Student-Industrial Group. The committee wishes to thank both students and faculty for their fine co-operation, and their frankness in answering the questionnaire.

FEB 7 - 1942

Sixty-eight per cent of the questions were answered tolerantly, 32 per cent intolerantly. The following are the most frequent reasons given for unwillingness to associate with Negroes: admitted ingrained prejudice, fear of social disapproval, belief that Negroes are physically unclean. An analysis by question follows:

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**1. Do you think that Negroes are intellectually inferior to white people?**

Twenty-three per cent answered "yes," but we feel that this figure is not truly representative since most people explained that Negroes are inferior merely because they haven't had the opportunity that white people have had. We realize that such a qualification admits that the Negro intellectual capacity is not inferior.

*2. Would you object to eating with a Negro in a dormitory?*

Twenty-two per cent answered "yes." They gave as reasons: social inequality, creation of embarrassment on parts of both Negro and white, uncleanliness of Negroes.

FEB 7 - 1942

*3. Would you object to having a Negro wait on you?*

This was unanimously answered "no." We included this question because we wondered if most people realized that bioligically there is no difference between being served by, and eating with, a Negro. It was interesting to observe that all those who objected to eating with Negroes for reasons of cleanliness were willing to be served by them. Is this logical?

*4. Would you be willing to have a resident Negro student rooming next door to you, here?*

Fifty-one per cent answered "no." More people were unwilling to associate with the Negro in this way than in any other way mentioned on the questionnaire. Most of the reasons were social ones, although some people thought that the situation would cause an emotional strain for both the Negro and the white person. Since many people thought that this was an impossible situation, we would like to point out that there are three Negro resident students at Mt. Holyoke, and many people we have interviewed say the arrangement is very successful.

FEB 7 - 1942

*5. Would you be willing to invite a Negro guest to your home?*

Forty per cent were unwilling. Many inserted qualifications as to culture, cleanliness, and length of visit. Several people mentioned having entertained Negro guests in their homes, and having enjoyed their company immensely.

*6. Would you object to having a competent Negro scientist teaching here?*

Only 14 per cent were unwilling.

This brings to mind the fact that most people are more willing to accept the Negro on an intellectual basis than on a social one.

*7 and 8. Would you be willing to be equally associated in business with a Negro? and, Would you be willing to work under a Negro as is possible under our Civil Service?*

About 40 per cent were unwilling in both questions. The usual reason for unwillingness was admitted prejudice.

*9. Do you think there should be any race discrimination in the draft?*

Eighteen per cent said "yes." There was an ambiguity, for which we apologize, in this question. It was interpreted either as meaning segregation by companies, or excluding them from the draft entirely. We now realize that there should have been two questions. It was rather ironic to observe that some people who are not at all willing to associate with Negroes firmly believe that they should play their part in the draft to protect their "rights and privileges."

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Discrimination Against Colored People Worse Than Anti-Semitism

FEB 7 - 1942

VINCENT SHEEAN wrote an article in the January 27th issue of "Look" magazine captioned: "Anti-Semitism Is a Danger to the Nation." The sub-head reads: "This prejudice is a dangerous weapon in the hands of an enemy seeking to divide us. We must destroy it at its roots — in the native, social variety."

There is an editor's note which proclaims: "With America at war, anti-Semitism becomes a danger on the home front no longer to be tolerated."

We select one statement from Mr. Sheean's article: "But the moment you allow vague feelings against Jews to crystallize into business or 'social' discrimination, you are in danger of creating a reactionary force in our national life."

FEB 7 - 1942

56K

There exists in America a prejudice against Jews which, in some ways, is worse than the prejudice against colored people. It is of a different brand, however. The prejudice against Jews is exhibited in social matters. It is based on the belief that Jews skim the cream from the milk without producing the milk.

Colored Americans endure discrimination of a worse kind, if it is possible to distinguish between the varying degrees of discrimination. Not only do colored people have to endure social ostracism, but they are barred from working except in jobs of a restricted type. Even industries and businesses operated by Jews bar them.

Jews, a persecuted group, refuse to cooperate with colored people. This is not so much because Jews do not like colored people as it is because they feel that they would suffer a worse fate if they would associate too largely with a group at the bottom.

FEB 7 - 1942

The point we would like to make at this time is this: If anti-Semitism is dangerous to America, and it is, how much more dangerous is prejudice and discrimination against 15 million colored Americans? Perhaps Mr. Sheean and "Look" Magazine will crack down on this danger to American democracy.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Racialism

*By Hodge Kirnon*

FEB 7 - 1942

IT is doubtful that there are any races or peoples who have not at some period of their history developed and promulgated some kind of racialism. Hand in hand with the design to conquer and dominate other groups is the inculcation and spread of the doctrine of racial superiority—partly as a justification for the act and partly as a mental stimulus and sustenance for the sacrifices such actions entail. This is obviously true of all imperialist powers.

Subject and oppressed groups also develop a racialism adapted to their conditions and needs. Theirs is mainly of a defensive and protective nature. It is a counter measure against the harmful effects of the teachings of their masters and oppressors; for any educational system reflects and upholds the ideas and ideals of the dominant class or race. The race-conscious leaders of subject groups within the social order, while availing themselves of its culture, will at opportune times resurrect and disseminate the history and achievements of their people.

A race without knowledge of its history is in a state of historical amnesia. Racial pride and aspiration must be rooted in racial history. To preserve and diffuse the knowledge necessary for the revitalization of the consciousness of inherent racial worth is a task for those in whom the feeling of race pride has not been dulled by social oppression. No national or racial group ever remains passive to the threat of its extinction, physically or culturally. Sooner or later, a spirit of assertiveness, proportionate to the forces bent on its destruction manifests itself to meet the challenge. Racialism is the collective feeling and philosophy of a race to preserve and perpetuate its racial identity.

FEB 7 - 1942

### There Are Many Examples

History abounds with examples of vigorous expressions of race or group consciousness. One striking example is that furnished by the English after the Norman conquest. Norman educators were brought to teach and imbue the conquered English with Norman ideas and social patterns. The aristocratic classes on the whole conformed to them and aped Norman mannerisms and social ways. The other classes stubbornly refused. Some carried on guerrilla warfare while the cultured elements held to the English tongue, recited English folk tales and the heroic deeds of their people. They kept the national history and traditions alive, thus keeping intact their national consciousness.

FEB 7 - 1942

No race is more in need of a creed of racial pride than is the Negro. He is still a victim of forces and circumstances destructive to his racial self-respect and initiative. Our thinking naturally tends to follow along the lines of our social position. Another result of a subordinate position is the willingness to make a virtue out of that condition and to accept any doctrine—religious or secular—which does likewise.

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# RACIALISM

## WE MUST HAVE PROGRAM TO STAMP OUT EXPLOITATION JUST AS LABOR UNITED TO DO

Pittsburg Courier — Pittsburg, Penn

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

FEB 14 1942

LAST week Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university gave me an idea which I am going to pass on to you. It seems to me that his notions places our problems and present struggle for status and greater participation in the American scene, in a frame of reference and gives it greater perspective which affords much more insight.

There have been two fundamental principles which from the beginning of our history have directed the channels in which our institutions and our way of life developed. In a virgin country with great wealth and natural resources capitalism, with its emphasis on free competition and the exploitation of both resources and men, seemed to be the quickest and most efficient method of developing the country. The opportunities which the Western Frontier provided made it possible for individuals with ingenuity, strength and courage to escape from the Eastern wage system and become in turn trappers, then farmers, and, finally, business men. With the closing of the frontier, after it reached the Pacific Ocean, this same type of free and unrestrained competition led to the development of huge fortunes and through a period in the 1800's it received its greatest expression in the ruthless economic behavior of the "robber barons."

Mr. Cayton

FEB 14 1942

### SOCIAL CONTROL IS RECOGNIZED

But in time it became evident that unrestrained competition lead to the aggrandizement of wealth and power into a few hands, and allowed the exploitation of the great working population by a few powerful economic barons. As this concentration of wealth and power developed, there also came a consciousness on the part of the masses of the people that some social controls must be enforced.

BEGINNING back in the early part of the last century, a series of social legislations, which controlled the conditions under which women and children would work, were begun. There has been a constant development of such social legislation in regard to labor which finally culminated in the National Labor Relations Act—labor's Magna Charta. This legislation established legal mechanisms to enforce collective bargaining and to protect the rights of working people.

### RACIALISM TO THE FORE

The control of our economic system has been pushed even further and in addition to safeguards for labor, we have in recent years determined the conditions under which the most competitive of all of our economic institution, the stock market, should be operated.

THE SECOND fundamental force in our national life has been racialism. This is evident when we realize that slavery played the important role which it did in the development of entire sections of our country. The subordination of darker people was just as important in our early history, and to an extent now, as was the economic principle of free competition. Indeed the two are not unconnected.

### LAXITY IN CURBING RACE EXPLOITATION

We have similarly had a history of social legislation which has attempted to curb the racialism in this country. This movement has paralleled the development of social legislation to curb unrestrained economic competition, but has not developed to the same extent. Both were embarked upon because these two forces seemed destined to destroy the country if left unregulated.

FEB 14 1942

THE PASSAGE of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments was one great step which raised the Negro to the legal position of a full citizen. Since then, though there has been some small progress, there has not been the recognition on the part of the people and on the part of the government, that it was necessary to continue to curb racialism by legislative means. This has been true, perhaps because economic competition is easier to control by law, or perhaps because the pressure groups for labor are stronger than those fighting racialism, or perhaps because the acceptance of racialism was more deeply planted in the mores of our culture. In any case, from the period of the Civil War until present administration, we have not had much of a development in this direction.

### NEED LEGISLATION

From time to time this column has stated that we must have a legal bed rock and that we must fight for a whole program of legal protections to stamp out racialism in this country. Although in many respects we have had a democracy, we know that in the case of the Negro it was not existent. Now it is becoming evident to whites as well as to Negroes that to preserve anything of our democracy it is as necessary to legislate against racialism as it is to control the relations between employers and employes and the operation of the stock market.

LEADERS SUCH as Randolph and Walter White, as well as many others, should see our problems in this historical perspective. They should realize that we, as a racial group, are beginning the fight to achieve our rights which labor embarked upon a hundred years ago. Now, because of the fluidity of the social structure due to the impact of the war, enormous gains can be made.

FEB 14 1942

### MUST HAVE PROGRAM

We must conceive of and develop a program of legal protection to stamp racialism just as labor united upon a program of legislation which would protect them against exploitation. We are fortunate in that an increasing group of white people recognize the fact that continued racialism will destroy even the veneer of democracy which we have had in the past and will prevent any expansion and strengthening of this concept in the future.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# Forum Of The People

## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

To Editor, The Age-Herald:

Your comment in today's paper on the Negro and their treatment in this emergency is appreciated.

FEB 24 1942

I am wondering how many Americans have paused to compare the discrimination which we consciously or unconsciously make toward Negroes with the tactics Hitler employs on Jews and other non-Aryans.

As Southerners we have been ridiculed for clinging tenaciously to antiquated emotional attitudes while the skirts of fellow Americans remained spotless. Time and circumstance will not permit an emotional paternalistic treatment of this question which is anchored to the roots of our democratic way of life.

As a farmer I know but one home; my ancestors knew but one home—the South. The South they died to preserve has gone and today I am sure their spirits join ours in proclaiming, "I am an American."

FEB 24 1942

We, the farmers, are the conservative sons of slow change; yet, we believe in fair play and fair treatment of fellowmen. We stand upon but one platform, "the Golden Rule," the foundation of American democracy, and say in our usual way, "Friends, let's play fair. In the first place, it is the only way; in the second place, it is good business."

I would like for the South to take the lead, as in the days when we fought the Revolution and drew up the constitution, and demand as gentlemen that the Negro receive a democratic deal. Speechmaking-sentimentality and legislation will not suffice. The hearts of Americans must answer this question.

WM. BRADLEY TWITTY.
Allsboro, Ala., Feb. 18, 1942.

56k-1942

# Lindbergh Deplored 'Split of White Race'

JAN 9 - 1942

Asked about reports that Charles A. Lindbergh had deplored division of the white race in this war during a recent dinner party here, the host, Edwin S. Webster, Jr., today said "he did say it was too bad that we were divided on the question of the yellow race."

Mr. Lindbergh, Mr. Webster said, had told guests at the dinner party, held at the Webster home, 35 Beekman Pl., on Dec. 16, that events had justified the America First campaign for "strong national defense" before getting into a war.

JAN 9 - 1942

Mr. Webster, former secretary of the New York chapter of the America First Committee, which before Dec. 7 was one of the strongest isolationist groups in the country, said the party had been an informal farewell for former street speakers of the now disbanded America First movement.

**Informal Opinion.**

Mr. Webster said Mr. Lindbergh had voiced his opinion only informally to members of the dinner party, and both he and one of the guests, Douglas Gregory, former chairman of the national speakers bureau of the movement, said the aviator had addressed the entire gathering for only about two minutes.

N.Y. World-Telegram N.Y., N.Y.

"The only thing he said," Mr. Gregory reported, "was to congratulate the kids on the fight they had put up, against the tough odds they had faced. He thanked them for their efforts, and said he appreciated their struggle and how hard it had been.

"He said certainly the principles for which America first had stood, a strong national defense, not giving away everything to everybody in the world, had been borne out.

**One Serious Note.**

"The only serious note struck was the reading of a letter from Robert Riley of New York, former head of the street speakers' bureau, who, among others, could not be present at the dinner because he had enlisted in the armed forces. Riley is in the navy."

Since the dinner party, which took place nine days after the outbreak of the war, Mr. Lindbergh has volunteered his services for the war in a letter to Secretary of War Stimson and there has been controversy over whether his offer should be accepted.

Mr. Webster was reluctant to discuss the gathering and said he was "retiring," terming the whole affair a farewell which was "unimportant and completely informal." He is to be married tomorrow to Jean Bennett, Hunter College graduate and former street speaker for the movement. He is a broker.

**Reports Denounced.**

JAN 9 - 1942

Mr. Gregory, more vehement in denouncing reports which had been circulated about the meeting, declared "everyone of us is 100 per cent American, the great majority of us are from old American stock. I myself am English on both sides and my family has been here 300 years. How has anybody got the right to shout against my Americanism?"

Also at the party, according to Mr. Gregory, were Vincent Giaquinto, chairman of the former Bronx chapter; Ethel Taylor, former chairman of the New York speakers committee, and Horace Haase, Mrs. Catherine Larkin, Frances Zimmer and George Smith, street speakers.

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# My Day

World-Telegram N.Y., N.Y. FEB 11 1942

## *By Eleanor Roosevelt*

NEW YORK CITY, Tuesday.—**I went last night** to speak at a patriotic rally held in one of the large churches in Washington. Those present reiterated again their willingness to fight and die for the United States, and recounted the part that the colored people had played in the history of our country during every war.

I never like to have us remember only our contributions as military contributions, because there are so many things which people have given in times of peace which are just as important to the development of the country, even when these horrible days of war are upon us.

All of our racial groups have made a vast contribution to the development of the United States. Many of them have worked in our fields and have developed our agriculture. Without them the cotton fields of the South would never have been tilled and the wheat fields of the West would not have produced their abundance.

FEB 11 1942

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**Our mines would not have been developed.** Our factories would not have operated without the labor of the countless people who, once upon a time, came to these shores from Africa, Europe, the Near East and the Far East.

It is not only in these material ways that people have contributed to the development of this country. Think of what has been given by writers, painters, actors, dancers and musicians to the general culture of the nation. No country is fully civilized which can not appreciate its artists. They make a contribution not just to the entertainment side of life, but to the educational, economic and spiritual sides.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

## The First Lady Speaks

FEB 6 - 1942

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First, Mrs. Roosevelt is a lecturer of gift and power. She really has punch in her methods and does not mince words. She drives her points in the true Rooseveltian style and is never compromising in her pressure of the claims of her fellow countrymen.

FEB 6 - 1942

Many of us recall her preachments for justice and fair play over the country for all. We recall the move she made when the refusal in Washington was made regarding Marian Anderson singing in Constitution Hall. She feared no repercussion.

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Her speech, fresh from the nation's capital, was brim full of news, wit and humor. She is truly a disciple of democracy and should be heard by every one in the land.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# The Watchtower

FEB 7 - 1942

## *By Roy Wilkins*

I see by the papers that Papa DiMaggio, father of the great Yankee outfielder, has been ordered away from the San Francisco waterfront by the United States Government. All aliens are barred from waterfront activity by the new Government order and Papa DiMaggio is an alien. The elder DiMaggio came to the United States in 1905—37 years ago—but he has never become a citizen of this country. He made a good living for his growing family as one of the army of fishermen working out of San Francisco.

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Four sons bring him joy in his old age, Joe, Dominic, Vince and Tom. The first three are stars on major league baseball teams. The fourth now manages the Grotto, Joe's fancy restaurant on the waterfront.

This news of the DiMaggio family is of special interest to colored Americans because it brings instantly to their minds the many restrictions under which they live in this, their native—not adopted—land.

**Don't Have Opportunities**

The first lesson of the DiMaggios is that America is indeed a land of opportunity for people from every land even if it does not accord its black citizens those same opportunities. The news states that 1,300 of the 2,200 fishermen who operate from San Francisco's famous fisherman's wharf are aliens. America was good to these people. It welcomed them. It let them make a living at their trade. It let them buy property anywhere they had money enough to buy. It gave their children a chance in schools, in jobs, in the professions, in sports.

FEB 7 - 1942

But after all these years, and with all these opportunities, these people remained so close to the land they had left behind them that they did not bother to become citizens of the country that was doing so handsomely by them.

Joe DiMaggio could get a chance with the New York Yankees. But no black boy, even if he could smack homers like Joe, could get a chance with the Yanks. So with Dominic and the Boston Red Sox, and with Vince and the Pittsburgh Pirates.

**Jolter Made Much Cash**

Joe made so much money with the Yankees that he opened a restaurant on the waterfront. And so thoroughly have the DiMaggios absorbed American ways that no Negro can eat in Joe DiMaggio's Grotto on the San Francisco waterfront. It is not likely that the great slugger is personally responsible for this insult to black Americans who worked and fought for this country before Papa DiMaggio sailed here from his native Italy. But he could stop the practice if he wanted to. He could say that his restaurant would serve anybody who conducted himself properly in public. He could show by that act that he is first of all a good sport and second a good democrat.

FEB 7 - 1942

Because all this talk about democracy does not make democracy. Action makes democracy. The United States acted to make democracy work for the DiMaggios. Joe can act now and show that he appreciates the great principles on which his country and ours was founded. There is no better time to act than now when all the world is being called upon to declare itself for or against freedom for all mankind.

It is an irony of this war that Papa DiMaggio, founder of the clan, is now barred from the area where his son's restaurant is located. He cannot drop in for a bowl of fish chowder. Neither can American Negroes. We do not gloat over this circumstance. In sorrow we state merely that now Papa DiMaggio knows just a little bit of how it feels to be black in this country.

* * *

At least two great newspapers, The Star-News and The Courier misread the Roberts' report on Pearl Harbor. The report said the 24th and 25th Infantry DIVISIONS, not regiments, were in Hawaii on December 7. There is still no authentic information that Negro troops are in the Far East.

56k-1942

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N.Y. World-Telegram

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FEB 11 1942

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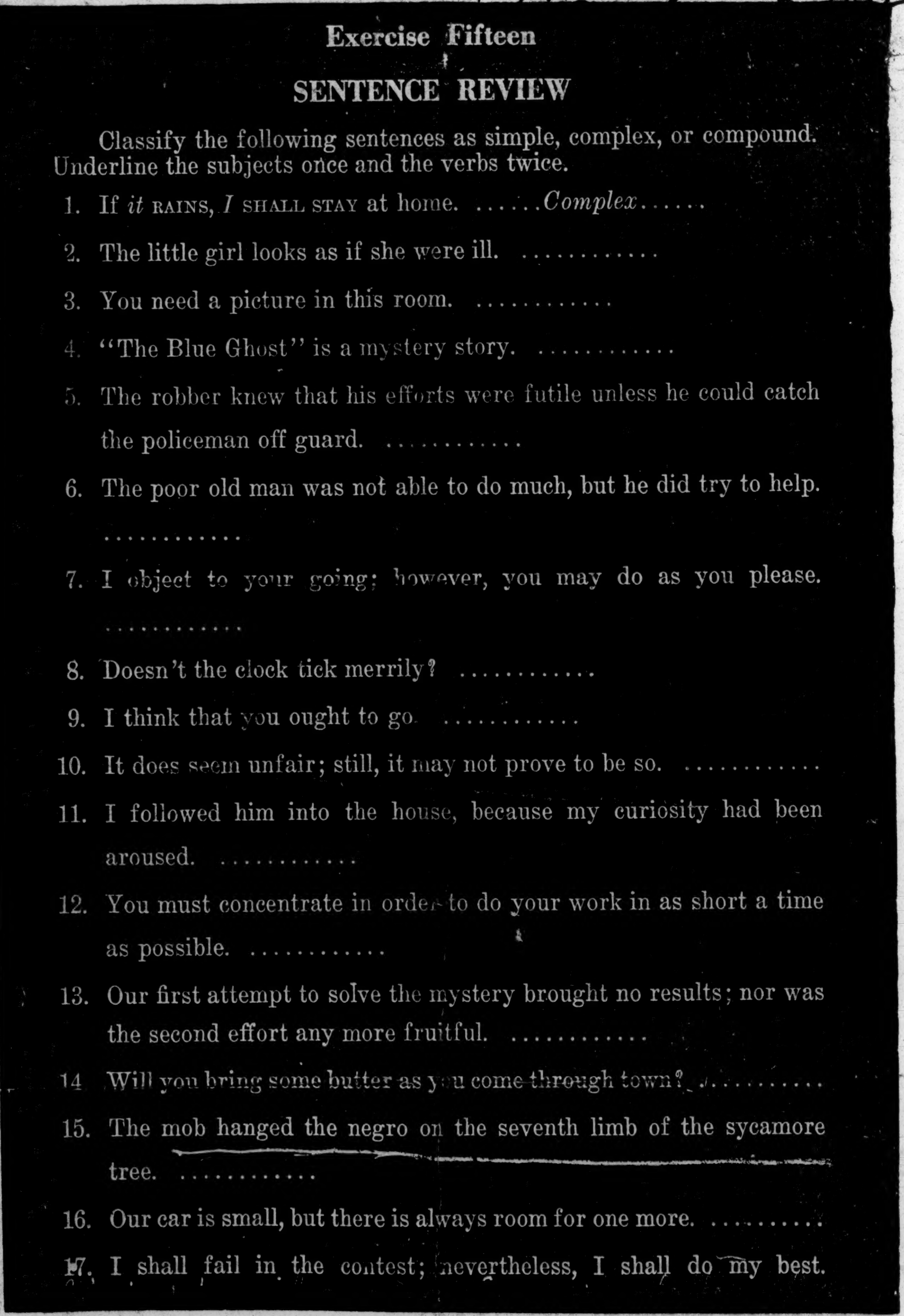
It is an irony of this war that Papa DiMaggio, founder of the clan, is now barred from the area where his son's restaurant is located. He cannot drop in for a bowl of fish chowder. Neither can American Negroes. We do not gloat over this circumstance. In sorrow we state merely that now Papa DiMaggio knows just a little bit of how it feels to be black in this country.

* * *

At least two great newspapers, The Star-News and The Courier misread the Roberts' report on Pearl Harbor. The report said the 24th and 25th Infantry DIVISIONS, not regiments, were in Hawaii on December 7. There is still no authentic information that Negro troops are in the Far East.

# DEMOCRACY, U.S. STYLE, TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Pittsburgh Courier



### Exercise Fifteen

### SENTENCE REVIEW

Classify the following sentences as simple, complex, or compound. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice.

1. If *it* RAINS, *I* SHALL STAY at home. ......*Complex*......
2. The little girl looks as if she were ill. ............
3. You need a picture in this room. ............
4. "The Blue Ghost" is a mystery story. ............
5. The robber knew that his efforts were futile unless he could catch the policeman off guard. ............
6. The poor old man was not able to do much, but he did try to help. ............
7. I object to your going; however, you may do as you please. ............
8. Doesn't the clock tick merrily? ............
9. I think that you ought to go. ............
10. It does seem unfair; still, it may not prove to be so. ............
11. I followed him into the house, because my curiosity had been aroused. ............
12. You must concentrate in order to do your work in as short a time as possible. ............
13. Our first attempt to solve the mystery brought no results; nor was the second effort any more fruitful. ............
14. Will you bring some butter as you come through town? ............
15. The mob hanged the negro on the seventh limb of the sycamore tree. ............
16. Our car is small, but there is always room for one more. ..........
17. I shall fail in the contest; nevertheless, I shall do my best.

Believe it or not, the above plate is the exact reproduction of a page from an English work book, published by the Webb Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., and used in the public schools of Texas and other states. Note the 15th sentence, an exercise in English: "The mob hanged the negro on the seventh limb of the sycamore tree." This is a good example of how democracy is taught in our schools. Young immature minds are conditioned to the rightness of an old American custom, "They lynched him on a tree." What price democracy?

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## LINCOLN WAS REALLY GREAT

FEB 20 1942

During the past week much has been said and written about the life and work of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States. One writer has said that none as great as he went before him to the presidential chair, while others have predicted that none will come after him who will leave their impression upon the people as he did.

FEB 20 1942

FEB 20 1942

Lincoln was a great man, but it was we, the Negroes of America, who made him great. Lincoln would have been just another President had it not been for us. He took advantage of the opportunity which we gave him to demonstrate his greatness of heart and soul. He was not great because he was an orator, statesman or President of the United States, but because he had a human heart and the will to attack the thing which he saw was a curse to the nation at that time. And the position of the Negro today is almost on a parallel with that of the Negro of seventy-five years ago. We are free from the shackles of slavery, but are bound with the ropes of racial prejudice which robs us of our economic, civil and political rights.

FEB 20 1942

And today, we, the Negroes of the United States, are ready to make some fair-minded, redblooded American statesman great....yes, even greater than Lincoln if such a man can be found at this time. We are standing on the sidelines watching the acts and the conduct of our statesmen, trying to find a new Lincoln. We have sized them up with an open mind and with scrutinizing thought. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of course, shows symptoms of being a great leader with a human heart, but he has failed to meet our expectations and we still search for the man whose human sympathies can reach our case. We have been watching the conduct of Attorney General Francis Biddle, who looms as a great man. Judging by his conduct in high office, it may be that the hand of Fate has been laid upon his brow. He voluntarily entered the Mitchell-Jim Crow car case on our side, and has expressed interest in the Sikeston lynching. We mention these two instances because they are outstanding in his brief career as a high government official that should be considered in evaluating the case.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

## Education on Race Urged

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the name of defense the public is being educated on all kinds of subjects, from South American culture to food values.

FEB 21 1942

In the name of defense let us have education, a lot of it, on the subject of race. Let experts enlighten the girls in the mills and the cadets in Annapolis. America at war cannot afford to let any citizens enjoy the luxury of feeling themselves superior to other citizens by the accident of birth. It has always been a costly luxury.

FEB 21 1942

The war will teach us things which we were unwilling or unable to learn before. It can teach us that no people, not even white people, are ~~the "superior race." If~~ every State Council of Defense would see the importance of the issue, this education could be pushed forward.

FLORENCE B. LOVELL.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1942.

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Albany Decatur Ala Daily
February 19, 1942

The Daily trusts that Mrs. Roosevelt, the Society for Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and all parlor pinks note carefully the great contribution to national welfare Paul Robeson, the Negro baritone, made in Kansas City the other evening. The trouble with Robeson, apparently, is that a swell voice caused a swelled head!

56k-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# The Nation's Capital

### By Insider

JAN 24 1942

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JAN 24 1942

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56k-1942
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Weekly Review
Birmingham Ala.

## Driving the Negro To Suicide

The ugly growl of lynchers roared out above all Nazi accusations of brutality and "fight for democracy" cries this week after having taken the life of a Negro up in Missouri. Up in Washington Secretary Knox is said to have made the statement that it would be hell to admit the Negro to any place in the Navy and Marine corp outside that of a mess attendant or words to that effect.

All along the line, barring few exceptions, it seems there is a wholesale effort afoot all over the country to drive the Negro to distraction and into committing suicide or into a spot where he can be destroyed and the matter whitewashed with the claim of self-defense.

According to the Associated Negro Press, all Negro lawmakers in Washington are bringing pressure to bear on all fairminded men in the United States Housing Authority, WPA and Social Security Boards to the end that they may be moved out because of their efforts for fairplay for the lowly Negro.

JAN 30 1942

And while the Negro is called upon to pay his share as a citizen for the defense of his country, every effort seems to be to the end that everything may happen to the Negro which would drive him into the arms of communism and all other forms of isms.

Students of the situation, for the most part, take the position that there is a desire sweeping the country, to the end that the Negro be driven into things which would place him in the same position Jews occupy in Germany, in order that he too may become the object of unadulterated persecution here at home. And so the plight of the Negro, despite his loyalty, would seem to be getting worse and worse all the time, except for the effort being made by the few social-minded whites of power and position, who try as best they can to stick out for a square deal and gradual progress for the Negro based upon merit and sound Christianity and Americanism.

So, we may expect more lynching,—actual and by law, we may expect no let up in all forms of injustices suffered so long by the Negro, but we must remain as wise as serpents and harmless as doves. We mut be on guard against being taunted into foolishly lifting our hands and thus giving those who hate and want to destroy us, a chance to shoot us and say they did it in "self defense."

We **must** protests against the wrongs perpetrated against us for no other reason than we are black as God has made us, but protests must be made as intelligently and in keeping with the constitution of the United States. We must unitedly make every effort to get along without conflict if possible. When that fails, we must unitedly take our pleas to the bar of public opinion, to the highest courts of the land **and to our God.**

If ever the Negro did need a Booker T. Washington and a Fredrick Douglas **it is now**. They tell me all crises produce a leader. We need a leader for this dreadful hour as we have never needed one before. Oh, dear God, give us a leader **NOW.**

JAN 30 1942

I recall the Moses and Pharoah affair—Moses pleading for the liberation of the children. Pharoah's heart softening and then hardening again and again. Pharoah persuading the children of Israel—Pharoah and his host being swallowed up in the Red Sea. I would to God that the lambs and the lions, among us, could lay down together and study war no more—here at home—here between all whites and all blacks—beat their swords of hate into plough shares and their instruments of oppression and ungodly prejudice into pruning hooks.

Finding just a few more people imbued with the desire to do this, would be like God saying unto His servant, "Go into Sodom and Gomorah, if you can find a few righteous I will spare the city." Too many of us admit that greed, hatred, desire for a Lord and slave way of life is what has brought about this dreadful world conflict. Too few of us on the other hand, are willing to relinquish any of our hatreds, prejudices and oppressive ways, even if our reluctance so to do, means the destruction of ourselves and our civilization. And destruction is what I think we are rushing into a mile a minute.

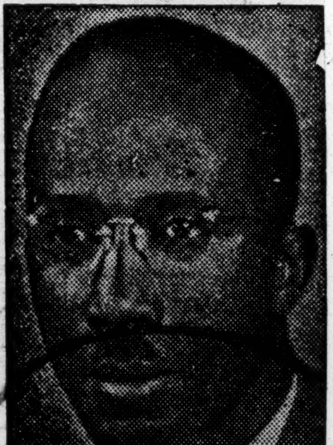
There is something radically wrong with our thinking and way of life, otherwise there would have been no Pearl Harbor. We would have seen ten years ago the things which now descend upon us like the Locus and frogs upon the Pharoah. It seems to me, that unless we can adjust ourselves sanely, rightly and inwardly, we are headed for doing a good job of destroying ourselves.

All around me, I see the cost of food, fuel, shelter and the opportunity to make a living being put further and further out of the reach of those who have heretofore had only the bare possibility of existence—all in an effort to prepare for a fight we must make, but which if those who have been in the driver's seat, had been half as wise as they pretended to be by getting into the driver's seat, we would have been prepared for a victorious war five years ago. I remember, how when my father stood over me in the cotton field and yelled at me about leaving the roots of the grass, fear gripped me and I not only failed to hoe well, but cut up the best stalks of cotton, which did neither me nor my father any good. No nation can save itself with one tenth of its citizens fearful of death behind or on the front.

**He that controls his own spirit is greater than he who takes a city, is the substance of a time tested biblical truth. The Negro people must guard against being driven to suicide or into a position where they can be "justifiably" destroyed behind the "self defense" scapegoat. The wolves are after us. They may kill many of us, but let's don't help kill ourselves by losing our sense of real values.**

JAN 30 1942

# EDITOR'S DIGEST



By ROBERT DURR

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Argus
St. Louis, Missou

# Racial Study At Vassar

FEB 13 1942

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 31 —Adopting a suggestion made by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Social Museum of Vassar College has created a graphic exhibit to illustrate the American principle of freedom for all races, nationalities and religions

Under guidance of the museum director, fifty students have collected statistics and other data, translated these into charts, pictographs, maps and posters and set up this material together with a large number of photographs to present some significant economic, social, religious or psychological aspects of a nation composed of groups who had their origins in many countries.

The keynote is struck by a mural painting which dominates the outer room of the museum. Against a symbolic background of farm, factory, church and school stand half a dozen Americans of different racial origins.

A poster balance sheet of democracy on which assets of freedom of speech, of religion, of the press and other constitutional guarantees adding up to opportunities for individual development are set over against instances of oppression and discrimination against minority groups which typify the liabilities totaling limits to individual development. The exhbit proper shows the varied peoples in this country, the problems they face, the opportunities they find and the contributions they make to American life.

Outgrowth of the course in cultural history of the United States is a series of maps, each tracing the family history of a student as regards national origin, geographical movement, occupation and religion. One of the graphs which the National Conference of Christians and Jews plans to use in its work for racial and religious understanding correlates economic conditions, immigration and anti-foreign feeling.

Photographs contrast Polish and Yugoslav villages with American city streets, European peasant farms with large-scale agriculture in the Midwest, handicrafts with mechanized mass production, colored slums with model housing projects for Negroes, the many foreign born who struggle for existence with the few who reach success.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## The Direction

FEB 24 1942

Edwin R. Embree, student of American racial problems, author of *Brown America* and a lecturer whose words are familiar in the South, writes in the March *American Mercury* that the Nazi trick of comparing German treatment of Jews with American treatment of Negroes is entirely unjustified. "What Hitler tries to cover up," Mr. Embree writes, "is the difference in direction. While he has crassly reversed the clock of civilization, we in America have been slowly moving toward more tolerance and freer opportunity for all peoples."

Mr. Embree cites the rise in Negro literacy from 5 per cent to 85 per cent since emancipation. The death rate has dropped from 32 per thousand to 14 per thousand. Negroes have accumulated more than $2,500,000,000 in wealth and their total purchasing power approximates two billion dollars annually. The constantly increasing importance of the Negro in American arts is widely recognized and accepted.

Mr. Embree is wise to point out the direction in which our development lies. For it is in this direction that American people must, and will, see their hope. While he mentions the achievements of, and increasing opportunities for, Negroes in America, Mr. Embree would be among the first to call attention to the discriminations and pressures on Negroes and the poor opportunities for Negro education, recreation and industrial skills which now widely exist.

Hitler, indeed, fools no one in America with his comparison. But, it seems to us, it is greatly desirable that fairminded Americans refuse to place too much stress on arguments to the Negro that he is, here in America, much better off than he would be if Hitler controlled this and other democratic nations. Negroes, we believe, realize this. Their pronouncements indicate strongly such awareness. Indeed, the major Negro plea now being raised in this country seems to be for greater opportunity to work in the war effort. And, too, to place too much stress on the Negro's situation here in America as compared with what it would probably be under Hitler seems to us to serve indirectly and unintentionally as basis for some satisfaction with the Negro's place in American life today. Such satisfaction, we believe, would, in the long run, retard the education of Negroes for constructive citizenship and might undesirably tend to curb the development of opportunities for Negroes.

Another answer to Hitler's comments on the American Negro is to be found on this page in a letter under "Forum of the People." Americans, in this spirit of humanity and fair play, provide the answer to Hitler and the promise of this land's future.

56k-1942

Anniston, Ala. Star
February 15, 1942

## Race Prejudice Our Foe

In addressing the American Booksellers Association at the Astor Hotel in New York City last week, Pearl Buck, the noted author of "The Good Earth" and other novels, the latest of which, "Dragon Seed," is said to rank with her best work, held forth the idea that race prejudice is one of the greatest foes that the Caucasian nations now engaged in the war will have to combat.

This is a timely observation in view of the fact that the British have been disinclined to arm the Malayans and in view of the accusation of Cecil Brown to the effect that they discriminated against the natives in evacuating non-combatants from Penang. Furthermore, both Britain and the United States have been reluctant to give full recognition to the great armies of Chiang Kai-shek and were driven to do so recently only through fear that he might make a separate peace with Japan and join with the Pan-Asia ideologists.

This, too, is a problem that comes right home to us here in Anniston, Ala. We have several hundred Negro troops out at Fort McClellan. They are American citizens and wear the American uniform. Thus they are entitled to our respect and should have every consideration at our hands, as the things for which they have been enlisted to fight are common to us all. Let there be no evidence of race prejudice as long as they are here.

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[illegible] Fla. Tribune
February 4, 1942

### ROOSEVELT AND THE GROUNDHOG

LAKELAND.—Theodore Roosevelt, during his administration, had been putting many negroes in office especially in the South. February 2, 1908, the "groundhog" failing to come out, some Senators facetiously remarked that he was afraid to come for fear "Teddy" would put a coon in his hole.

ERWIN McDOWELL.

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Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
February 8, 1942

## Disfranchised, Whites and Negroes

56k

As for the choice of a president and vice president, five sixths of the white people as well as the majority of the negroes are disfranchised—and the white people will remain disfranchised as long as the state primaries shall be held after the national convention meets and nominates. Were the primaries held in the spring the Democrats could vote in them for tickets of delegates to the national convention. Negro Republicans can hold primaries if they wish and can vote in the general elections. No one is hindering them.

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Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
January 30, 1942

## The Negro And Present Crisis

56k

(Communication)

"The Southern Frontier," published by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., reports a study made by The Institute of Propaganda Analysis, of the Negro's loyalty in the present crisis. To date we have not seen the results of this study. However, it is significant that this question has been raised by Southern white people. Their uneasiness is easily explained. God knows the Negro has reasons to be disloyal. The disillusionment of the Negro following World War I and his present status in the bi-racial set-up are provocative of serious questionings. What are to be the fruits of this second cataclysm? Is this question in order? Is it specious?

Several months ago The Columbia State in a very lucid editorial, "A Choice to Be Made," said: "South Carolina must make a choice. Adjustments in race relations are inevitable. The choice South Carolina has is this: will the twhite people of South Carolina guide inevitable changes for the common good of this state; or will we decline to take leadership offered to us, and let changes come unguided by us?

There can be no going back to the past." The words of this progressive journal are significantly pertinent. If there are questions among the Negroes (and there are) they have their basis in the uneasy fear that there will be a "going back to the past." If we want to follow God, let us be assured that He is not "back" but forward. I am not sure that we want to follow Him. The Negro must be assured beyond doubt that he is not giving his all for the preservation of the status quo, the Latin for "the mess we is in." Professor Harold Laski of faculty of political science, University of London, said in a recent release in the New York Times, "we have to avoid the temptation to believe that there can be any attempt to return to the pre-war world."

If these "Southern regions" are to assume their rightful place of leadership in the post-war world, we must accord to the Negro every opportunity to grow enjoyed by other ethnic groups. Dr. Odum in his monumental work already mentioned, says, "The Negro is an integral part of the Southeast. Here is the region's hardest problem. It is of, for, and by the Southern people. What thousands of young white students want and the thousands of Negro students want is hard-boiled, realistic, evolutionary hope for the future rather than closed doors of opportunity and change. 'His' problem lies at the very heart of the whole region's future development, a reality from which there is no escape." To attempt to go forward without him is like trying to play Hamlet without Hamlet. The questions will continue to plague us; the uneasy fears will continue to haunt us like Banquo's ghost until we are assured that the best, the most courageous, the most intelligent, and the most Christian in both races are making an honest-to-goodness attempt to follow the Galilean Carpenter who said, "the truth shall set you free." However before the truth can set us free it must first make us mad.

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers;
None goes his way alone;
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own.
I care not what his temples or his creeds,
One thing holds firm and fast—
That into each fateful heap of days and deeds
The soul of man is cast."
—Edwin Markham.

L. M. Tobin, Chairman
Department of Religion, Morris college, Sumter, S. C.

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York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
February 16, 1942

### The Negro's Place

What is the place of the negro?

The question is paramounted as a nation observes Race Relations Week.

Only the negro can answer the question, for he must—is—making it. The constitution gives him certain guarantees, but the economic and social system have attached to him handicaps such as he can only with difficulty overcome. And yet in his very benignity is his strength, a power that will not—should not—be quenched.

56k

The negro has been described as an exotic of the most gorgeous and superb countries of the world, and he has deep in his heart a passion for things splendid, rich and fanciful; a passion which, rudely indulged by untrained taste, draws on him the ridicule of the colder and more correct white race.

And yet, laugh at him or mistreat him, and he'll love you only the more. You can't beat that spirit.

His place! It was named when some one termed the negro the image of God cut in ebony.—The Shelby Daily Star.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

*"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."*

MAR 5 - 1942

Especially if it involves the hard-earned pennies and neglected bodies of the poor. That is something to think about as different plans are made for a Negro hospital here to be financed in part by the colored people themselves. The need is so great and the money will represent such a sacrifice that there should be every initial care that whatever plan is adopted is sound, that it has the endorsement of our local medical authorities (white and colored), that there are reasonable assurances of funds not only for building but also for operating, and that those in charge are competent for the job. This is too great an undertaking for anything less than total teamwork among the interested parties, total science in the plan, and total ability for bringing it about.

MAR 5 - 1942

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*Nothing finer, more deserved, or necessary could happen to Birmingham than the building of a Negro hospital. The bitter need is obvious when it is seen how strained and inadequate present facilities are and when it is considered that there is absolutely no opportunity for the development of Negro doctors and Negro nurses in hospital experience here. That is why the thing must be done right if it is attempted at all.*

MAR 5 - 1942

* * *

Every white resident of this district has a direct concern in hospital facilities for the colored people of this district, without regard to any of the problems in race relations upon which there is disagreement. All of us who are open-eyed know that the physical and moral well-being of the big colored percentage of our population is coming more and more to be as important to us as to them. All of us who are civilized and decent have, too, a civilized and decent solicitude for our colored people. And all of us are alert appreciate the fine response our colored people are making to the patriotic demands of these times (as in the recent Red Cross drive) and the fine resistance they are showing to small-minded or vicious agitators in their midst.

* * *

*We of the South are agreed for the most part that we must be left alone to settle our immense race problem in our own way and experience. And we of the South justify ourselves in that attitude when we are faithful to every home move that will improve the home lot of the Negro. We prove our philosophy of home rule on the race question when, without regard to quarrels on this or that aspect of the question, we are whole-souled in doing things for the Negro that he desperately needs done and that involve no quarrel at all. In this thought, the white people of Birmingham owe the colored people of Birmingham not only their eventual financial support in plans for a Negro hospital but their careful present examination of every plan to make sure it is sound and that no pennies of these colored people are wasted or lost.*

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

## Randolph Says Now Is Time to Seek All Rights

FEB 28 1942

NEW YORK.—A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told 1200 citizens at a mass meeting at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church on February 15 that to fail to fight for every constitutional right enjoyed by every other American would be treason to the race and the cause of democracy.

Mr. Randolph declared that the March-on-Washington Movement, of which he is director, seeks to enlist 1,000,000 citizens to defend the rights of colored Americans today and in the post-war period, and that the fight was "definitely compatible with the fight of the United States to save the democratic system."

**"This Is the Hour"**

The labor leader said that though the "tides of democracy were running low, this is the hour of greatest opportunity to fight for rights." He also asked all-out support of colored persons in the war to crush "Hitler and Hiterism, Italian fascism and Japanese treacherous despotism."

Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee of Harlem, stated that the colored people won a "significant victory" in the issuance of the Executive Order and the establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Committee by the President, which he said was a result of the March-on-Washington threat.

Protests were launched against discrimination in the armed forces, recent attacks on soldiers at Alexandria, La., and Fort Bragg, N.C., and the lynching at Sikeston, Mo. Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin, chairman of the New York Division of the march movement, presided. The Rev. O. Clay Maxwell is pastor at Mt. Olivet.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Racial Tension Invites Enemies

FEB 28 1942

CHICAGO.—"The existence of interracial and inter-cultural tensions is a standing invitation to totalitarian propagandists to repeat in this country their well-known policy of divide and conquer," Professor Lloyd Allen Cook, white, of the Ohio State University Department of Sociology, declared here on Friday.

Outlining what he considered the four immediate race problems brought about by the war, Professor Cook spoke at the Stevens Hotel to the annual conference of the Progressive Education Association and the Association for Family Living, attended by some 2,000 teachers, mostly from the Central States.

Declaring that educators have a dual role in eliminating race prejudice both as participants in the civilian defense program as citizens and as teachers in adapting the school services to human needs, with particular attention to minority group children, the professor set forth as other conditions created by the war:

**Watch for Saboteurs**

"The stirring of the colored man to new conception of rights and his new demands for an equality status as a citizen; strong prejudices which prevent use of minority group manpower in certain defense industries, in State and community defense organizations and in some branches of the armed forces;

FEB 28 1942

'And the ned to be watchful for fifth columnists and saboteurs, some of whom are of native birth, some enemy aliens, some white, some colored."

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Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE NEW EDUCATION

FEB 26 1942

The Negro has reached a point in his history when he must re-think education. Black boys and girls are studying books written by white authors for white children. Especially is this true in the field of the social sciences,—history, sociology, anthropology, and psychology. The new education must be scientific, unprejudiced, unbiast, and the true story must be told. The glorious past of the Negro should be taught black children. That is the secret of Mazzin's Italy, and Goethe's Germany. The Italy of Mussolini, and the Germany of Hitler were not built by Garibaldi, or Bismarck, but by teachers who lead the youth into appreciation of early over-towering personalities, literature, art, architecture, and sculpture. From these the present has stemmed. The New Education must teach Negroes to appreciate Negroid culture, and civilisation.

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Again the New Education must prepare the rising generation for social integration. The things needed for use and consumption are to be produced. Moral and religious control are necessary in experience, if civilisation is not to collapse. It must be shot thru with the ideals of the Sermon on the plain. The world situation today presents a striking picture of education minus those spiritual controls which make for tolerance, fellow feeling, sympathy, and brotherhood.

FEB 26 1942

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

JUMP JIM CROW

# Robeson Balks At K. C. Bias

FEB 28 1942

KANSAS CITY—Irked because Negro patrons of his concert here last Tuesday were placed on one side of Municipal Auditorium, Paul Robeson halted midway in his program and told the audience that he was singing "under protest". He told them that it was a practice of his never to sing where his fellow racemen were segregated.

The first part of the noted baritone's song recital progressed with the utmost harmony and good humor. He opened the second half and expressed the regret that he had to interrupt with a speech.

"But," he continued, "I have made it a lifelong habit to refuse to sing in southern states or anywhere that audiences are segregated. I accepted this engagement under guarantee that there would be no segregation. Since many local leaders of my own race have urged me to fill this engagement, I shall finish the concert, but I am doing so under protest.

**Sings Jim Crow Song**

Then the artist proceeded with a group of Russian songs, sung with his usual art and vigor, but noticeably with an inner stress. He followed this group with an encore, the "Jim Crow" song, to verses of unmistakable racial protest, and he sang it with stronger feeling than he had put into any other numbers.

At this point, a few whites in the audience rose and left the hall. There was no spontaneous exit, but white listeners trickled out the exits during the remainder of the concert.

With his return 15 minutes later for his final group of spirituals, his usual good humor apparently prevailed and the tension was greatly relaxed. Those who had remained in the audience applauded the spirituals vigorously and he closed the concert with his famous rendition of "Ol' Man River." The audience left quietly and at his dressing room door were more than a hundred persons seeking autographs.

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According to Eugene Xachman, manager of the auditorium, when the concert was contracted for, no agreement was entered into that prohibited segregation. Seats were available for Negroes in all price ranges and locations, he added, and said he "considered it strange" that Robeson made no protest until the concert was half over. Although there were seats in boxes, loges, on the main floor and in the balcony, Zachman said that "most of the Negroes occupied the east side of the hall." He inferred that "the temperamental artist" was induced by others to lodge the protest.

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Contact established with Robeson's attorney, Robert Rockmore in New York, brought to light that the singer had called off a scheduled appearance in Santa Fe, N. M., last Friday after a hotel cancelled his reservations because other guests objected to presence of a Negro. Robeson, however, denied this was the reason and stated that other committments in Hollywood and on the Pacific coast made the action necessary.

**Robeson stated, "I will still cancel engagements when I encounter racial prejudices and segregations, but just now, when so many of my people are unemployed and in distress, is no time for me to be cancelling over the mere matter of a hotel room."**

—A Colored Judge—

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## FOUR FREEDOMS, (JIM CROW)

MAR 28 1942

**THE ABOVE IS THE TITLE** of an article by Alvin E. White, well informed Washington correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, in the current issue of The Nation. In the article, Mr. White tells of how a clique of southern Democrats and reactionary northern Republicans in Congress are sabotaging the efforts of liberal administrative officials who have sought to break up racial discrimination in various departments of the federal government.

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Their technique is to withhold appropriations until the official who has incurred their displeasure has been forced out. According to Mr. White, Clark Foreman was forced to resign as director of Defense Housing, Federal Works Agency, because of his refusal to "cooperate in the award of defense-housing contracts, one of which was the 200-unit housing project for Negro defense workers in Detroit which was later given over to whites, and also that he once had a colored secretary. In a like manner Nathan Straus was forced to resign as administrator of the United States Housing Authority because of his liberal views on the race question. Attempts to consolidate two Employment Service offices in Washington. and to abolish the Jim Crow office, resulted in the holding up of appropriations for the United States Employment Service until this project was abandoned.

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Here are some definite charges and we think that the President and his associates who believe in real democracy should crack down on the reactionary legislators who are doing their best to nullify his recent pronouncements against discrimination because of race, color and creed.

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# LINCOLN U. PREXY PLEADS FOR RACE

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Penn.

FEB 28 1942

FEB 28 1942

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 26.—"We have in this country a Negro population greater than that of Norway, Sweden and Denmark combined, and 50 per cent greater than either Belgium or Holland," said Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, president of Lincoln university, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, the only institution for the higher education of Negro young men in Northeastern United States, in a Washington's birthday address at the First Presbyterian church here Sunday.

"We are concerned with the minorities abroad," Dr. Wright continued. "We should not neglect the vital influence of that in our midst. The Negro is no longer a Southern problem. One-fifth of the population is now in the North, with a steady spread toward uniformity over the Northern areas east of the Mississippi."

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

THINKIN
THROUGH

MAR 7 - 1942

56

By FREDDYE HARPER-WILLIAMS

## How Does It Feel To Be A Negro?

A very interesting account entitled "Colored in a White World" was found in the newsweek magazine of February 16th. It was a record on the findings of the American Youth Commission, which is publicizing troubles of young people in general. The Newsweek article pointed out that this report had been made after three years of intensive study during which time interviewers combed the southern black belt regions and the slums of big cities.

The summary of Dr. Robert L. Sutherland, chief of the University of Texas' Hogg Foundation for mental hygiene, in saying it does not feel good economically to be a Negro is just about as close to a fact as any I have heard. It is as near to the right thing as any white person could get to knowing how it feels to be a Negro.

"The mass of Negroes are hopelessly poor," the article states. "As with the hopelessly poor of an other race, their environment offers little incentive to ambition, diligence, punctuality, thrift and other virtues of the American "get ahead" philosophy. So it is according to Sutherland, that Negroes do a little more than their share of fighting, gambling and loafing."

It is true the mass of Negroes are hopelessly poor. Such invironments only offer little incentive to ambition and the other things named, but the American Negro does have a definite unrest and dissatisfaction with this environment. He is naturally cheerful, but he does not let his environment conquer his desire for better than the sordid things around him. It may be true, that many are unable to conquer this terrible thing of sordid environment, but few white men know the burning desire and zeal in many a Negro's breast that keeps him ever anxious to get ahead in spite of these bonds which tie him down.

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The first years of my life were spent in the southern black belt spoken of in Newsweek's article. Endless fields of cotton stretched as far as the eye could see under the blazing southern sun. I worked and talked and played with those youngsters whose day began at five o'clock in the morning and ended with the setting sun. I heard them say how they yearned to "get ahead." They oftimes did not know exactly what they meant when they said "get ahead"; but they wanted to break the chains of modern serfdom which bound them inseparably to the white man's verdant soil and get something for themselves. I know many who have half starved, trying to get an education on their own in friendless cities. They had no career guidance. They only knew that education was a step and they were willing to brave hunger and cold and the scorns of those more fortunate to get it.

These are facts not taken from anybody's book. The youth of whom I write, live today. I could call their names and point to them. Some finally took themselves as far away as they could from the cotton belt. Others have cast down their buckets not far from the huts in which they were born, but they are endeavoring to buy the land to which they look for sustenance. They have the courage to carry on in spite of the mob and white supremacy.

There are those too weak to withstand the oppression, just as in other groups, but the Negro is willing to dare and do.

The item also speaks of the color complex, stating that light skinned Negroes are accepted socially more than the dark, kinky haired ones. For the information of those who don't know, the kinky-heaired Negro is extinct, thanks to Mme. Walkers and others; but Negroes who are black are as high on the social ladder as those of any color.

I repeat as I have often said, it is hard for any white man to tell how the Negro thinks; it is difficult for him to know how he feels. The AYC report is kind and sympathetic, but in all instances it does not not ring quite true. Richard Wright knows how the Negro feels because all of his life he has been an active witness to the drama of dark America. He has felt like his Bigger Thomas, that he was on the outside of the world, peeping in through a knot hole. He has set those attitudes down on paper in his Native Son. No amount of earch can tell a white man how a Negro feels. He, too must live ife of a Negro before he can know that.

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Anniston Ala Star
March 1, 1942

5-6k

## Negro Aspirations

Early last week The Anniston Star printed in this paper a letter by a well-known Negro preacher, in which he made a plea for racial equality. We ran the letter after due deliberation in order that the white persons of this section and the more responsible members of the Negro race might understand how many "advanced" Negroes today are thinking, getting their ideas largely from the pernicious propaganda of the Pittsburgh Negro paper that is circulated very widely over the country.

We hope that by now Grimmett realizes that the dissemination of his ideas has done his race far more harm than good. He has done the members of his race an injustice and the sooner he divests himself of the ambitions he and many others are entertaining the better it will be for all concerned. We believed, however, that unless we were informed as to what some Negroes are thinking we could not intelligently direct them along more conservative planes of race relationships.

This paper has a profound sympathy for the Negro. He was brought here over his protest and so long as he lives among the white people of the South he is entitled to considerate treatment. Yet, he must realize that he himself owes a certain responsibility to improve his own condition.

There is a wide difference between minorities in this country and abroad. In Europe, those minorities have had the advantage of an age-old civilization and a broad culture. The American Negro, however, is but a few generations removed from slavery and is incapable of self-government or of governmental responsibility, considered as a whole.

Before the American Negro becomes an integral part of our social organism he must learn to curb his animal instincts. He must abide by the laws of social hygiene. He must become more reliable as a worker and more thrifty as a citizen. To the end that this may be achieved, The Anniston Star believes he should have educational and economic opportunity, and certainly he is entitled to equality before the law.

Yet, we never hear the wisest Negroes talking about social equality. Booker Washington taught them that they should cultivate a sense of racial pride and responsibility and Dr. Carver evidently believes that they should win recognition by reason of their achievements. Hitler, however, who recognizes the Aryans as the only "pure" race, would restore them to slavery and Grimmett would do well to teach his people that lesson instead of preaching social equality. Let's see what the Negroes can do in Hobson City, an exclusively Negro town, before they undertake to run Anniston.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

## The Negro Must Speak Out

MAR 7 - 1942

We have just been reading something about Abraham Lincoln's reaction to the Dred Scott decision handed down by the United State Supreme Court under Chief Justice Taney. Being accused by Stephen Douglass of resisting the court, he clarified his position by showing the distinction between the meanings of the words "resistance" and "opposition." "Resistance," he said, means to refuse to acquiesce, while "opposition" means a failure to be in accord with. Since the court held that a master had the right to carry his slave into whatever state, even free states, he might choose, Lincoln said that he would not resist the decision so long as it stood. But believing that the decision was not in accord with the meaning of the Constitution, he opposed it and would work for its repeal.

The Negro people of the United States find themselves very much in the position of Abraham Lincoln at this time of danger to our country's welfare. The Negro's place in the Nation's fighting forces is limited. He has little, if any, in the administration of the defense program connected with civilian activities. Then, there are the traditional limitatons whch have resulted n innumerable instances of unfair treatment of members of the race at the hands of white Americans. So, the question arises: What must the Negro people do? Must they forget the injustices which are being heaped upon them as a group and go forth to sacrifice and die for their country without saying a murmuring word? Or, must they, because of their own great grievances, refuse to cooperate with the program for national defense so long as their own grievances remain.

There is but one course to follow, if the Negro people can bring themselves to believe in the ultimate triumph of justice under democracy as did Abraham Lincoln: While fighting and giving their all to save democracy, they must not forget to cry aloud agaist the injustices from which, under democracy, they themselves are suffering. In other words, even though the United States is at war, and it may take all that the American people have to win the war the Negro people can not afford to cease their cry against lynching, segregation, disfranchisement, and a hundred other unjust limitations which the members of the race suffer here in the United States. To do so would be unfair to themselves and out of harmony with the spirit of democracy for which they declare themselves willing to sacrifice and die.
—Waco Messenger.

MAR 7 - 1942

# Fair Enough

## By Westbrook Pegler

World-Telegram

**CHICAGO, Feb. 27.**—Those persons, white and colored, who are most actively and earnestly concerned in the problem of race relations underestimate the progress that has been made in, say, the last 40 years. I can't remember when I last heard or read the word "coon," which was in common use when I was young, and the word "nigger," almost as offensive, has been dropping out of the vocabulary of intelligent white men and women. In fact, although the word "colored" seems stilted, I observe that it is now more commonly used in conversation, at least than "Negro," and I attribute all this to the white man's good will and good manners and a sensitive respect for the colored man's feelings. He doesn't like the word "Negro," so we avoid it, even when there are no colored men about. We still use it in the newspapers, but only because we insist that it is the more correct word and not lacking in dignity.

About the start of this century the colored man had no place on our stage and all colored parts were played by white actors blacked up with cork which would be a ridiculous device today when white and colored players mingle in the casts with no more friction than is ordinarily found in this temperamental calling. We were not band-crazy then, but the bands we did have were all white, except Handy's, and there were no colored singers of note, although there were some shouters in the dumps. Much of the strident music known as Negro stuff is very bad and not authentic or a credit to the race, but we had a school of patronizing and top-lofty writers about 20 years ago who so identified it and claimed to perceive some obscure beauty in it.

N.Y., NY

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**We may be sure of one thing.** The Germans have declared themselves very flatly on the colored man's status in the world and, if victorious in this war, would degrade him to the position of a beast. Thus, it is plain that the colored American is not fighting a white man's war this time, whatever he may think of his part in Cuba in '98 and in France in 1917 and in '18.

FEB 27 1942

The error is often made of saying that the United States is no less oppressive toward the Negro than Hitler toward the Jew and the feelings of colored men have been churned up by this thought. But it is a declared policy and purpose of the Nazi government to dehumanize the Jew and deprive him of all human rights. whereas our Constitution and laws pointedly recognize the colored man as a human being and citizen. The impositions on the Negro, the discriminations and denials are imperfections which our government has been trying to work out for many years and, as relations and understanding improve between the races, his status steadily rises.

FEB 27 1942

The Communists have imposed shamelessly on our colored people, for Communism, if it is to be a revolt of the masses against the few, must throw the Negro into conflict with the masses because, in our country, it has been the ignorant and prejudiced white man who has most jealously and suspiciously opposed the rise of the dark man.

* * *

**Until very recently,** even the more enlightened workers who formed the labor aristocracy in the craft unions rejected the colored man on racial grounds and the improvement in relations has come from the higher levels of intelligence while prejudice persisted further down. So, if Communism were to prevail, the Negroes would still find themselves in conflict with and outnumbered by a victorious element that has been least generous to them all along.

The Negro writer, composer, painter, actor and musical artist nowadays are limited only by their own ability and the normal handicaps which trouble white men. The name of an author, for example, does not proclaim him to be a Negro and even if it be proudly announced that the writer of some great work were a colored man or woman, that person would be acclaimed and rewarded.

Frankly, the political leaders who have risen in Negro communities in the North have been undistinguished and selfish and on a par generally with the inferior white politician and, in method, very similar to the padrones of Italian immigrant neighborhoods, the professional Irishman and the professional Pole, a familiar political figure in Chicago and Buffalo.

FEB 27 1942

No sensible man will say that the Negro associates freely with us, but we white people, ourselves, are divided into groups according to manners, occupations and interests and do not regard these rather instinctive segregations as inequalities. I say good will on the white man's side has wrought more improvement than we realize and the Negro has more to lose than any other American but the Jew by a victory for Adolf Hitler.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

# Mrs. Buck Tells of White Slavery Impending

MAR 7 - 1942

It is interesting to observe the opposing views of Westbrook Pegler and Pearl S. Buck, as published in this issue. Pegler thinks there is a natural antagonism existing between the masses of white and black people, while Mrs. Buck takes the opposite view, and the one always stressed by the Black Dispatch. Mrs. Buck feels that the mass of white people want to do right and are at the present moment striving to climb over the hills of tradition and prejudice up to the plains of human brotherhood.

We think there is evidence all over America of this fact. Right here in Oklahoma the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, the interracial classes in all white churches, where Negro speakers are cordially invited to speak, are conclusive proof that white people have started THINKING RIGHT. Thought precedes action.

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In the deep South the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, the CIO labor unions and numerous other liberal organizations all evidence the trend on the part of white people to take American democracy out of the ritual and convert it into a living, breathing thing.

Mrs. Buck thinks the greatest challenge that comes to the American Negro rests in his ability to see the whole world picture in this titanic struggle and not confine his vision and interest solely to what is happening here in America. We agree with Mrs. Buck in that statement.

In this connection, Mrs. Buck calls attention to the fact that if the Japs win in their struggle for power south of Singapore, that white people on the continent of Australia, who live in a country as large as the United States, may suddenly be thrown into chattel slavery as debasing as any condition ever visited upon the American Negro.

In this same Axis group is Hitler, who has announced a racial superiority thesis regarding white people, which with Hitler in power would overnight nullify every gain black people have made upon this continent.

A catholic survey of what is going on in the world today should convince any black man that this is not a race war, but indeed a battle for human freedom. Provincial thinking on the part of American Negroes is the most dangerous direction in which black citizens could drift.

In her discourse, Mrs. Buck makes concessions few whites are willing to make. But it is in the atmosphere of utter frankness that common ground can be found to battle for more idealistic thinking. Mrs. Buck in her statement goes far enough to say what this writer said at Houston, Texas, when we delivered the keynote address before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last year. Listen to Mrs. Buck:

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> "Who can fight so well for freedom as those who know what it is to be deprived of it?
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> "It is essential now that colored Americans see what the white man cannot see. Your vision must be clearer than his. You must not let him for a moment be satisfied with less than our American ideal of freedom for everyone. For there will be no freedom for the white man either if there is not freedom for the colored."

When we spoke at Houston last year we suggested then what Mrs. Buck talks about now. We insisted then that the Negro be given the right to sit at the council table and help white America to think, and in that connection we said this:

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> "I know of no more significant reason why this meeting should be called here in Houston, by the 13,000,000 black men and women of America than the fact that America refuses to allow Negroes to assist in thinking through her great and vital problems. Many patriotic Negroes express desire to work and fight for the government, but I would add to work and fight, another freedom—the right to think.
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> "Tonight, and this week, Negroes want to do a considerable amount of thinking for America. The mayor of Muskogee, Oklahoma, sometime ago, during the course of a welcome to the State Conference of Branches of the N. A. A. C. P., said he believed the American Negro had lived closer to God than any other segment of the population. I have tried since the mayor's speech to peer through his glasses, but that is not the picture I see. To my notion and thinking the Negro in America has lived closer to hell than any other group, and out the crucible of hell the black man in America can perhaps offer to America better definitions of democracy.
>
> "The conscience of the men who wrote the American constitution was refined in the atmosphere of tyranny shackled upon the colonists by King George. That is why today our constitution is the greatest charter of human rights the world has ever known, and the American Negro, who since Lincoln's freedom, has been cast into the brimstone of torment, is more capable of interpreting democracy than any other group."

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It is the responsible task of every American Negro in this hour of crisis, in the community where he lives to seek out white men and women who like Mrs. Buck are fighting for the things that ought to be. In every community in America there should be a meeting of minds and an understanding of objectives. This is the hour when white men and white women are willing to accept the black man in the task of thinking through the grave problems of the world.

56k-1942

Anniston, Ala Star
March 10, 1942

### Let Grimmett Depart

To The Anniston Star:

In recent issues of your paper, I have read several letters with much interest regarding Grimmett's letter, "Will History Repeat Itself?" Are we returning to the day of the Carpet Baggers? In Grimmett's letter he seems to think that we are still living in the days of 1867 and 1868. Immediately after the passing of the Reconstruction Act, Northern adventurers, seeing the opportunity of securing for themselves the high offices of the reconstructed state governments, through the control of the Negro voters, began their invasion of the South. They were called "Carpet Baggers" because they were said to have brought all their possessions with them in carpet bags. However, many of them returned a few years later loaded with the wealth they had extorted from their former enemies. Even more despised by the white people of the South were the "Scalawags," white Southerners who joined the "Carpet Baggers." We in the South still have some of these "Scalawags."

Their success is indicated by the fact that in 1868, in the seven states that had just been restored, ten of the fourteen federal Senators, twenty of the thirty-five federal representatives, and four of the seven governors were carpet baggers. All the lesser offices were held by Negroes and scalawags. In the legislature of South Carolina, during 1868, there were eighty-eight Negroes and sixty-seven whites. There were many Negro members who could neither read nor write. The same was practically true of the white carpet baggers and scalawags. It was in the management of the financial affairs of the state that made the most pitiful showing. The entire membership of the South Carolina legislature in 1868 paid annual taxes amounting to only $635.20. Ninety-one of the members paid no taxes at all. Extravagant sums were appropriated from the public funds for fine desks upon which the Negroes put their feet. French windows and China spittoons and the most lavish furnishings were procured for the capital quarters. Similar conditions, to some extent, were also found in other Southern states. during the time they were dominated by the rascally carpet baggers, scalawags and Negroes.

With regiments of Northern military forces on hand to enforce these laws, the white people of the South were powerless to stop these extravagances and corruptions. The Union Leagues were organized during the war as agencies to promote the Union of these leagues, the carpet baggers lectured the blacks on their obligations to the Republican party and encouraged them to demand social as well as political equality of the races. Some of these leagues adopted violent methods in extreme cases. Democratic white leaders were robbed, murdered and their homes burned. These Southerners, in their desperation, sought some means of protection and retaliation and the Ku Klux Klan was organized at Pulaski, Tenn. It was a society as well as a social club, the name being derived from the Greek word "Kulos" meaning a band or a circle. In the spring of 1867, at Nashville, Tenn., these clubs were brought together into the invisible empire of the South, with Gen. Forrest as its head. It was not long until a baser element crept into the Klan and in 1869 Gen. Forrest ordered it disbanded.

Most of us Southerners are familiar with the societies mentioned and we do not approve of such rule. We believe in our Southern darkies having their just rights in both state and federal laws. In the past few years, the South has shown just such a spirit in many cases to our Southern darkies right here in Calhoun County and the state of Alabama. We have protected them from mob violence in murder trials which the writer feels has no part in our state government. I also think that Grimmett made a grave mistake when he came out publicly and stated his views in his letter to his own race and to our Democratic form of government. I think it wise for him, if he cannot become accustomed to our Southern hospitality, to return to the state to which he is accustomed . . . whether it be Maine or Massachusetts . . . and not come South and poison the minds of our Southern darkies who are accustomed to our ways and government, especially at a time when we should stand united for what Democracy means to all red-blooded Americans, justice, freedom and a free religion to all.

R. B. CATES,
Route 1, Box 41, Anniston, Ala.

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Anniston Ala Star
March 12, 1942

# NEGRO MINISTERS ANSWER GRIMMETT

## Letter Did Not Speak For Race In Anniston, They Say

Pointing out that the unfortunate Grimmett letter published recently in The Star had worked undue hardships on their race, two Negro Methodist ministers of Anniston, R. B. Barfield and W. P. Pollard, Wednesday paid a visit to The Star and explained that the writer of that letter was merely expressing his own opinion and did not represent the views of the members of his race in Anniston.

"The Negro race as a whole has suffered ill effects from this unfortunate letter," they explained, "and Grimmett's sentiments certainly cannot be taken as those of the Negro race in Anniston. He was speaking as an individual, and not as a representative of any group or organization of our race here.

"We feel that when the citizens of Anniston realize this fact, they will not blame the rest of us for some ill-advised expression from a member of our race. We know that 'Rome wasn't built in a day' and that we cannot expect too much all at once. We Negroes are attempting to build ourselves up so that we will merit the respect and confidence of the white people. When we, as a race, have fulfilled this mission, some of the far-fetched theories of which Grimmett wrote may become realities. All we ask now is that the people of Anniston and this section not judge all of us by the individual expression of one," they concluded.

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ew Republic
ew York, N. Y.

# The Revolt of the Evil Fairies

THE GRAND DRAMATIC OFFERING of the Booker T. Washington Colored Grammar School was the biggest event of the year in our social life in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. It was the one occasion on which they let us use the old Cooper Opera House, and even some of the white folks came out yearly to applaud our presentation. The first two rows of the orchestra were always reserved for our white friends, and our leading colored citizens sat right behind them —with an empty row intervening, of course.

Mr. Ed Smith, our local undertaker, invariably occupied a box to the left of the house and wore his cutaway coat and striped breeches. This distinctive garb was usually reserved for those rare occasions when he officiated at the funerals of our most prominent colored citizens. Mr. Thaddeus Long, our colored mailman, once rented a tuxedo and bought a box too. But nobody paid him much mind. We knew he was just showing off.

The title of our play never varied. It was always "Prince Charming and the Sleeping Beauty," but no two presentations were ever the same. Miss H. Belle LaPrade, our sixth-grade teacher, rewrote the script every season, and it was never like anything you read in the story books.

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Miss LaPrade called it "a modern morality play of conflict between the forces of good and evil." And the forces of evil, of course, always came off second best.

The Booker T. Washington Colored Grammar School was in a state of ferment from Christmas until February, for this was the period when parts were assigned. First there was the selection of the Good Fairies and the Evil Fairies. This was very important, because the Good Fairies wore white costumes and the Evil Fairies black. And strangely enough most of the Good Fairies usually turned out to be extremely light in complexion, with straight hair and white folks' features. On rare occasions a dark-skinned girl might be lucky enough to be a Good Fairy, but not one with a speaking part.

There was never any doubt about Prince Charming and the Sleeping Beauty. They were *always* light-skinned. And though nobody ever discussed those things openly, it was an accepted fact that a lack of pigmentation was a decided advantage in the Prince Charming and Sleeping Beauty sweepstakes.

And therein lay my personal tragedy. I made the best grades in my class, I was the leading debater, and the scion of a respected family in the community. But I could never be Prince Charming, because I was black.

In fact, every year when they started casting our grand dramatic offering my family started pricing black cheesecloth at Franklin's Department Store. For they knew that I would be leading the forces of darkness and skulking back in the shadows—waiting to be vanquished in the third act. Mamma had experience with this sort of thing. All my brothers had finished Booker T. before me.

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Not that I was alone in my disappointment. Many of my classmates felt it too. I probably just took it more to heart. Rat Joiner, for instance, could rationalize the situation. Rat was not only black; he lived on Billy Goat Hill. But Rat summed it up like this:

"If you black, you lack."

I should have been able to regard the matter calmly too. For our grand dramatic offering was only a reflection of our daily community life in Hopkinsville. The yallers had the best of everything. They held most of the teaching jobs in Booker T. Washington Colored Grammar School. They were the Negro doctors, the lawyers, the insurance men. They even had a "Blue Vein Society," and if your dark skin obscured your throbbing pulse you were hardly a member of the élite.

Yet I was inconsolable the first time they turned me down for Prince Charming. That was the year they picked Roger Jackson. Roger was not only dumb; he stuttered. But he was light enough to pass for white, and that was apparently sufficient.

In all fairness, however, it must be admitted that Roger had other qualifications. His father owned the only colored saloon in town and was quite a power in local politics. In fact, Mr. Clinton Jackson had a lot to say about just who taught in the Booker T. Washington Colored Grammar School. So it was understandable that Roger should have been picked for Prince Charming.

My real heartbreak, however, came the year they picked Sarah Williams for Sleeping Beauty. I had been in love with Sarah since kindergarten. She had soft light hair, bluish-grey eyes, and a dimple which stayed in her left cheek whether she was smiling or not.

Of course Sarah never encouraged me much. She never answered any of my fervent love letters and Rat was very scornful of my one-sided love affair. "As long as she don't call you a black baboon," he sneered, "you'll keep on hanging around."

After Sarah was chosen for Sleeping Beauty, I went out for the Prince Charming role with all my heart. If I had declaimed boldly in previous contests, I was matchless now. If I had bothered Mamma with rehearsals at home before, I pestered her to death this time. Yes, and I purloined my sister's can of Palmer's Skin Success.

I knew the Prince's role from start to finish, having played the Head Evil Fairy opposite it for two seasons. And Prince Charming was one character whose lines Miss LaPrade never varied much in her many versions. But although I never admitted it, even to myself, I knew I was doomed from the start. They gave the part to Leonardius Wright. Leonardius, of course, was yaller.

The teachers sensed my resentment. They were almost apologetic. They pointed out that I had been such a splendid Head Evil Fairy for two seasons that it would be a crime to let anybody else try the role. They reminded me that Mamma wouldn't have to buy any more cheesecloth because I could use my same old costume. They insisted that the Head Evil Fairy was even more important than Prince Charming because he was the one who cast the spell on Sleeping Beauty. So what could I do but accept?

I had never liked Leonardius Wright. He was a goody-goody, and even Mamma was always throwing him up to me. But above all, he too was in love with Sarah Williams. And now he got a chance to kiss Sarah every day in rehearsing the awakening scene.

Well, the show must go on, even for little black boys. So I threw my soul into my part and made the Head Evil Fairy a character to be remembered. When I drew back from the couch of Sleeping Beauty and slunk away into the shadows at the approach of Prince Charming, my facial expression was indeed something to behold. When I was vanquished by the shining sword of Prince Charming in the last act, I was a little hammy perhaps—but terrific!

The attendance at our grand dramatic offering that year was the best in its history. Even the white folks overflowed the two rows reserved for them and a few were forced to sit in the intervening one. This created a delicate situation, but everybody tactfully ignored it.

When the curtain went up on the last act, the audience was in fine fettle. Everything had gone well for me too—except for one spot in the second act. That was where Leonardius unexpectedly rapped me over the head with his sword as I slunk off into the shadows. That was not in the script, but Miss LaPrade quieted me down by saying it made a nice touch anyway. Rat said Leonardius did it on purpose.

The third act went on smoothly though until we came to the vanquishing scene. That was where I slunk from the shadows for the last time and challenged Prince Charming to mortal combat. The hero reached for his shining sword—a bit unsportsmanlike I always thought, since Miss LaPrade consistently left the Head Evil Fairy unarmed—and then it happened!

Later, I protested loudly—but in vain—that it was a case of self-defense. I pointed out that Leonardius had a mean look in his eye. I cited the impromptu rapping he had given my head in the second act. But nobody would listen. They just wouldn't believe that Leonardius really intended to brain me when he reached for his sword.

Anyway he didn't succeed. For the minute I saw that evil gleam in his eye—or was it in my own?—I cut loose with a right to the chin, and Prince Charming dropped his shining sword and staggered back. His astonishment lasted only a minute though, for he lowered his head and came charging in, fists flailing. There was nothing yellow about Leonardius but his skin.

The audience thought the scrap was something new Miss LaPrade had written in. They might have kept on thinking so if Miss LaPrade hadn't been screaming so hysterically from the sidelines. And if Rat Joiner hadn't decided that this was as good a time as any to settle old scores. So he turned around and took a sock at the male Good Fairy nearest him.

When the curtain rang down, the forces of Good and Evil were locked in combat. And Sleeping Beauty was wide awake, and streaking for the wings.

They rang the curtain back up fifteen minutes later, and we finished the play. I lay down and expired according to specifications, but Prince Charming will probably remember my sneering corpse to his dying day. They wouldn't let me appear in the grand dramatic offering at all the next year. But I didn't care. I couldn't have been Prince Charming anyway.

TED POSTON

56k-1942

Greenwood S. C. Index Journal
February 28, 1942

# Why Should Southern People Be Told How to Treat the Negro?

To The Index-Journal:

We would like to know just why we have to be told how to treat Negroes after all these years of living in the same country together.

Some one may be after making money out of that society that met at the court house last Saturday. One lady says we treat them like babies and must not do so any more.

The South has always been the best friend of the Negro and as long as they understand conditions and observe them we will always be kind to them.

These people seem to be taking on Mrs. Roosevelts ideas. Some are thinking they are working under her. Pegler tells the truth about Mrs. Roosevelt. She is only stirring up strife.

We do have a color line in the South and it must not be crossed over. It is no place for social equality.

Let the races have their own schools, colleges and churches. We do not want any mix-up.

Some Northern teachers came to Georgia and wanted social equality in the University and we see how it failed. We should all take off our hats to Talmadge just for what he has done for Georgia with help from right-thinking people.

Can you tell us why we are told how to treat Negroes as if we were ignorant children? The First Lady must think we are so and she has these societies at work for her sake. It is as silly as her dancing lessons which she wants to run.

Every white person knows hom to treat them kind and do the right thing by them but fe cannot have social equality.

A good many are saying they want Hitler to come on over here and put them on top and we whites on the bottom. Some are having club meetings of this kind. Some white people are paving the way for the Klan to ride again by such doings.

G. G. Anderson.

Greenville, S. C.
Feb. 25, 1942.

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Atlanta Ga Constitution
February 28, 1942

# FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

### Race Relations

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. Thase persons, white and colored, who are most actively and earnestly concerned in the problem of race relations underestimate the progress that has been made in, say, the last 40 years. I can't remember when I last heard or read the word "Coon," which was in common use when I was young, and the word "Nigger," almost as offensive, has been dropping out of the vocabulary of intelligent white men and women. In fact, although the word "colored" seems stilted, I observe that it is now more commonly used in conversation, at least than "Negro," and I attribute all this to the white man's good will and good manners and a sensitive respect for the colored man's feelings. He doesn't like the word "Negro," so we avoid it, even when there are no colored men about. We still use it in the newspapers, but only because we insist that is the more correct word and not lacking in dignity.

About the start of this century the colored man had no place on our stage and all colored parts were played by white actors blacked up with cork which would be a ridiculous device today when white and colored players mingle in the casts with no more friction than is ordinarily found in this temperamental calling. We were not band-crazy then, but the bands we did have were all white, except Handy's, and there were no colored singers of note, although there were some shouters in the dumps. Much of the strident music known as Negro stuff is very bad and not authentic or a credit to the race, but we had a school of patronizing and toplofty writers about 20 years ago who so identified it and claimed to perceive some obscure beauty in it.

### German View

We may be sure of one thing. The Germans have declared themselves very flatly on the colored man's status in the world and, if victorious in this war, would degrade him to the position of a beast. Thus, it is plain that the colored American is not fighting a white man's war this time, whatever he may think of his part in Cuba in '98 and in France in 1917 and in '18.

The error is often made of saying that the United States is no less oppressive toward the Negro than Hitler toward the Jew and the feelings of colored men have been churned up by this thought. But it is a declared policy and purpose of the Nazi government to dehumanize the Jew and deprive him of all human rights, whereas our constitution and laws pointedly recognize the colored man as a human being and citizen. The impositions on the Negro, the discriminations and denials are imperfections which our government has been trying to work out for many years and, as relations and understanding improve between the races, his status steadily rises.

The Communists have imposed shamelessly on our colored people, for Communism, if it is to be a revolt of the masses against the few, must throw the Negro into conflict with the masses because, in our country, it has been the ignorant and prejudiced white man who has most jealously and suspiciously opposed the rise of the dark man.

Until very recently, even the more enlightened workers who formed the labor aristocracy in the craft unions rejected the colored man on racial grounds and the improvement in relations has come from the higher levels of intelligence while projudice persisted further down. So, if Communism were to prevail, the Negroes would still find themselves in conflict with and outnumbered by a victorious element that has been least generous to them all along.

### In the Arts

The Negro writer, composer, painter, actor and musical artist nowadays are limited only by their own ability and the normal handicaps which trouble white men. The name of an author, for example, does not proclaim him to be a Negro and even if it be proudly announced that the writer of some great work were a colored man or woman, that person would be acclaimed and rewarded.

Frankly, the political leaders who have risen in Negro communities in the north have been undistinguished and selfish and on a par generally with the inferior white politician and, in method, very similar to the padrones of Italian immigrant neighborhoods, the professional Irishman and the professional Pole, a familiar political figure in Chicago and Buffalo.

No sensible man will say that the Negro associates freely with us, but we white people, ourselves, are divided into groups according to manners, occupations and interests and do not regard these rather instinctive segregations as inequalities. I say good will on the white man's side has wrought more improvement than we realize and the Negro has more to lose than any other American but the Jew by a victory for Adolf Hitler.

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Spartanburg S. C. Herald
March 2, 1942

## *Politeness*

Make a note of the thanks you receive when you extend courtesies to the strangers you encounter on the streets, in the stores, in office buildings, and see how many or how few of them express any appreciation. You meet a messenger boy on the steps of a building. You salute him with a word of good will. How many times does he fail to return your salutation or merely grunt an acknowledgment?

Open the door of a restaurant for men and women and children and how many of them say "Thank you" as though they mean it? How many neglect to notice your courtesy? Open the door in a taxi to help someone enter. All of them do not show appreciation. On buses many passengers seem to think one who takes a seat beside them is infringing upon their rights.

In railway coaches men and women play the part of hogs by piling their baggage on two seats and only a request, sometimes a demand, will induce them to share space to which they have no right. On the sidewalks you are jostled by pedestrians. How many ask your pardon and how many do not?

"Pardon me," and "Thank you" are two signs of gentility that are fast passing in the South where they once were on the tips of all tongues to be uttered when occasion permitted, not when occasion demanded. They are expressions used far more often by the Negroes of today than the whites.

How must we account for the boorish manners of many of our young people? Not that human nature has changed, or that youth is more selfish, but that our way of life has changed and lack of training of children is the homes and schools is helping to rear an increasing crop of youngsters who haven't time to be courteous to young or old. "Pardon Me, Please," would be a great subject for sermons in American churches and it might be followed with sermons entitled "Thank You."

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Pickens, S. C. Sentinel
February 26, 1942

## WE, TOO, ARE AMERICANS

(By Cordelia Kirksey)

In every national crisis that this country has faced since Negroes have been in America, our people have stood shoulder to shoulder with all other groups of Americans, in defending the ideals of this country.

The present situation is no exception. From a state of emergency we have moved into a state of war. Hostilities have begun. Lives have been lost. Bombs are falling on American soil. Enemies of Democracy and Freedom are training their treacherous guns upon us.

Despite that, we as Negroes, must move in and offer our services just as we have always done. This is no time for hysteria, for bickering, for indecision. Victory must be ours. America needs us fellow Negro citizens.

All industry has been called upon by our courageous president for seven-day week effort. Negroes are ready, anxious and able to give their share of service.

It is your duty and my duty as American Negroes to help our loyal white citizens of Pickens county and adjoining counties to see that our youth realize and appreciate the opportunities for preparation. The opportunity to acquire skills which will serve them in the future as well as in the present, the opportunity to become an integral part of America's victory program.

All of we Negroes can be of service, and we must. We must have our share of responsibility in order to contribute our share of service. Civilian defense needs every volunteer hand available. Our fellow white citizens need us to help win victory. We know what is happening and may we put our shoulder to the wheel and help them push.

The Negroes of Pickens are deeply interested in the First Aid course which is now under the direction of Dr. N. C. Brackett. We are striving to help him help make our community a safer, an intelligent place to dwell. We should not be afraid of something new, and should not fear adventuring into fields hitherto unexplored, if thereby we can increase our efficiency.

This is America's war. And we,
oo, are Americans.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Pity The White Man

MAR 14 1942

MAR 14 1942

By W. T. BOST

In The Greensboro Daily News

PRESIDENT Modecai Johnson of Howard University is a Negro whose complexion is about that of Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, both of whom the president excels in the type of pulpit eloquence which one found in the great Bishop John C. Kilgo.

Booker Washington always counted it good fortune to be born a Negro; Dr. DuBois has many strains in his blood, but the blood which he most abhorrs is the white man's and he has none of that. Dr. Johnson is a descendant of southern slaves but the man he most pities is the southern white man, the most enslaved of all peoples on earth.

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**Of course, Dr. Johnson thinks that the British and Dutch have a lot of sins to answer for. Those empires have dealt very badly with the black man, so badly that millions of those blacks now are hesitant to choose between the "friendly enemy, Japan," and the hostile friends, the United Nations, particularly, the Dutch and the British. When there was a France another white race lorded it over all the little peoples of color. Any dubiety in the answer of British and American democratic purposes toward those repressed peoples, Dr. Johnson fears, may hurt us very much. He isn't certain that the Tory element in both, in all three great white countries, will not dominate so completely that in the end China may find it profitable to quit fighting Japan and therefore fighting for the United Nations.**

## ROOSEVELT A GREAT PRESIDENT

But Dr. Johnson is a native southerner. He had slave ancestors and he does not expect the miracle which religion and democracy wait to perform to come immediately, or in his own day. He thinks tremendous gains for all humanity radiate from North Carolina. He considers the University of North Carolina a "significant center" of goodwill and high purpose. He thinks North Carolina has a great opportunity. He regards Roosevelt the greatest president since Lincoln and just as fortunately positioned for a great world regeneration.

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But he fears that the emancipation of the white man is going to be very difficult. This gentleman has been enslaved much longer than was the black man. The Negro was merely a piece of property 80 years ago. The farms on which he grew up were operated also by white men. They kept their chattel slavery and worked their degenerated farms. They still do. They are slaves to that impoverished life which has no mind in its muscle and no heart in its handiwork. So the leadership of those ex-slaves clings to that ancient soil. Result: There are 5,500,000 white men and 3,000,000 black men who live below the poverty level of the most impoverished peasantry in the world.

**They live on less than $500 annual income. And they are not half the story More than 18,000,000 of our people live on incomes under $1,000 a year. On the same ratio about six million are Negroes; and 12 million whites. Does this tremendous figure of Howard University hate the whites? He does not. He pities them.**

## WHITE MAN TO BE PITIED

MAR 14 1942

He pities them because they can make no escape from the immemorial and pertinacious obsession that ignorance and poverty are good for some people. Assuming that this could be true of the 6,000,000 Negroes, can it be true of the 12,000,000 whites? Granted that something could be said for ignorance, poverty, disease and death, is it in the public interest to have that many poor people in the richest country on earth? Can it help anybody in the world to have hidden in this great South the raw materials which can multiply the national wealth? Does it help to have a per capita appropriation for education in the South less than one half that of the nation? Does that make sure our keeping pace with our fellows? "I know what slavery did to us, but we haven't quit calculating what it has done for the whites," he said.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson does not of course like the kind of democracy which is dealt out to the men of color anywhere. Germans, Belgians, Dutch, British and Americans have superimposed their power. He thinks that all these white peoples could make tremendous moral and economic gains political and religious acquisitions by using the democracy for which Americans fought and died. But the man pitied by this college president isn't the disadvantaged black man living in poverty, ignorance and disease. "The man most to be commiserated is the white leader who has enslaved his whole South by dooming it to its ancient obsessions."

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## THE NEGRO AND THE PACIFIC MOVEMENT

Much has been said in the public press during the past week about the Negroes and their relation to the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, an organization which attracted a large number of Negroes in this country to it by holding up the injustices which are imposed upon them in this country, solely because of their color.

MAR 13 1942

The leaders in this movement posed as Japanese who claimed that they, too, suffered greatly and were denied equal justice because of their race and color. They lost no time in saying to us that the Filipinos and the Chinese and "other dark races of the world" were in sympathy with the Pacific Movement because of its racial aspect.

Quite naturally these leaders, who sometimes went in groups of three, viz: one Chinese, one Japanese and one Filipino, would often attend meetings and each would tell something about the injustices from which he suffered because of race. They promised little or nothing in the way of relief for the American Negro in the form of building a united nation of all the races, nor provided means to have the Negroes emigrate to Japan or to some other country. But they did stress the importance of the Negroes fighting, yes, ceaselessly fighting for his rights in America. They would often say that they, the Filipinos, the Japanese and the Chinese, were willing to join in with us and help us fight our battle against race prejudice. They would state further that by joining the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, pooling their resources and uniting with other darker races, the Negroes in this country would be in a position to make a better fight for their rights because of this organization.

MAR 13 1942

Of course, it is proper to state here that thoughtful Negroes, for the most part had little or no faith in the statements that we would receive any help from the Japanese. We, like the white people of this country, figured that Japan was a weak nation and any statements coming from the Japs to the contrary were received by us as an idle dream. But many of the less thoughtful among us really believed that in some mysterious way the Japanese would help us throw off the burden of oppression which is forced upon us as a minority group in America—like the story of the slave who was told that if he would climb a tree backward, with a pine torch in each hand, he would be free. As impossible as the feat was, the slave found himself with a pine knot in each hand and rubbing his back against the tree. We mention this little incident to further show that people are willing to do or undertake almost anything, be it ever so unreasonable, to free themselves from the oppressors.

MAR 13 1942

Our observation and judgment of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World is that it was no more a fifth column movement than are many other organizations whose purpose is to organize the Negroes to fight for their rights, and which organizations number hundreds in this country. This includes most of our fraternal and civic organizations, all of which urge the Negroes to put up money to help fight for their rights. In the case of the so-called Japanese leaders, they merely seized upon the weak spot, figuring they could do a nice piece of exploiting the Negroes by playing upon the injustices which are heaped upon us by our white brothers.

We are pleased to have had this question come up again at this time, even in the vein in which it was publicized, because it has served in some degree to focus the attention of the American white man upon the injustices which are being heaped upon American Negroes, which are galling the latter almost to desperation.

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Birmingham Ala News
March 17, 1942

## NEGROES AND DEMOCRACY

To the Editor The News:

This message bears an expression of profound gratitude for your editorial, "Loyalty From All," published in The News Monday, March 9. In it you expressed the sentiment of every thinking American Negro. He has ever been a faithful and loyal citizen. He has given his lif and blood in the defense of his country on every occasion in which such was required, and will continue doing so as long as America is America.

Still, no one knows better than the Negro that democracy in America is only a theory—a beautiful dream that hasn't become a reality. It has not failed, for it has not yet had the chance to succeed or fail. Indeed, it has never even had a fair trial.

Our hopes and prayers during all these years have been that a firm belief in Christ and His teachings in the hearts of American citizens of all races will eventually cause democracy to become a reality in this our beloved land and country. Because we are a faithful and patient people, we still hope, pray and fight, when the country needs us, for democracy.

Sometimes, though, our hopes become faint, our faith begins to fade and our prayers grow weak. In such dark hours an editorial like yours revives our hopes, increases our faith and causes us to believe our prayers aren't entirely vain. We get more courage and are able to spend our life's blood in the defense of a wonderful theory—a beautiful dream, believing that by so doing we are helping to cause the theory to become a practice, the beautiful dream to become a reality.

I believe I express the sentiment of my people when I say, we thank you.

(REV.) ARNOLD E. CUNNINGHAM.
Talladega, Ala.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

## MR. PELLEY'S DEFENSE

The case against William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts, arrested on a Federal charge that his published writings tended to "promote the success of our enemies," must not be prejudged. Mr. Pelley says he hasn't said anything that a lot of other people haven't said. He isn't un-American, unless it is un-American to propose that certain persons adhering to a certain religion (in this case the Jewish people) be segregated in one city in each State. And he isn't a blithering idiot unless a man is such when he calmly asserts that "what Hitler is trying to do is set up a United States of Europe to do away with racial barriers and racial prejudices."

APR 7 - 1942

APR 7 1942

Every man is entitled to his day in court, in this country and up to the present moment. We shall be interested and instructed when Mr. Pelley has his.

56k-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Harlem's Street Corner Orators-Menace Or Blessing?

FEB 14 1942

56K

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NOW that this country is at war, with the consequent restrictions which this will impose on some of the basic freedoms of American citizens, considerable concern is being voiced as to the danger to the race which may be contained in the inflammatory remarks of Harlem street corner orators against Nordics as a whole, and Jews in particular.

It is felt in responsible quarters that these remarks, falling on the ears of non-understanding whites, may serve to hamper race efforts to integrate more Negroes into the various defense industries controlled by whites.

**The belief that such danger does exist is not without foundation. A four-page pamphlet called "The Hour," circulated by a white group which includes Wythe Williams, the radio commentator, recently expressed consternation over the anti-Semitic and other inflammatory utterances of these Harlem street orators, usually of the radical fringe.**

FEB 14 1942

### SEVERAL JAILED

Another white group known as "Friends of Demorcary," with national headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., has been posting its representatives in Harlem for several weeks past and it was largely through the efforts of these that penitentiary sentences have been handed out to such well known orators as Joseph E. McWilliams, Henry Fredericks, Edgar Martin, and Randolph Wilson, all representatives of the Young Negroes Pioneer League.

**This is also the organization whose eastern representatives, stationed here in New York, have been toiling assiduously to connect Henry Ford, Charles A. Lindbergh and Father Charles Coughlin with pro-Fascist movements.**

The organization is headed by Dr. L. M. Birkhead, a Protestant minister, who during a vsiit to Germany several years ago, learned of the inroads that Hitler was making in America. Upon his return to this country, he organized The Friends of Democracy to combat this subversive element.

The interest of the group in the utterances of Harlem street orators arises from the belief of its officials that anti-racial remarks carry seeds of discontent which might well threaten the unity of Americans so necessary to our national defense effort.

It is a known fact that the files of the organization are open to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FEB 14 1942

### VITAL ROLES IN PEACE TIME

As Harlem looks at it, its famous street corner orators have played a vital and important role in the peace time struggles of the race to achieve its economic rights in the webwork of democracy. They have been in the forefront of every movement to create more jobs for New York Negroes.

**The very inflammatory remarks of which they have been convicted, plus the picketing campaigns of their supporters, has paved the way for such erudite Negroes as the Rev. Adam C. Powell and the Rev. John H. Johnson to step in at the proper moment and receive recognition as bargaining agents for Negro labor.**

FEB 14 1942

While these street speakers may denounce the Gentile and Jewish capitalists and speak of the war from the same point-of-view of genuine pro-Nazi groups, their feelings do not spring from the same motive.

White listeners, not understanding this, might easily give these street corner tirades the wrong interpretation and use it secretly as an ecomonic barrier against the entire race.

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

# "Negro Leadership Moves North"

JAN 1 - 1942

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We publish elsewhere in this edition a very interesting article under the above caption by Mr. Jonathan Daniels, prominent newspaper man of North Carolina. Mr. Daniels begins by discussing the now famous Gaston county "murder" which, for reasons which a great many people have refused to try to understand, was designated as a "lynching."

Since we have discussed that matter in these columns before we will not go into that, but we do hasten to reply to Mr. Daniels, who says: "I may have been misinformed," to the effect that he was misinformed if he were told that "Northern Negro leaders who had been urging Federal anti-lynching legislation were unwilling to accept the statistic which showed the approach of disappearance of lynching in the South. Southern Negro leaders were unwilling to resist the demand for a definition which would tag more killings as lynchings for fear of being denounced from north of the Mason & Dixon line as Uncle Toms or Handkerchief Heads."

JAN 1 - 1942

It just happens that Mr. Daniels must know that it was Tuskegee Institute that made the designation of the Gaston County case, and to say that Negro leaders in the South are intimated by their Northern brothers is an indictment of Negro leaders in the South, which is the main thesis of Mr. Daniels' article, and which would go a long way toward explaining the conclusion which he reaches, if, indeed, that were true. But it is not true.

A great many Negro leaders have moved North, for many and varied reasons, which most certainly are not unknown to any well informed person, but for as many and varied reasons there are still many virile and courageous Negro leaders in the South, who have discovered and are discovering ways of helping to solve the problems of race relations in the South. Mr. Daniels should not be disturbed or complain, if Negro leaders in the South sometimes find themselves in agreement with Negro leaders of the North. For they do often agree for the same reason that white leaders of the South often agree with white leaders of the North in matters affecting the common good.

On the whole we find much in Mr. Daniels' article with which we agree; being particularly impressed with his frankness of expression on the need of facing our problems without fear and intimidation. But we regret that he found it necessary to use this "lynching" episode as a basis of his discussion. For while lynching has been a tremendous evil, it in itself is undoubtedly rapidly disappearing, but the evils of which it is a terrible symptom continue to a very marked degree.

JAN 1 - 1942

What we are trying to say is that the Christian white leaders of the South must find a way to have "warm hearts" toward the Negro of the nation and there will be no need for either "poor substitutes" or any other kind of substitutes. "New justice in Washington" will give place to new justice in the South, not because of Supreme Court decisions, but because whites who know the loyalties of the black people of the South will have decided that in the name of simple Christian goodness all men shall be treated with justice and fairness.

When this happens, as it most certainly is happening, there will be no need for Negro leaders to move up North because he may find there "a freedom of expression which makes it impossible for him to speak with a direct vigor for his race which might be impossible in the Black Belt of Alabama."

JAN 1 - 1942

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 6, 1942

# GOVAN SAYS POETRY KEY TO THE NEGRO

## He Tells Rotary Negro Poets Have Found New Method of Expressing Selves

Intelligent understanding of the Negro people as a race can be achieved through a study of American Negro poetry, Gilbert Govan, University of Chattanooga librarian and book editor of The Chattanooga Times, said yesterday in an address before the Rotary club at Hotel Patten.

Speaking on "American Negro Poetry," Mr. Govan discussed briefly the history of Negro poetry and read selections from several poems of such outstanding Negro poets as Paul Lawrence Dunbar, James Weldon Johnson and Countee Cullen. Mr. Govan was introduced by the Rev. Thorne Sparkman, program chairman.

"Negroes always, as do all peoples in similar positions, tell us what they believe we want to hear," Mr. Govan said. "That is one reason why a reading of their literature is important to us. We can find out from it what they actually think.

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### Origin in Wheatley Book

"American Negro literature—prose as well as poetry—has its origin in a book published by Phillis Wheatley, born in Africa and sold as a slave to a Boston family. Reared under conditions similar to a white child of her time and place, her poetry is much of a piece with that produced with other American poets of that period.

"By the time the next book by an American Negro was published, Paul Lawrence Dunbar's poems, in 1893, a convention had been established about the Negro. In the drama or in literature he was largely a comic or sentimental figure. Only one writer of the time, Joel Chandler Harris, treated him sincerely.

"A patois had come into existence, used by all writers except Mr. Harris, whose dialect is still faithful to Negro speech as my ear hears it. Except for purposes of comedy or sentiment, this literary dialect is frankly unusable. Yet writers about Negroes, and whether they were themselves Negro or white, they had to write for a white audience at that time, were practically forced by the convention to use it."

Mr. Govan said almost any example of Dunbar's popular poetry contained such dialect as portrayed in his lines, "Little brown baby wif spa'klin' eyes, Come to yo' pappy and set on his knee," and "When yo' mammy says the blessin' an' de co'n pone's hot."

### Follow McKay, Hughes

Since the time of Dunbar, however, the more outstanding Negro poets have labored to attain appreciation for their more serious poetry, he said. The majority of the Negro poets of today follow the example set by Claude McKay and Langston Hughes. In illustration of this trend to more expressive and serious poetry, he quoted the following lines from Hughes' "The Negro Speaks of Rivers":

I've known rivers;
I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the flow of human blood in human veins.
My soul has grown deep like the rivers.
I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.
I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.
I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln went down to New Orleans.
And I've seen its muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset.
I've known rivers:
Ancient, dusky rivers.
My soul has grown deep like rivers.

Mr. Govan said Negro poets have found a new method of expressing themselves in poetry, after having overcome the limiting influence of the early conventions that bound them. Their new poetry is accomplished through a rich idiom, not dialect in form, and through a distinctly racial rhythm.

The club yesterday elected four members as a nominating committee to draw up and submit a slate of officers for the club's coming year. They were Clarence Avery, Morrow Chamberlain, W. O. McCord and Herbert Barks.

Four Rotarians from Massachusetts were guests of the club yesterday, having stopped here on their way from Atlanta to Cincinnati. They were Mortin Hull, and Richard Chase, of Holyoke; Lewis Dement, of Old Deerfield and William Howe, of Greenfield. Mr. Hull and Mr. Dement are past governors of District 119, Rotary International.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

## Jewish and Black Americans

FEB 28 1942

Hitler began his program of racial persecutions by tirades and pogroms against the Jews. They were the weakest and most vulnerable minority in the Reich. His next purge was aimed at the Catholics in Germany. Incidentally, because of the Africans in the French Armies of World Wars, one and two,. one of his most effectively rallying cries to the Hun masses always has been against the Blacks.

This pattern of racial persecution so poignant to every Hebrew should compel him to seek an immediate alliance with colored Americans in this republic. Every Black man must realize that, though he is now the first and saddest victim of racial bigotry in America, his natural ally is the race who not only has suffered elsewhere, but who will inevitably be the next victim in line for cruel proscription. Thus it is that every instinct of self preservation demands that both groups in America get together into an offensive and defensive alliance for the common good. There are good and bad elements in both racial groups. The necessity is therefore apparent that the sincere and substantial elements of both minority groups get together in a general organization behind the sincere and substantial leaders of both groups. Let every group within each group function through sub-committees under the general organization. The Jewish business man can and should help the colored business man. We would suggest Jewish leaders like Sulzberger of the New York Times and Sarnoff of R. C. A. as against the two leading colored business men of the nation. We would suggest Jewish Labor Leaders like Hillman and Dubinsky as against colored Labor Leaders like Webster and Crosswaith. In the field of theatrical cooperation we would suggest Artists like Stokowski and Cantor as against Robeson and Bojangles. In the profession of Medicine, we would suggest leadership like Bluestone and Goldwater against Surgeon Louis T. Wright and Charles S. Drew of Red Cross Blood Bank fame.

FEB 28 1942

Without reservation and camouflage Colored and Jewish Americans must unite. The wolves of intolerance are yapping savagely at the heels of both.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# WHITE SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IRKS NEGROES

MAR 21 1942

### City Split Over Merits Of Drama Enacted By Race Students

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A Negro history play that was enthusiastically acclaimed after two performances here created a city-wide disturbance when it was learned that it was to be shown to a white audience.

The play, "The Builders," created around the lives of Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass, by a group of Negro high school children under the direction of Miss Ramona Lowe was their voluntary contribution to Negro history week.

Due to the success of the performances, the group was invited to put it on at the local high school for two assembly periods attended by thousands of white children. Disgruntled members of the group who had been dropped from the cast started a whispering campaign against the dramatization.

Negro children who had never seen the play threatened to beat up the participants if they persisted in their determination to present it to the white students. They also threatened to stay away from school the day of the scheduled performance.

MAR 21 1942

Parents, becoming alarmed, phoned the school asking that the play be banned. Mrs. Maggie Cresswell, Negro policewoman, appeared at the high school to forcibly prevent the production. The superintendent of schools ordered the assemblies cancelled when the cast was ready to go on the stage.

Neither he nor any of the white officials of the high school had seen the play, but it was rumored that he was advised to act by a Negro principal who said he didn't want white people laughing at his history.

Some 150 Negro children who had cut school walked up and down the main thoroughfare of the Negro section shouting lines from the play. Fist fights between opposing factions had to be broken up. Although 500 Negro students attend the local high school, the teaching force is lily-white. This was the first time that an all Negro cast had been invited to perform on the high school stage.

MAR 21 1942

Negroes are generally excluded from the dramatic society. No Negro history is taught in the school system.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 2, 1942

## The Acutest Phase

From time to time The News and Courier receives letters from intelligent negroes complaining, and invariably they complain about the South—as if the "negro question" were Southern. These leaders have not discovered that good roads, automobiles, cheap transportation and communication have made Colorado not less available as a home for the colored people than Georgia is. Surely negro migration the last twenty years has proved it.

Four million of 13,000,000 American negroes now dwell in Northern states. The notion that the South, for climatic reasons, is peculiarly suited for negro habitation is outworn. Montana is not less the country, by right and title, of the colored people than Mississippi is. One reads of the advances and achievements of the negroes; The News and Courier finds pleasure in the reading; and the question arises, if a colored man be discontented with South Carolina as a home, why does he not take refuge in Massachusetts or Michigan?

To our negro readers and correspondents The News and Courier has this to say: the most suspicious and disheartening symptom of the negro's problem is that the 4,000,000 in the North are confined to the great cities and industrial districts. In the North "race segregation" is enforced, not by law but in ways harder and more rigid than law, in greater degree than in any Southern state. One does not find negroes in the villages of New Hampshire, Indiana, Iowa. They are not on the Northern and Western farms.

We say to the leaders of the negroes in the South that if they are to be American, they must surmount the barriers erected against them throughout the United States, other than the South—barriers in all Northern states outside of their great cities and certain industrial districts.

56k-1942

# The First Reader

MAR 3 0 1942

World Telegram

NEW YORK

### By HARRY HANSEN.

## Negro's Place in Industry and Army Problem for American Democracy; Milton Mayer's Article on Anti-Semitism.

Ideal democracy is the favorite subject of men who write books and political leaders who make speeches. They tell you that all men are created equal and that they have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Practical democracy is what you experience from day to day, in a world which says that, "As long as I get mine, I'm not going to worry about you."

I don't look for miracles in any society, but sometimes I'm worried about the thick skin so many of us have. Take, for instance, the position of the Negro in war industries and in the present social readjustment. Roi Ottley, writing in Common Ground, the magazine that Louis Adamic founded to help assimilation among the foreign-born and give voice to minorities, asks, "Is this a white folks' war?" It seems so. The Negro doesn't enter into plans for the post-war world, dominated by Anglo-Saxon military might. He didn't get anything out of the last war and doesn't expect to get much out of this.

Then there was an article in the Threshold by Pauli Murray, of the law school of Howard University, wondering at the discrimination against the competent Negro worker in industry. If the employer doesn't shove him into a menial job the white workers may not tolerate him at the same workbench, while the federal offices in Washington avoid him.

MAR 3 0 1942

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### *Changing Conditions in the South.*

In the South a number of intelligent leaders are recognizing that the welfare of the South is partially dependent on the welfare of the Negro, who makes up practically one-third of the population there. One of these is Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, who has some pertinent suggestions for regional reforms to make in his book, **Below the Potomac.** (Appleton-Century. $3.)

Mr. Dabney says that lynching has been subsiding in the last 10 years and that public opinion seems to have been awakened by the vain attempts to deal with it through a federal law. He notes, however, that the murder of Negroes by other Negroes is very large and that murderers are rarely properly punished. This would suggest a callousness toward Negro social conditions by white officials, a feeling that all this does not concern the whites. But Mr. Dabney considers it demoralizing and advocates justice for the Negroes in Southern courts, to the extent that harsher penalties will be imposed on Negroes who slay other Negroes. He also advocates the use of colored policemen in Southern cities.

It must give the conservative Southerner something to think about when he reads the Richmond editor's statement: "No informed person could deny that there is a high percentage of anti-social behavior among Negroes, but how much lower would it be among whites who had to live under similar conditions and who were only a few generations removed from slavery? The excellent record as to citizenship and law observance of Negro college graduates is evidence of what opportunity and favorable surroundings can mean. The giving to the Negro of a chance to better himself, to make himself a useful and informed citizen and to dress decently has no bearing upon whether or not he intermarries with whites—the ultimate consequence and consummation of true 'social equality,' which the white South rejects emphatically and in which the black South has no serious interest."

### *Anti-Semitism and Democracy.*

MAR 3 0 1942

It seems to me that the Jews of America were badly served by the publication of Milton Mayer's article about them in the current Saturday Evening Post. Even if we accept the point that Mayer was castigating his coreligionists in order to emphasize their highest ideals, it is obvious that the man in the street will misunderstand him. I know this from comment by a taxicab driver, a salesman and a newsdealer, who mentioned it to me.

Mr. Mayer argues that the Jew demeans himself by conforming to the conventions of a Gentile world in order to gain the benefits of materialism. This is what social scientists usually call social expectancy. Actually, the Jew is only doing what his fellow-citizens, the Italian-born, the Irish-born and the Scandinavian-born, are doing—conforming to American society. Every vital society tends to impose conformity on its members. To berate a minority for having the same characteristics as the acquisitive majority gets us nowhere.

Milton Mayer and all others not clear on the subject, including Ralph Ingersoll, will do well to read **Jews in a Gentile World,** a group of studies in social science edited by Isacque Graeber, of the Institute of Social Research, and Dr. Steuart Henderson Britt, professor of psychology at George Washington University. This intelligent study of anti-Semitism has the psychological and social basis that Milton Mayer's article lacks. For it is obvious that the Jew cannot halt, in the middle of a movement toward assimilation and conformity, to become a prophet preaching righteousness, as Mr. Mayer proposes. What makes a problem for the Jew is that, as a minority, he is highly efficient. Professor Raymond Kennedy, recognizing this points out that here our democracy faces a supreme test. And his words apply also to the Negro problem that I mentioned above:

"Either we have to admit that our democracy is to work only for the favored majority and that we intend to put our cultural ideals of tolerance, freedom and equality of opportunity into practice for certain elements of our population, or we must honestly strive to make these ideals as universal in application as possible. . . . When a society ceases to strive toward any one of its cultural ideals, even though it can never be truly achieved, this means that the ideal in question is weakening in force and value and that the society runs the risk of abandoning it entirely."

The burden of tolerance is on those of us who are neither Negroes nor Jews. What intolerance means is exemplified in Germany. Intolerance means the tyranny of the incompetent majority.

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# Governor Talmadge Does Some Fancy Talking On The Negro

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(ANP)—Reporting on the governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge, William Bradford Huie records an interview which took place in 1934!**

**"No niggah's good as a white man because the niggah's only a few shawt yere-ahs from cannibalism. Fo' thousands of yere-ahs the niggah sat on the wealth of the world. Gold an' diamonds an' rubies an' emeralds. An' what'd he do? Filed his teeth an' ate his fellow men. An' all this time th' Caw-cas-yun race was a-fightin' an' a-dyin' an' a-buildin' civil-lie-zations. Th' niggah's made progress in America, an' I want to help him make more progress. But no niggah's good as a Jaw-juh white man."**

**The excerpt is from an article in the American Mercury.**

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Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla

# Alabama Treats Japs Better Than Negroes

MAR 28 1942

### Whites and Blacks Cheer Sunday When Brotherhood Talk Is Made

Just before Homer Smith, tenor, with the Southernaires, started singing "Precious Lord Take My Hand" before the huge mixed audience in the Douglass school auditorium Sunday, he delivered a short lecture on neighborliness, taking for his subject, "Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself."

The noted singer started speaking in a suddenly stilled audience: "I was born down in Alabama. That is my home, but at this very moment as I stand here white people are holding a protest meeting in Birmingham, opposing the use of a swimming pool built for Negroes. They argue that the swimming pool is too good for Negroes. There are six thousand Negroes in the Philippines today fighting. How do you think they will feel when they discover we over here at home are spending these precious hours quibbling over such things as the kind of place where American Negroes shall swim?"

MAR 28 1942

Smith said that at one time, before joining the Southernaires he sought to enroll at Alabama Polytechnical college.

"They would not accept me because of my color, but during that same year a Japanese was enrolled. Today that Jap is using his knowledge gained in an American school which refused me admittance, to destroy this nation. I do not know anything about electrical engineeringing, but the same school nursed a viper which today humiliates us in the Pacific ocean."

Just before he sang "Georgia Rose," the singer told of his boyhood days on the farm "when mother used to put vinegar and soot on our bruised feet, and after such an application had been made everything was all right.

"But in adult life sometimes we get bruised on the inside, where vinegar and soot will not reach. It is then only the neighborly spirit can help, when only the touch of love counts. America needs to know more of this type in human approach."

Whites as well as blacks vigorously cheered the speaker who in his concluding remarks said, "Twenty years ago our baritone in this group went away to war hoping to make the world safe for democracy. But there was a fault in our rehabilitation program and today we must go again to do the job all over. I am afraid that unless today we approach our task with integrity and sincerity of purpose another generation years hence will have to march away to bloody battle fields vainly seeking the things which we today strive for."

The concluding number, "The Boys of the Old Brigade," was a fitting climax rendered by the entire group to the neighborly remarks of the great singer.

MAR 28 1942

56K

## A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

With sinister and suspicious unanimity the daily newspapers and radio commentators of the United States have maintained silence on the dangerous violation of the Constitution in California where thousands of native-born American citizens have been deported from their homes on the ground that they might commit a crime against the nation.

Courier

APR 4 1942

These editors and commentators have sought to make it appear that these citizens are nationals of an enemy nation, Japan, by referring to them as Japanese born in the United States.

This is just as ridiculous as referring to a person of British, French, German or Italian ancestry as an Englishman, Frenchman, German or Italian born in the United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A colored citizen whose great-grandfather came from South Africa could as sensibly be referred to as a Zulu born in the United States.

Any person born in the United States is a citizen of the United States and not of any other nation on earth, and every United States citizen is supposed to come under the protection of the laws and Constitution of this country.

The Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution provides that, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

The Sixth Amendment provides for speedy trials, witnesses, etc., the Seventh Amendment provides for the right of trial by jury, and the Eighth Amendment prohibits excessive bail, fines or cruel punishment.

To tear thousands of citizens away from their homes, work and businesses on so flimsy a charge as the possibility that they MIGHT commit a crime is as high-handed a procedure as Hitler's deportation of Jews and liberals or Stalin's deportation of so-called Kulaks or America's previous deportation of Indians.

Worse, this is the application of the racial theory of government, since there is no move to deport from coastal regions those native-born citizens whose ancestors came from Germany and Italy, the other members of the Axis, doubtless because they are white.

Today it is only the citizens of Japanese ancestry who are being deported, but with the precedent now established, what assurance has ANY citizen that he will not be summarily deported to distant territories on the shallow pretense that he MIGHT commit a crime?

We believe the Administration is entirely right in taking necessary steps against enemy aliens, but deportation of citizens not charged with any crime represents a dangerous departure from American law and practice.

Some of the same white people who now view this event with complacency may eventually find themselves in the same boat.

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

## *Consider the Negro*

Editor Telegraph and News:

We colored folks wish to extend our gratitude to you, the most liberal race on earth.

APR 2 1942

When you built extra schools so we could get an education, we knew you liked us, for it costs a heap of money to build one school and a heap more to build an extra one just for we colored folks!

When Washington, who loved and was kind to his slaves, and Lincoln who hated the system of slavery, passed on, we were sorry, but a lot of us weren't sorry for long, for there were a lot of lynchings and wholesale murders [which you call riots] and we, too, passed on. This should have decreased our numbers, but we multiply fast.

We are a race that is avid to learn, and we quickly mastered the machinery of a locomotive as well as the machinery of statesmanship. But, white folks, you felt politics to be rather strenuous mentally, so you ousted us colored folks out of office; and running a locomotive is hot, nasty work, so you turned that field of labor over to your own men.

You felt we might like it better to see faces of our own complexions—which shade from as white as yours to as dark as night—so you built separate sections for us, with tiny cabins like those we lived in during slavery times. This cost you extra taxes, but you love us so much, and what is a little thing like taxes between friends? [Then, too, you would get it back in the rent.]

You like to have us around with our cheerful, smiling countenances [for you never see the tragic heartbreak underneath] so you hire us as servants and buy special dishes and cutlery for us to eat out of, for we are rather special and you do not mind spending extra money for us.

In our separate schools we do not have the intricate machinery your boys learn to handle, for it is treacherous, and we might injure our lovely brown fingers, or weaken our laughing brown eyes . . . and so, when war comes, we do not know how to man the tanks, the airplanes, the machine guns . . . and the enemy swoops upon us and you, who love the colored folks so dearly, go out to battle and fight for us. While we stay in the comparative safety of mess quarters on the ship, you are up on deck dodging bullets from the enemy, while we are in the comparative safety of our army camps you are in the front line dodging enemy tanks, or in the air eluding the bombs that rocket from his plane, and while we are safe at home during a blackout, you are on the turret scanning the skies for danger.

Yes, white folks, you are generous and we colored folks are grateful, only we would like to show our gratitude by learning to handle the intricate machinery, participating fully in making and interpreting the laws, and we would rather be a fighter in the arena of war than a mere spectator. Let us make your bombs, man your tanks and guide your war planes . . . then we colored Americans can show in a small measure our appreciation for the liberality of you white folks!

WE COLORED FOLKS.

Macon.

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Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

## ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Like the voice of one crying in the wilderness the wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States is lifted in the cause of justice and democracy for all. Here is the clearest and greatest voice in America today. Mrs. Roosevelt sees and senses the problem of race prejudice and discrimination and has the courage to speak about it. She is eminently correct when she says the white race must change its attitude toward darker peoples. The following is taken from her release, "My Day," of April 3:

### White Race Must Change

There is an article called "American Negroes in the War," by Earl Brown, which I hope all of us will read. Some of the statements made I know to be true, many of them I have not checked and cannot vouch for but that is not important. Today what concerns us most deeply is the necessary change in attitude on the part of the white race.

The psychology which believes that the white man alone of all the races in the world, has something which must be imposed on all other races, must go. We know today that our chance to live in peace in the future lies in respect for the individual, no matter what his color. We must have a willingness to accept what anyone has to contribute to civilization, and to co-operate in the difficult business of "live and let live."

APR 16 1942

The American white man might as well accord the Negro full democratic equality or face the inevitable. Especially is this true in the South, but to a certain degree the country over. This is not a white man's world, not a white man's country, not a white man's war. God bless Eleanor Roosevelt, humanitarian, protagonist for social justice, fighter for democracy and righteousness, Christian lady, prophetess of heaven, and herald of the new order.

56k-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

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MAR 21 1942

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First to reach the scene were Clemson College cadets who rendered first aid and summoned an ambulance from Elloree to transport the men to a hospital. Arriving at the scent the driver curtly told the men that he could not move them. "We do not carry colored people in this ambulance", he is quoted as telling the men and refused to move even Brawley, most seriously injured and who had lost considerable blood.

Shortly after the ambulance disappeared in the darkness a white doctor from Elloree arrived on the scene and offered to take the men to Orangeburg on the condition that he be paid ten dollars in advance. Luckily, the men had the sum between them. At Tri County hospital in Orangeburg Brawley was treated for severe lacerations of the face and other parts of the body. Scott for bruises about the face and lower extremities Weston and Tollereson for loss of several teeth and McGill for a deep gash of the left shoulder and other injuries. The latter four were discharged following emergency treatment; Brawley was hospitalized until Monday night and discharged to a private physician in Charleston.

Learning of the incident Charleston Negroes were irate and questioned the type of prejudice displayed under such an emergency when the lives of loyal Americans are thusly endangered. The incident provoked bitter denunciation from the city's leading people who viewed it with the disgust as the nation viewed the death of Dean Juliette Derricotte of Fisk University several years ago when she died following the refusal of a white ambulance to move her and permit treatment.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 23, 1942

## If a "Question", It Is National

The "negro question" is no more Southern than Western or Eastern. Phases of it, in so far as a question it be, are more threatening to negroes in the North than in the South. For example, the migration of negroes to Northern states has been of immense importance, but why do negroes leaving the South confine the search for new homes to great cities and certain industrial, usually mining, districts? Is the negro by nature rural in the South and urban when he crosses the Mason and Dixon Line? Or are negro migrants frozen out of the rural North and West, their villages, small towns and farming districts?

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The expressions are praiseworthy, godly in fact, and have practical application to conditions which for the most part vanished from this part of the country many years ago. Dead bodies of two negroes were found in a creek. A member of The News and Courier's staff visited the scene, made an investigation, wrote about the tragedy and called names. A message came to him that he would show himself in that community again at bodily peril, and, unneceessarily we think, he returned to it by the next train. He was not molested.

That "lynching" could not happen now, the time of it was about 1885, (the newspaper man was Narcisso G. Gonzales), for the reason that lynchings have had their day. Suppression of mobs is easy in these times, and when they are not suppressed executive, law enforcers, are open to suspicion of toleration and connivance. More than sixty years The News and Courier "crusaded" against lynching, and at last the automobile was invented, good roads were built. rural police forces were established, communication by radio and telephone became general, and lynching became unpopular for reasons with which the crusading had little to do.

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Negroes should be treated with justice. Plainly, it is not less contemptible and criminal to steal from a negro than from a white man. Therefore, the negro is entitled to his full dollar's worth in the schools and in all other ways and fields. All races should be treated with justice under the laws. South Carolina is, we believe, the only state in which a monument was erected in memory of a white sheriff who gave his life protecting a negro prisoner—and that prisoner was charged with "the crime against woman." We have always had good people and some not so good in this part of the country—and the good people have not been perpetrators of racial crimes.

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Therefore, there must not be mixed schools for the races, and negroes and whites must have separately their clubs and social organizations. It is expedient that they have separate political organizations. To deny the Masons, the "Klansmen", the Methodists, or the Jews the right to form clubs, nominate candidates for office, excluding other persons from having part in the nominating, would be denial of justice to them. It would be equivalent to saying that they have no right to be Masons, Methodists, Jews.

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In existing circumstances, with universal suffrage, or democracy, established by law, (as it should not be), the great numbers of ignorant, emotional, easily misled whites are a problem which strivers for fairly good government have staggering difficulty in solving. One endowed with buoyant imagination would strain it to assert that government in South Carolina is more than passably good, if that.

Were the white primaries open to 150,000 or 200,000 negroes, of whom nine in ten would be the easy prey of unprincipled and shrewd demagogues, white and black, we would have a state of affairs worse than we had in 1870, for we would have ten or twenty times as many salaried Scalawags to deal with. Persons who fancy that there are no white men in South Carolina who would be pastmasters in voting negroes are dreamers of pleasant and foolish dreams.

The negroes can have their own party, hold their own conventions and primaries and vote as they wish. No one is hindering them, but the white people would be insane not to maintain an exclusive party for the election of governments within the South.

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With all efforts to improve the condition of poor negroes—and of poor white people too—The News and Courier is sympathetic. Of course it believes in benevolence. To give the poor better houses, better playgrounds, better sanitary facilities is the proper aim of all persons who pretend to a measure of goodness and have resources. The News and Courier is no enemy of benevolent activities.

The "negro question" remains a question for the negroes. They have had nearly three generations of freedom. In the South, land for them is the necessary most abundant, except air and water. If the negroes cannot take care of themselves, attain economic stability by their own exertions without the constant guardianship and nursing of white people, their prospect is no brighter in the South than it is on the farms of Wisconsin, Maine and Montana. Many negroes (the proportionate number is small) are self-sustaining, and they are asking no favors.

The chief obstacle to endeavors of Southern white people to help the negroes is the failure of Northern negro leaders to stress that separation of the two races is right, with the alarming implication flowing from it that racial amalgamation is what they want and look forward to.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Willkie And Agar Say A Word For Us Where It May Count

MAR 27 1942

Last week we spoke of Senator Barkley's great speech to a Colored audience and insisted Senator Barkley and other national leaders would make such speeches to WHITE audiences. We are glad to call attention to recent words said in behalf of Colored Americans by Mr. Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican choice for President in 1940 and still a powerful national figure. Mr. Agar testified before a Congressional committee in an effort to kill the poll tax in the Southern States. He denounced the poll tax as unfair to the Negro and the POOR WHITE. He took occasion to point out that the country is at war and the rotten treatment dealt the Negro will not get the United Front being called for. Mr. Agar's talk to the committee not only reached its members but was quoted in papers all over the land.

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There is no doubt many indifferent WHITES were aroused to the plight of Negroes by it. Last week at a dinner of Freedom House in the Commodore Hotel Mr. Willkie served as toastmaster. There were 2,000 persons present—all important WHITES. In his opening remarks Mr. Willkie used a lot of his time talking about Dorie Miller, the Colored mess boy, who without any training manned a machine gun on a battleship and fired at Japan attacks in Pearl Harbor until his ammunition was exhausted. Then Mr. Willkie followed with this:

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"The dispatches give us no further news of that boy and we know none of the details of his life except that single fine act of judgment and self-sacrificing courage. But there's one fact we know positively and exactly: he cannot enlist in the United States Navy and only for the reason that he was born with a black skin.

"A few weeks ago, I sat in Madison Square Garden and I watched a perfect specimen of physical manhood risk his World's Championship in order to raise almost $100,000 for the Naval Relief Society. A few nights ago, I listened to that same young man make a speech to twenty thousand people at another Naval Relief Society rally in Madison Square Garden—a simple speech, an ungrammatical speech, yet eloquent and moving. He was preparing to fight in an Army uniform; he couldn't have been preparing to fight in a Navy uniform for his skin was black.

"Now you lovers of freedom — I don't think this is right in a free country. Won't you, while you are proclaiming the necessity for freedom throughout the world, devote some time to bringing about a correction of this injustice at home, an injustice which makes a mockery of all our fine words. Don't you think that as American citizens, we should insist that our government and Navy Department eliminate the bar that prohibits any American citizen from serving his country?"

We submit that Mr. Willkie's speech has helped in some degree to improve the status of the Negro among those who heard and read it.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# "THE RISING TIDE OF COLOR"

MAR 28 1942

**MORE THAN 20 YEARS AGO** Lothrop Stoddard wrote a boog called "The Rising Tide of Color," in which he predicted that the darker races of the world were becoming more aggressive and because of a superiority in numbers they would eventually overwhelm the Nordic races.

At that time the book was severely criticized for its tendency to stir up racial animosities. Subsequent events have in a measure justified Mr. Stoddard's predictions. But this rising tide of racial consciousness has not been due so much to the darker races, as to the doctrine of Nordic supremacy that has been fostered in this country by the Ku Klux Klan, the German-American Bund and its successor, the American Guard and in Europe by both the German and English speaking nations. Their persecution of Jews and exploiting of colonial peoples of the darker races has forced these peoples to unite against the white races.

Since the promulgation of the "Four Freedoms," the Allied nations have sought to minimize the racial issue in this war and have promised to the peoples of China and India home rule for their physical and financial aid in beating Japan. But in this country, the campaign of Nordic supremacy goes on, as witness the following circular distributed by The American Guard:-

## THE NEGRO MENACE

"Racial equality was imposed upon America by Lincoln—some day, his name will be cursed by all whites. The Jewish New Deal continues on the path of racial destruction by catering to the colored peoples in a political and even social way.

"Cases wherein Aryan (white Gentile) women are attacked by Negroes occur quite frequently. The War Department has ordered the setting up of Negro units in all branches of the service, including aviation. This means that in case Roosevelt and his international clique of Fifth Columnists succeed in bringing our country into the war, Negroes will be used to bomb and maim and kill our white brethren overseas. Or they might be used against our own people in case the New Deal decides to crush by force of arms the rising opposition to its anti-American policies.

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"The above examples of the growing Negro menace show the dire need for protective measures. We must, therefore demand: First, immediate disarmament of and dismissal from military service of all Negroes; second death by hanging for Negroes having violated white women.

"Fellow whites! Aryan supremacy must be established in these United States.

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Sentiments such as the above do more to aggravate the color question in this country than any thing the Negro is doing by agitation for an equal opportunity in the war effort. Now that the Dies Committee has been continued for another year, we think they would do well to investigate the growing opposition to Negro participation in the war effort.

What Mr. Stoddard in his book failed to say was that this rising tide of color is due to persecution, of the darker races, especially in this country, at the hands of prejudiced whites.

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56k-1942

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1942

## WHEN UNCLE SAM ACTS

Pittsburgh Courier

Uncle Sam is doing something to protect the citizenship rights of Negroes in Sikeston, Mo., Detroit, Mich., at Fort Dix, N. J., and in several war plants; and when Uncle Sam acts something happens.

APR 25 1942

It has always seemed ridiculous for the Department of Justice to take the position that it could not investigate lynchings and prosecute lynchers because of State's rights, thus ignoring citizenship rights.

Attorney General Biddle in ordering a Federal Grand Jury investigation of the Sikeston horror for "possible" violation of the civil rights statutes has quietly abandoned the former hands-off policy of the central government.

Uncle Sam has acted in Detroit, too, where a U. S. Grand Jury has indicted three white men on charges of conspiracy to prevent Negroes from occupying the Sojourner Truth Homes, and named four others as co-conspirators.

It was a little difficult to see how the government of a country as powerful as the United States could permit itself to be defied by a handful of gorillas and racketeers working for selfish realty interests.

Pittsburgh, Pa

As National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., has well stated:

APR 25 1942

> "We are at war. Men of all races and creeds are marching in our armed forces and are at work in our vast war industries. That is the spirit of American democracy.
>
> "By the same token, war workers and their families must have adequate homes, regardless of race or creed, if the country's output of planes, tanks, ships and machines is to grow in sufficient volume to win the war."

Uncle Sam has also acted in a forthright manner in the Ft. Dix, N. J., case, by declaring "off limits" all public places in the vicinity of the camp which segregate or discriminate against Negroes.

Unfortunately, Secretary of War Stimson did not have the moral courage nor the wisdom to extend this prohibition to the vicinity of ALL camps in the United States, thus dealing a tremendous blow at color discrimination and making national unity a reality.

The favorite excuse of the War and Navy Departments for not trying to carry out the spirit of the Constitution in dealing with the colored citizen, is that they are not making any sociological experiments; but in avoiding, to deal forthrightly in this matter, they are undermining the very thing they are claiming to defend: i.e. democracy.

It is better to make sociological experiments and insure the unity that will win the war, than to foster hatred, prejudice and disunity and lose the war.

In another direction Uncle Sam also cracked down when the Fair Employment Practices Committee ordered ten Midwestern industries with war contracts to stop discriminating against workers because of race and creed.

That is the sort of action we have been hoping the FEPC would take, and it is to be expected that all war plants in the country will be so ordered. However, the FEPC needs more real power than it has.

It is perfectly clear to even the most optimistic that this is going to be a long hard war, and that either side can win; so Uncle Sam is beginning to take the actions necessary to make victory sure for us.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Monkeys Have Thin Lips, Straight Hair

APR 25 1942

## When Sewing Pays $20 a Week, It's a White Woman's Job

By DR. BUELL GALLAGHER
President of Talladega
(Ala.) College

## 10 Per Cent of College Presidents Would Flunk History Exams

By DR. CARTER G. WOODSON
Director of Association for
Study of Negro History

Two straight-from-the-shoulder addresses featured the annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers' and Educational Association last week in Atlanta. Dr. Woodson spoke at Spelman College, Dr. Gallagher before 4,000 in the stadium. Excerpts from their speeches are given here.

I lament the teachers' ignorance of their rich racial heritage. Few of our college presidents could make more than ten per cent on an examination in the history of the colored race.

We spend millions yearly to straighten our hair and bleach our skins, and some of us go so far as to have our noses lifted in the hope of looking like the white man. Monkeys too have straight hair and thin lips.

I advocate a more realistic and practical approach in education. It took me about thirty years to get over my Harvard education.

APR 25 1942

I had been brought up to believe that sewing, domestic science and the like were colored women's jobs. However, in the 120-million-dollar Talladega powder plant, the job of stitching together rayon bags is paying $20 to $25 per week, which automatically makes it a white woman's job.

We are to have 120,000 airplanes — many times the number of stars visible to the naked eye on a clear night — but only two squadrons of that vast number are to be piloted by colored aviators!

APR 25 1942

The system is so thoroughly discriminatory that white Americans are apparently willing to let coloerd men die FOR them but not WITH them!

### America a Hypocrite

America is indeed a hypocrite when she extends a hand stained with Scottsboro, Sikeston, and jim crow to the predominantly colored peoples to the south of us.

The continual reference to the Japanese as "yellow curs," "yellow traitors," etc., and the talk about the "white man's loss of face in Asia," give the mistaken impression that the United Nations forces are all Hitlerian aryans.

### Won't Cremate Lawfully

There was a "Christian martyr," a colored woman, who died in North Carolina recently, after having spent the best years of her life as a missionary in Portguese East Africa.

She had asked her husband to bury her ashes in the soil of her native Alabama, but the husband was informed that there were no facilities for cremating colored people in North Carolina.

APR 25 1942

Undertakers in Washington finally agreed to cremate the body PROVIDED no members of the family came along! The husband had to bury his wife in North Carolina.

On the same day that it was impossible to have a dead colored body cremated, a mob in Sikeston, Mo., was cremating a live colored man!

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Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

# ALL FOR THE WHITE MAN AND NOTHING FOR THE NEGRO

APR 24 1942

To illustrate the attitude of the Administration at Washington, toward the Negro employment in factories, mines and other industries, holding Government contracts, let us give you an example of how the white man on the farm used to figure the Negro out of his share of his crop on his plantation.

"Aught is an aught,
Five is a figure,
All for the white man
And aught for the nigger."

A few days ago, we went over to the State Capitol to make some inquiries about vocational education for Negroes; with the view of preparing applicants for service in the Bell Bomber Plant in nearby Cobb County, Georgia. We were in seek of the information regarding facilities to prepare Negro workers in common with white workers to do work at the Plant. We had been informed that certain vocational schools had been opened for Negroes, and that the Government was threatening to shut them up, because the people could not get enough Negro applicants to attend the school to warrant the government in keeping the doors open. Mr. Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution had given us this information and told us to take it up with Mr. M. D. Mobley, in charge of vocational education in the State of Georgia. Accordingly we called on Mr. Mobley, but he was absent. We were then sent to the Negro division of the Educational Bureau, which was in charge of a very fine and courteous white woman who gave us all the information she had, which she said was official.

She informed us that provisions had been made for white classes at Lake Park; fully equipped, and those attending were being prepared to do work at the Cobb County Plant as soon as the work advanced far enough to employ skilled and semi-skilled labor. She then informed us that no provision whatever had been made for the preparation of Negro applicants for employment at the Cobb County Plant. And so far, as her information went training had been provided for only white workers. We then asked her did she think training schools would soon be open for Negro applicants. She very kindly informed us with regrets, that the information she had already given us was official and that she was not in a position to make promises. So you see the Administration's bottleneck so far as Negroes are concerned. It seems that ninety-nine per cent of government money spent for the manufacture and labor of war implements will go to the white man and aught to the Negro.

APR 24 1942

What patience will a just God have with a government that will refuse an honest man a chance to earn a dollar to buy bread for himself and family when hungry? What mercy will a righteous God have on a government at war with the world, which refuses to give a citizen an opportunity to take care of himself and family, because of race, color and previous condition of servitude; and will spend billions for clothing and food to take care of Jews, Greeks, Chinese and Russians thousands of miles away? Does the Democratic Administration at Washington want national unity, that permits white civilians to shoot to death Negro soldiers in uniforms and go unpunished? Does any country want to win a war that refuses to employ or utilize all of its man-power and resources to win the victory? Would the Administration at Washington prefer a Hitler victory over the Allies, than to grant to the Negro equal pay, equal service and equal rights with white citizens? Yes, it looks so.

APR 24 1942

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

# Darky Woman, 93, Buys $1,000 Of War Against 'Ole Hitler'

APR 24 1942

BARNESVILLE, April 23—Aunt Louise Fleming Merritt, 93-year-old Lamar county Negro woman, doesn't approve of "old Hitler," so she went to the First National bank here the other day and withdrew enough of her savings account to purchase a $1,000 war savings bond. She says she hopes the bomb her money pays for will be the very one to hit Hitler, "'cause I just naturally doesn't like the way he is killing so many men away from their families."

Another thing Aunt Louise doesn't like is the short dresses the women of today are wearing, and she hopes somebody will do something about that, too.

Aunt Louise was born in the Liberty Hill section of this county in 1849. She was a slave in the family of the Morgan Bloodworths, and remembers all about the Confederate war, and that she and another Negro girl ran away to Atlanta while the Yankees were there. But her Pappy went to Atlanta and brought her right straight home.

APR 24 1942

She saw plenty of hard labor in her day, the aged Negro says, and she plowed the fields and worked all day, but they had lots of good times at night sitting around the bon-fires and singing such songs as The Devil in My Old Shoe Sole. She rode galloping horses, and was skeered of haints, she says, and still don't want to get mixed up with them.

Aunt Louise had a grandson in France in the First World war.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

APR 26 1942

## Shameful 'Defender'

TUCSON, Ariz., April 26—Speaking from the experience of one who has been a blue-eyed, fair-haired Aryan for almost 48 years, I would say that the one member of our breed or physical type of whom the decent members have cause to be most ashamed is the one who has set himself up as the defender of our whole kind. This was very presumptuous of him because we are by no means all of us Germans and are scattered widely over the world and nobody but himself ever nominated Adolf Hitler to protect us from the peoples whom he, personally, happened not to like. It was presumptuous because he undertook to speak and act as the authorized representative of the entire lot of us. This essay of mine is not presumptuous because I speak only for myself, as a member of the lodge, but not for the lodge itself.

Not even the utterances and actions of Hitler, Goering, the incredibly brutal Himler and Satanic Josef Goering, who has dark eyes and hair and a sallow skin, can condemn us in the world as a race, if that is what we are. They have presumed to commit the most savage cruelties in our name and have deliberately contrived the ghastliest war in all history, but attention is called to the fact that more of us are arrayed against them than for them. Only a few renegade Dutch and Scandinavians have taken service with Hitler and the majority of these peoples, who surely qualify for membership in the tribe according to Hitler's definition, are proud to be counted among his enemies.

## More Good Than Bad

As a breed, if I may assume, for the purpose of discussion, that we are a breed, we are neither as evil as Hitler's career would suggest nor anywhere near as godlike as he has represented us to be. We are somewhere in between and rather more good than bad, and I would emphasize the fact to our credit that most of us loathe Hitler and all Hitlerism and have repudiated him, and the Aryans, as he has called us, will earn a full share of the credit for his final obliteration.

If any people of one complexion or another could be held morally responsible for the misconduct of any individual or small group of the same type, then our kind should be condemned for ages yet to come, for it would be true to say that we had deliberately set out to destroy all civilization down to date. But we do not apply any such responsibility to other groups for the conduct of individuals and I submit that we should be spared blame for Hitlerism except as, individually, we have indorsed this awful thing. He does, however, put us on the defensive in a way, for we cannot deny a sense of shame that this was done in our name, though without our authority, or that the civilization to which we contributed so much was suddenly, but we hope, only momentarily, set at naught by Hitler.

APR 26 1942

## They Were Aryans

Yes, we have contributed much to civilization — those who, by processes that none of us understand, chanced to fall into the group to which Hitler decreed racial partness and superiority. But we admit, too, that they were Aryans, almost to a man and woman, who fell on the brave but helpless southern states of our country after '65 and, in a ruthless and pitiless quest for money, robbed and persecuted a fallen enemy in a way that Germany was honorably spared after 1918. The chivalrous kindness which was showed defeated but unrepentant Germany after the first World War was dictated in part by Aryans at the peace table who remembered what had been done to the south and wanted no repetition of that.

It is exasperating that we so often in the last 20 years have been set apart from the rest of the human family for purposes which would degrade us if we actually were a separate group and always by such evil, self-appointed representatives.

The Ku Klux Klan called us Nordics and represented us as an efficient, cowardly lot who, despite numerical superiority and greater wealth and better opportunities, must resort to the lash, the tar-pot, silent persecution and mass attacks by night on helpless individuals to hold our own in the world. Miserable frauds wanting money, luxury and power would have the world believe that for all our boast of superiority we still could not compete with a smaller element of our inferiors on fair, honest terms.

APR 26 1942

## Humiliating Statement

Then Hitler made the humiliating claim that a half-million non-Aryans, outnumbered 100 to 1 among 50,000,000 German supermen, were stealing the country and contaminating them and attacked civilization, itself, because he believed the Aryan could not make good except as a barbarian.

It is a good thing for us that we are not apart because if we really were a conscious group we would now risk some great punishment from the rest of mankind for generations to come.

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Atlanta. Ga. Journal
April 30, 1942

# Says Negroes Want to Do More Than Their Share

Georgia's population is made up of 36 per cent of Negroes and 64 per cent of whites, but the Negroes want to contribute "50 per cent to winning this war," one of their number says.

Dr. J. W. Holley, of Albany, called on for his comments at Wednesday's session of the State Citizen's Defense Committee as director of Negro defense efforts, said 80,000 members of his race were registered for defense work in the state, while 30,000 others would contribute toward farming efforts from their lands.

"The Negro's democracy hangs on the fate of the white man's democracy, and we know it," he said.

"They say the Negro has never had as much democracy as the white man, and maybe he hasn't, but the 13,000,000 Negroes in this country have more democracy than any 13,000,000 anywhere else in the world."

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Dr. DuBois Lectures At Vassar And Yale

APR 24 1942

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, head of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University and editor of PHYLON, is lecturing this week at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York; and at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. At Vassar he is speaking on "The Future of Africa in America" and emphasizing the demand for democracy on the part of the thirty million persons of African descent on the American continent.

He is pointing out that the whole religious and scientific opposition to Negro equality has evaporated and that today there are Negroes measuring up to the best of American culture. While the average of the culture among Negroes is lower than that among whites, nevertheless, the Negro is increasingly demanding equality of treatment and must be granted this if democracy triumphs.

At Yale he is conducting Professor Kennedy's class on "American Society," then after a dinner given by the Graduate Club, he addresses the club and its friends on "The Future of Europe in Africa." He stresses the fact that the world has invested in Africa, six thousand five hundred million dollars in capital since the first World War and that Africa was exporting before the opening of this war seven hundred million dollars worth of exports annually.

APR 24 1942

This makes Africa an important part of the world economy; and yet in the current plans and discussions for peace, nothing is said about Africa. On the contrary, England has made Ethiopia not independent but really a British protectorate. She has grandted no further democratic powers to the peoples of West Africa, while ten million Negroes in South Africa are being held in subjection to three million whites. He declares that unless plans are made for inducting Africa into the New World democracy, there can be no permanent peace.

56k-1942

# Ministers Unite in Battle Against Racial Discrimination

People's Voice
New York, N.Y.

Members of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York and vicinity, the Interdenominational Minister's Alliance, and the AME Zion Minister's Alliance set the precedent for ministers throughout the nation Monday when they united in one body and heartily endorsed the movement of the March-on-Washington Committee, under the leadership of militant A. Philip Randolph, to go en masse to Madison Square Garden on June 16 in a protest meeting against all forms of discrimination; and in so doing, they further pledged themselves and the full support of the 457,000 or more Negroes represented by them to support fully the movement; and in a solid front help break down discrimination and secure citizenship rights for Negroes throughout America.

The resolution of the united ministers further declared 100 per cent support for the National Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the national and local NAACP, the National Urban League, the Negro Labor Committee, the friends to the Negro Labor Committee, the Modern Trends Association, the American Virgin Island Association, the Central Manhattan Medical Association, and many other organizations that are using their influence and money to see that the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden does not fail in attendance or intent of purpose.

MAY 2 - 1942

The action followed the address of Dr. Lawrence Irving of the New York division of the labor union at the ministers conference, Metropolitan Baptist church. Dr. Irving, in a masterful address, cited the barbarous lynching at Sikeston, Mo., the mobbing and shooting of Negro soldiers at Alexandria, La., shooting and killing at Ft. Bragg and Camp Dix, discrimination in the USO, segregation of Negro blood by the Red Cross, segregation in the navy condoned by Secretary Frank Knox, segregation in the air corps, and exclusion of Negroes from policy-making bodies of our local and national government as compared with the heroic deeds of Crispus Attucks, our black boys at San Juan Hill, Kelly the messman and Dorie Miller at Pearl Harbor, and other Negro heroes who willingly pay the supreme sacrifice for our country.

MAY 2 - 1942

With 12,000,000 Negroes as a potent part of the American nation, the speaker declared, it is time to form a solid front and secure a guarantee of the principles of democracy here at home, then victory at home will mean victory abroad.

Rev. T. S. Eldridge, president of the Baptist Ministers Conference, presented the resolution. Immediately it was adopted by motion and seconded. Rev. George Hinton, president of the Interdenominational Minister's Alliance, assured the support of that organization; and Rev. W. O. Carrington, president of the AME Zion Minister's Alliance, endorsed the support of his group.

The office of the united ministerial group in Theresa Hotel, Rev. T. S. Eldridge, chairman, promises immediately to begin contacting every minister, pastor, official and members throughout the various churches in support of the movement.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Give Us a Chance to Fight!

MAY 9 - 1942

5-68

**12,000,000 Fighting-Mad Colored People Are Sick and Tired of Fighting Other Americans; Those Who Prolong Internal Strife Should Be Put in Jail; Pegler Is Wrong; Knox Is Half Right; Biddle Is All Right.**

### AN EDITORIAL

There is an urge to devote this piece this week to Westbrook Pegler, a New York columnist, who says colored newspapers are not criticizing the Government constructively.

Pegler compared some colored newspapers (not this one) to Father Coughlin's Social Justice, which the Government has suppressed.

Unfortunately, we haven't space this week to answer Pegler fully, except to say this: We do not have to apologize to anyone for our patriotism. We have no double loyalties.

MAY 9 - 1942

### Pegler Is Wrong

The trouble is that army, navy and industry are not taking enough of our men and women in every branch of war activity—not training enough laborers to become skilled workers—not promoting men in the armed forces as rapidly as they can qualify.

Patriotism isn't our lack. Colored people are not critical or hesitant about where they shall work or fight. To the contrary, a large part of their efforts is devoted to opening all the doors and keeping them open so we can get about this job of winning the war.

### Two Answers to Pegler

President Roosevelt knows this. That is the reason for his order directing war industries not to discriminate against colored people.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox knows this, because last week he said something that Pegler missed. Knox found the United States Navy closed to colored volunteers and enlisted men except as flunkies and toilet tenders.

Criticism by the colored press compelled him to open the door partly and admit colored men to shore duties as marines, seamen and coast-guards. Commissions and service on the high seas are still closed to colored patriots.

Secretary Knox said that he's aware of the "courage shown by the American colored man in waging his struggle for full freedom and full participation in our democratic institutions."

And he added this generous sentence: "We know that colored leaders are not going to stop their fight for broader opportunities—AND WE DO NOT EXPECT THEM TO DO SO."

We think Secretary Knox's statement is a complete answer to Pegler and his kind, of whom, unfortunately, there are too many.

### No White Man's Country

They think this is a white man's country and a white man's war. This is the crowd that wants to destroy Hitler's theory of race superiority and keep its own. We are as dead set against that kind of partial democracy as we are against fascism.

We are paying taxes, buying bonds, sending our boys into the army and doing with less sugar and fewer tires. But deep down inside colored America something hasn't taken place which we know ought to take place and must take place to give our country the unity it sorely needs.

MAY 9 - 1942

### Why We Are Mad

We are just average folks, patient and hard workers, but we can think. And the difficulties we have to overcome in order to fight for our lives and our homes makes us plenty sore.

The fact that here and there over the country a war industry condescends to take on a few colored workers for menial tasks does not impress us.

### What We Want to Hear

We want to hear that every plant with a war order has been ORDERED to accept all qualified applicants without regard to race or its owner will go to jail.

The fact that the army is training a few colored officers and a few colored flyers, or the Federal Government is hiring a few colored clerks is no real aid to democracy.

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56k-1942

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MAY 9 - 1942

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### Knox Is Half Right Here

Secretary Knox's statement that he doesn't expect colored people to stop fighting for broader opportunities doesn't end national confusion. It adds to it. We are sick and tired of fighting other Americans. The enemy is at our gates.

We expect the government to say that internal strife is over and all Americans fight as equal partners. Those who will not will be put "under" the jail until they repent.

### Biddle Is All Right

Francis M. Biddle, able United States Attorney General, announced last week that he is prosecuting defendants in fifteen localities for violating the civil rights of colored people. The cases involve everything from lynching and peonage to rioting to keep colored people from moving into a Detroit housing project. Mr. Biddle adds that he welcomes a chance to proceed also against the Ku Klux Klan.

### Prosecution Is Swell

MAY 9 - 1942

We expect the government to slap down all opposition and put guilty culprits in jail.

We have used this word "jail" three times. It's a penalty all wrong-minded men respect. Until a government puts its evildoers in jail, they do not believe it means business.

### What Pearl Buck Says

Pearl Buck has the idea in general terms. She says the password in this war is "freedom for all." Listen to her:

"The fighting front is wherever men who are fighting for others find themselves opposed to men who are fighting for themselves at the expense of freedom for all. These are the enemy under whatever flag they fight. These men can make us lose the war, even if our armed forces win the battles."

"Freedom for all," says Pearl Buck. "First come, first served," says General MacArthur. "All men up," was Teddy Roosevelt's slogan.

### The First Step

How shall these things be accomplished? What is the first step?

President Roosevelt has the authority. He can end confusion, internal strife and unify the nation as a war measure.

Lincoln ended the slave system. Roosevelt can give freedmen human equality.

Lincoln waited until the South had almost won the Civil War before he acted.

Roosevelt can profit by Lincoln's mistake.

Let him proclaim the human equality of all Americans now.

Let him enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1875 now and see what it means to give 12,000,000 fighting-mad colored people the chance to FIGHT.

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New Republic
New York, N. Y.

## Unwanted Heroes

Ticketed as both heroes and undesirable aliens, Filipinos in the United States are wondering what on earth they are and what their status will be tomorrow.

MAY 18 1942

There are 60,000 of them in the United States and something more than that number in Hawaii. Most on the mainland are in California. In the early thirties certain California groups agitated for the total exclusion of Filipinos but, since Filipinos then owed allegiance to the United States, such a measure was too crude to make headway. When the Tydings-McDuffie bill giving the Philippines independence in 1946 was passed, however, Filipino immigration was limited to fifty persons a year. A special California law forbade them to own real estate, regardless of the length of their residence in the United States. They were refused the right to practise law. They were also bracketed with aliens of other nationalities in the sweeping provisions of the anti-alien land law.

As aliens, they were disqualified from enlistment in the armed forces of the United States. President Roosevelt by proclamation established their right to be inducted into the army, under the 1940 draft law, but they were relegated to class 4C.

Succeeding events have left them utterly bewildered. The fall of the Philippines was of course a tremendous shock to them. The demonstration of the fighting ability of their own troops was a source of great pride. Overnight they themselves were reclassified in the draft and moved from the bottom of the list to the top, from 4C to 1A. Even the navy presently opened its guarded doors to them. The office of the Philippines Commissioner advised them simply to join up, as if that were the perfect solution to all problems.

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But not all Filipinos can join up, any more than all Americans can. And of the proportion which can, some may be more needed in their present jobs. Most Filipinos are engaged in agriculture in California, particularly in the asparagus industry, for the exacting labor of which they are highly skilled. The Asparagus Association of the Sacramento area is trying to arrange for the importation of Mexican workers to take their places. The Associated Farmers, who were trying hardest to have Filipinos excluded, until yesterday (when there were plenty of Japanese laborers), are petitioning for the deferment of those subject to the draft. For the past twenty-five years Filipinos have largely

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But there is a growing distrust of what he represents and protects in the web of the British social structure. The conservatives in party politics, the monopolists in business and finance, the military caste and the colonial administrators of empire cannot escape the record they have written. It was, in many respects, a magnificent record, but it is one that cannot continue after the present world convulsion. British prestige alone cannot longer maintain a far-flung empire. A few uniforms, a renowned navy, a haughty attitude toward subject races and the power of money—these things are crumbling before the eyes of the world and of the British people as they have to face the formidable challenge of a ruthless foe. And it was these things which Churchill symbolized before the war, and with which he is still associated, in spite of the fact that in imagination and adaptability he stands head and shoulders above the tradition of which he has been the spokesman.

The British people are restive under the long series of military defeats which have driven their forces from one region after another. They know these defeats were not due to any lack of courage in their

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

### Methodists and the Negro

Elderly (119 years) but lively *Zion's Herald*, No. 2 Methodist weekly, waxed hot last week over racial discrimination in the Methodist Church. "Our sin against the Negro lies as a log across the path of Methodist progress," editorialized the *Herald*. "In these days of war, with discrimination against the Negro becoming a nationwide scandal, we are tongue-tied. . . . What is the church going to do about real brotherhood?"

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The outburst was occasioned by the refusal of Wilbraham Academy, oldest Methodist school in America, to admit the fully qualified son of one of its own Negro alumni.* The alumnus is Robert Shaw Wilkinson Jr., a Manhattan surgeon. He and his brother both graduated from Wilbraham with highest honors—the first pair of brothers to achieve this distinction in the history of the school.

APR 13 1942

Said Dr. Wilkinson: "If you could have seen the tragic expression which came over the face of my splendid young son last evening when he was apprised of Wilbraham's decision, you would fully realize the serious implications and results of the pseudodemocracy existing in America today."

* In the South, Methodists operate nine colleges, two junior colleges and three professional schools for Negroes.

56k-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Hospital Drops 2 Who Beat Negro

APR 16 1942

## Case of Expectant Mother in Chicago Wins Action As Negroes Hold Protest

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, April 15.—Because they maltreated and beat an expectant Negro mother, a doctor and a watchman at the County Hospital have been suspended through public protest.

56k

A Negro mass meeting, called by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago for last night to protest the beating and to plan further action, was so informed by Gen. Manus McCloskey, chief warden at the hospital.

The mass meeting then passed a resolution praising the suspensions. It further urged that Negro physicians be added to the hospital staff and that the number of Negro nurses be increased.

In addition, the meeting discussed the difficulties often experienced by Negroes in getting admission to the hospital and recommended that measures be taken to relieve this situation and "that the hospital be taken out of politics in this respect."

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Mrs. Lillie White was the expectant mother who was beaten by Dr. Roy E. Hanford, in charge of the receiving ward. Mrs. White had been accompanied on March 1, to the hospital by her landlady, Miss Louise Shannon. When Miss Shannon tried to restrain Dr. Hanford, the watchman, George Bolinsky, forcibly restrained her and used abusive language.

APR 16 1942

Miss Shannon described the treatment given Mrs. White "as the most brutal tragedy I ever saw."

The case was investigated by the Baptist Ministers Conference, and a report was submitted to County Commissioner Edward M. Sneed. Sneed said the doctor and watchman were "merely suspended," but that the suspensions were as much equivalent to dismissal as if they had received their dismissal slips.

According to the statement of Dr. Roger T. Vaughan, night warden, Dr. Hanford freely admitted he was rough, and "stubborn and belliggeernt" before the investigating committee.

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# SAYS 'NIGGER' DURING TALK TO STUDENTS

Chronicle

Michigan

APR 18 1942

Detroit

## Principal Lauds Colored Boys And Girls At School

By JOHN WOOD

The assembly room at River Rouge high school was transformed into a scene of violence Tuesday morning when a Negro student, objecting to the theme of a lecturer from the University of Detroit who is reported to have used the word "nigger" repeatedly, struck one of two teachers who tried to hold him as he made a lunge for the lecturer.

The incident, which occurred after Prof. Michael Kinsella of the language department of the university in a pantomime of racial characteristics and languages, is reported to have given a pantomime of Negro preachers and their congregations, was termed "regrettable" by assistant school principal, J. I. Harrington.

**Say Kinsella Used Word "Nigger"**

APR 18 1942

According to several students interviewed by this reporter, Kinsella had given pantomimes of several racial groups, using their dialect, in a morning assembly. When he came to the subject of Negroes, the students said, he said "and now this is the way a 'nigger' preacher talks, and how his congregation acts while he is preaching."

After Kinsella had "burlesqued" the Race for several minutes, the students said, Elmer Evans, 18, 377 Holford, member of the football squad at the school, resenting Kinsella's actions, jumped from his seat and made a lunge for the speaker. Two teachers grabbed Evans, the students say, to hold him back from Kinsella, and Evans struck one of the teachers. By this time, they say, the entire Negro student body was voicing its resentment of Kinsella and he was advised to leave the assembly room.

Evans was told to drop the matter and he left the room with all the Negro students following him. Police were called, but when they arrived, school officials had the disturbance well in hand.

**Kinsella Refuses to Apologize**

In an effort to smooth the matter over, one of the program arrangers asked Kinsella to apologize to Evans, but Evans refused to accept the apology unless Kinsella apologized to the whole assembly. This Kinsella refused to do and Evans was advised to go home to prevent a further disturbance.

(First reports were to the effect that all Negro students had been sent home but this reporter was at the school for an hour and learned that only a few were missing from the classrooms.

Interviewed at his office, assistant principal Harrington said he did not want to talk about the incident until he had discussed it with the board of education. "I know the whole story, but I don't want to talk until I have discussed the matter with the board of education," Harrington said. "I know the board does not want such a story to get around," he added.

"Did Kinsella use the word 'nigger'?" Harrington was asked.

"The students I have talked with say he did and I can depend on what they tell me," Harrington answered.

Commenting on relations at the school, Harrington said "I don't see why anybody would want to emphasize race at a time like this. We try to forget there are differences at this school. The colored boys and girls have done a lot to put this school over and the incident today is most regrettable."

**Rouge Leaders Investigate**

Leading Negro citizens of River Rouge were investigating the disturbance Tuesday. Headed by Dr. S. Byron Milton and Director of Beechwood Center Boone, the group planned to call a meeting between school officials and the Parent Teachers association at Northrop school Tuesday night.

Although Tuesday's incident was the first occurrence of violence at the school, one spokesman said students report that southern teachers at the school often make derogatory remarks and use other methods of embarrassing Negro students.

Kinsella could not be reached for a statement as we went to press.

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Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 10, 1942

# Stanley High Says Right To Work Would End Negro Problem

BY JOHN C. McCUNE

"The Negro, both in the North and South, wants to have the chance of having as good a job as he is capable of fitting himself for. Personally, I think that is the solution of the Negro problem, both in the South and the North."

The speaker was Stanley High, roving editor for Readers Digest and one of President Roosevelt's "brain trusters" during the 1936 campaign.

High, a police reporter for many years before his articles on the Negro, Fascism and Communism were published in The Saturday Evening Post, was in Birmingham Thursday preparatory to writing a series of articles for Readers Digest on the war's effect on the Negro. He already had visited Harlem, Washington, Philadelphia, Atlanta and rural Georgia and planned to visit St. Louis, Detroit and Pittsburgh to gather additional material for his articles.

56k

The magazine editor, a man of average size who has difficulty in sitting still, a trait apparently common to those who have had training in newspaper shops, said "the war has brought all the Negro's sub-surface feelings to the surface because he has been asked to go out and fight for a democracy that he personally has seen too little of."

## Editor Visits City

*Stanley High, magazine editor and a widely known author, who was in Birmingham Thursday.*

**"Outsider" Policy Admitted**

High prefaced his remarks by asserting that he was a "crass outsider" as far as the Negro problem in the South was concerned, and he added that in his opinion "no one, either black or white, ought to come South and prescribe how the Negro question in the South should be settled."

Lighting another cigaret as he sat in his room at the Tutwiler Hotel, High emphasized that he thought "there are enough intelligence, fair-mindedness and good will on both sides in the South to solve the problem.

But warming to his subject of the Negro problem generally, High said:

"The one element that I am most disapopinted in is the element which by virtue of what it claims to be ought to be doing more than any other agency in solving the racial problem, namely the Christian Church.

"After all, the Christian Church claims to be more than an ordinary human institution—it claims to be the voice of Christ. There are, of course, many clergymen who are awake to this problem of interracial relationships but the weight of ecclesiastical influence, by and large, seems to me to be doing too little too slow.

"The Negro wants an equality of opportunity and that specifically means economic opportunity, not social equality.

**Newspapers Praised**

"The two most hopeful elements on the white side of the Negro problem in the South, so far as I have observed, are the stand of certain branches of organized labor and the newspapers. Such men are Virginius Dabney, of The Richmond News Leader; Jonathan Daniels, of The Raleigh News and Observer; Ralph McGill, of The Atlanta Constitution; John Temple Graves, II, of The Birmingham Age-Herald; Mark Etheridge, of The Louisville Courier-Journal, and others are providing the leadership which both white and Negro communities in the South someday will highly appreciate."

High was asked to recall his days with the Roosevelt administration—the days before he wrote an article for The Saturday Evening Post entitled "Whose Party Is It?"

High recalled that "Mr. Roosevelt publicly rebuked me and the article."

Organizer and president of the Good Neighbor League, an organization designed to catch the independent voter in the 1936 campaign, High bears no rancor over the parting of the ways.

"I am more for than against the New Deal now," he said.

"The president was a great guy to work with. He couldn't be beat."

High will go to St. Louis from Birmingham.

# Race Intolerance Charge Ruled Libel

Houston Post

## Pearson, Allen Case Ruled On

APR 14 1942

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP)—The supreme court upheld Monday a lower court decision declaring that under New York state law a false accusation of racial intolerance against a public official is libelous "per se"—that is, without any necessity of proving specific damages.

Houston Texas

The decision was rendered last July by the federal circuit court of appeals in New York in connection with a libel suit brought by Representative Sweeney (D., Ohio) against the Schenectady (N. Y.) Union Star because of a published statement that he opposed the appointment of a man to a judgeship because the man was a Jew.

**Trial on Merits**

(Neither the circuit court or supreme court passed upon the truth or falsity of the published statement; their decision merely means that the suit is to be tried on the merits.)

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The supreme court, with Justice Jackson not participating, split 4-4 on the case. This automatically upheld the lower court. No formal opinion was issued, and the reason for Jackson's withdrawal and the individual stands of the other eight justices were not made public.

The suit was one of a number filed by Sweeney against various newspapers which published a "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in 1938 which represented Sweeney and Father Charles E. Coughlin as opposing the appointment of Emerich Burt Freed as a federal district judge in Cleveland because Freed was a Jew.

**Grounds for Jurisdiction**

The federal courts took jurisdiction because of "diversity of citizenship," Sweeney being a resident of Ohio and the newspaper a New York corporation, but the decision in this case dealt only with interpretation of the New York libel laws.

APR 14 1942

The federal district court threw out the case on the ground that no cause of action had been stated. The circuit court reversed this ruling on the ground that if false the publication was libelous per se, saying that it took for granted, for purposes of deciding the question, that the statement about Sweeney was false.

The case now goes back to the district court for trial, at which the truth or falsity of the statement presumably will be an issue.

**Test of Libel**

The circuit court, in a 2 to 1 decision by Judge Harrie Brigham Chase, said that the test of libel per se in New York "is whether right-thinking persons would be reasonably expected to be induced by the publication to believe that it truthfully represented the plaintiff's attitude on the subject of Freed's appointment and would be likely to regard him as a consequence in such a way that his reputation was injured." It was an established principle in New York, Chase wrote, "that, when made of a public official, false accusations which may well lead right-thinking people to believe him unworthy of public trust and confidence are libelous per se."

And the court declared that "decent, liberty-loving people . . . are greatly offended" by racial intolerance and that "those who hate intolerance are prone to regard the person who believes in and practices acts of intolerance with aversion and contempt."

**Persecutions Cited**

In view of Hitler's persecution of the Jews, the opinion added, "the publication of statements such as those alleged may well gain for the person falsely accused the scorn and contempt of the right-thinking in appreciable numbers."

Judge Charles E. Clark, dissenting, held that under New York law "the right of comment on a public official has been safeguarded in a practical way by 'a somewhat different rule' than in ordinary cases." For a statement about a public official to be libelous per se, he contended, "the charge must go to the extent of definite impropriety in office." He said that the statement about Sweeney "charges rather bigotry and prejudice than corruption or impropriety in office."

The New York State Publishers association, in a brief filed with the supreme court, asserted that the circuit court's decision "will limit and shackle the force of the press as an instrument of public welfare" and that it "represents an unprecedented extension of liability for the publication of comment on public officers and public affairs contrary to the fundamental rights of the press." The American civil liberties union took a similar position.

Briefs opposing the decision also were filed by the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish committee, the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish labor committee. They said that the decision made hazardous criticism by the press or by members of minority groups "charging public officials with bias against minorities."

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 11, 1942

# The People's Forum

### FIXED PATTERNS.

**To the Editor: I have just finished reading the article in the People's Forum entitled "The Negro Question," by J. W. Stroud of Richmond, Va. In this connection I would like to call attention to the fact that where groups have been influenced by some fixed pattern for a long period of time, especially where that pattern has thwarted mutual support and mutual connections of activities, where that pattern has hindered maximum production, unspeakable suffering has been experienced by** all the people who live and move within the pattern. So that it becomes necessary sometimes to modify the pattern in order to make progress.

Respecting the Negro group, I do not think that any member of it wants social, political nor economic traditions that tend towards the growth and development of all the people changed, and certainly not because members of the group have been inducted into the armed forces of the United States. Every able-bodied man in the Negro group that I have talked with has expressed himself as being willing to pour out the last measure of his blood in the defense of his nation and of the democratic way of life. But he simply wants the pattern modified to the degree that he might have the opportunity to work in this economy in which he finds himself.

I think that the Negro in these parts wants clean, proportional accommodations on public carriers; I think that he wants to be accorded the common courtesies that are accorded other human beings. I don't think that there is any great desire on the part of the Southern Negro for any very intimate racial co-mingling in more than there is a desire for on the part of the white people. The Negro wants to be given the privilege to do the work that he is qualified to do. And he wants the opportunity to learn to do more things and to do them well, so that our Southland will become one of the finest sections of the United States.

REV. ALPHONSO S. POWE.
Raleigh.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# As the Crow Flies

### By W. E. B. DU BOIS

THE sympathy of every American Negro goes out to the brave leaders of India, whether Hindu or Moslem, they are fighting for the freedom of the majority of mankind.

Dr. Du Bois

It is not pleasant this spring to think of Europe. I have seen the Champs Elysees when the spring was transforming it from earth to heaven and the Triumphant Arch stood at its summit. I have seen the Bois de Boulogne, the Thiergarten, the walls of Nuremburg, and the Italian lakes sleeping beneath the snows of Switzerland. I shall not see these things again as once they were.

APR 18 1942

**Programs**

One of the extraordinary and not easily realized difficulties before the American Negro is the attempt to conceive and announce a single program for all of our thirteen millions. That is a logical impossibility and leads to quite unnecessary contradiction and recrimination. Ours is a complicated, dynamic problem varying in space and time.

For instance, conceive with me a small Northern city with only a few Negro inhabitants and those long settled there. The Negro problem in such a situation is simply a determination to let no race discrimination or segregation creep in. Negro children have always gone to the schools and been well-treated. Negroes live scattered here and there. In fact, there is no Negro problem in such a town.

Contrast with that the situation in a great city like New York, Chicago, Detroit or Cleveland. Here are large numbers of Negroes; some old and well-to-do settlers; some poverty-stricken new-comers; others, in between. The city faces an old pattern of comparatively little color discrimination, but sees it growing and growing fast. Despite theory there are "Jim Crow" schools;; there are Negro neighborhoods; there is a Negro problem. How shall it be met? It cannot be settled suddenly or by phrases. The discrimination and segregation that has grown up will last for some time. The problem is to keep it from growing; to see that the separate schools are good schools; that the segregated neighborhoods are not slums.

**Long Historical Precedent**

Changing from this, let us look at Richmond, or Charleston or New Orleans, where there is a color pattern set in long historical precedent, recognized by black and white. There is a white city; there is a black city. Social activities run in something like parallel lines. The line exists geographically and even more deeply is it drawn in the souls of men. There is no use saying here, we will not have segregation; we will not submit to discrimination. We already have segregation; we already live under discrimination. We can say, we will work for a time when artificial and insulting differences are removed; but there is no rational hope that this can be done in less than a generation. It may take many generations. In the meantime, men will live and die; children will be born and educated. Our statement of the Negro problem must comprehend the present color line; it may declare that it is unfair and unwise; it may hope for its abolition. But the line cannot be ignored.

Now going further, go to the country districts of south Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in the small towns and country districts. There color caste is supreme. Serfdom approaches slavery. Treatment in public places is thoughtlessly insulting. Wages are low and built on color. Occupations are limited; even moving from place to place is sometime difficult. What shall a Negro do who lives there? We may say easily: Move away, and thousands have moved; other thousands will. Nevertheless, thousands remain and must remain. An attitude toward the Negro problem cannot be voiced in terms of a colored resident of Chicago or even of Washington, D. C. It must be a grim fight with silent battles and dumb suffering and yet a fight which has its victories and its heroisms.

When now a leader or a thinker tries to state a program suited to all four of these situations, it cannot be simply glib and impudent. It has got to be thoughtful and intelligent and we have got to give just as much credit to the man who suffers and stands straight in Mississippi, as the man who yells and gestures in Harlem.

56k-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Wendell Willkie Says—

APR 25 1942

## THE POSTPONEMENT OF EXPERIMENTS IN SOCIAL REFORM UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER

*Excerpt from resolution introduced by Mr. Willkie at war-policy session of Republican National Committee on Monday in Chicago, and subsequently adopted.*

We realize that the correction of certain injustices can be made under the pressure of war which years of peaceful effort have failed to bring about, such as, for instance, the discrimination against the colored citizen in industry, in labor, and in the armed services of the nation.

APR 25 1942

Such things we do not consider in the realm of social experiment. They are wrongs under the Constitution, and we shall work to correct them.

APR 25 1942

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# Dr. DuBois Lectures At Vassar And Yale

MAY 2 - 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

ATLANTA, April 30—(ANP)—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, head of the department of sociology, Atlanta university, and editor of Phylon, is lecturing this week at Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Yale university, New Haven, Conn. At Vassar he is speaking on "The Future of Africa in America" and emphasizing the demand for democracy on the part of the 30 million persons of African descent on the American continent.

At Yale he is conducting Prof. Kennedy's class on "American Society"; then after a dinner given by the Graduate club, he addresses the club and its friends on "The Future of Europe in Africa." He stresses the fact that the world has invested in Africa $6,500,000,000 in capital since the first World War and that Africa was exporting before the opening of this war $700,000,000 worth of exports annually.

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Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 26, 1942

### LESS SAID

To the Editor:

I think the less said of the Southern people about their attitude toward the Negro the better. I do not think any broad-minded person desires to deprive them of their just rights and civil liberties. A few would like to stir up our feelings and bring out hatred they say we have for them to further their own ends in disuniting our people. But we are not going to be divided. And we are not going to fall.

A. K.

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Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 12, 1942

## The "Four Equalities"

For a democracy to be real, said Mrs. Roosevelt in a speech at Hampton Institute Friday, four things are necessary:

1. Equality of all persons before the law.
2. Equal opportunity for education.
3. Equal opportunity of employment.
4. Equal chance to participate in government.

There would have been no point in making such a statement at the University of Virginia, for all four equalities are either directly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, or inferentially affirmed by the Declaration of Independence. But the President's wife was speaking at a training school for Negroes. That is what made the statement pertinent to the times.

Only those who have deliberately closed their minds to the fiery testing period through which the institution of democracy is passing as it faces the most dangerous challenge that has confronted it in all its history, will quarrel with Mrs. Roosevelt for bidding the Negroes of the United States to have faith in the American system and in the promise it holds out to them of a future which will bring them, in the four respects mentioned, substantial parity with all other elements under the Constitution's protection. If the American system can not bring them this substantial parity they will certainly not attain it under any of the enemy systems that now challenge it.

The relations that should obtain between America's white and colored races on the social level, let it be noted, did not enter Mrs. Roosevelt's discussion. That is a subject apart—one concerning which the races themselves establish the rules in response to criteria that no abstract concepts of democracy can overrule. Nobody in Virginia will be so unfair as to discern in Mrs. Roosevelt's speech anything more than a definition of what America's democracy owes its 13,000,000 Negroes as members of its political and economic order, and as human beings seeking education, self-improvement, self-sufficiency, self-respect and exact justice under the law.

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Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
April 26, 1942

### RACE RELATIONS.

To the Editor: Of late there has been much agitation on the part of the Negro race for social equality to the extent of advocating the discontinuance of segregation in schools, public conveyances, and such public places as hotels, restaurants, movies and the like.

Negro educators and religious leaders who preach this to their less literate brethren are doing them a real injustice. Before Southerners would give in to such a mix-up they would have the State Legislatures discontinue all appropriations for schools and go in for local cooperative or private schools. Likewise each movie would become a private club, hotels and restaurants would become a chain of private clubs whose membership would require that each member be of the white race, etc.

Today thousands of Negroes have the opportunity of schooling at the expense of the white race. Any other plan which would place the cost of their schooling on the individual would lessen the opportunities of the Negro child.

This is the opinion of the writer who has spent over a year in each of the Southern States south of Virginia and Missouri and between these two States except for Tennessee and Kentucky, including three years in the State of Texas.

WM. B. WYNN.

Williamston.

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Raleigh, N.C.
News & Courier
April 20, 1942

### AMERICAN NEGROES

To the Editor: We are facing at this moment a great crisis. Our country is in danger. The future of the United States as a great, free democratic nation rests upon the unity and cooperation of all Americans. However, we are determined that we shall not be broken by sinister forces from without nor undermined by pernicious cleavages from within.

As bad as anything that I can recall is a letter published in The News and Observer of April 14, by J. W. Stroud, in vain attempt to malign the American Negroes. Stroud's letter is a challenging affront to the Negroes because it succeeds in achieving that measure of truth recognized as indispensable to serve its purpose, a scheme so often employed by Hitler who first understood that the greatest lie may succeed in finding root if fertilized with the proper portion of obvious truth.

But the Stroud technique upon analysis of the Negro is absurdly simple because he is unloading the weight of his charges entirely upon himself. The story of the Negroes in war and valor is a great epic in the American history. By their labor they helped develop this country. They fought with Washington at Valley Forge in the Revolutionary War, and Negro soldiers are said to have rescued Colonel Theodore Roosevelt from possible death. Two hundred thousand Negro soldiers went to France in the first World War to make the world safe for democracy. Today they are sending their sons into the battlefield to die in defense of a principle "that all men are created equal". If we denounce the racial bigotry of Nazism how can we permit industry to discriminate against our loyal American Negroes? Let us live up to the ideal of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln and strengthen our democracy by giving qualified Negroes their share of war jobs in industry and commissions in our armed forces.

HYMAN KATZ.

Wendell.

Peoples Voice

New York, N.Y.

56K

APR 11 1942

# Jewish Paper Hits Legislature For Not Halting Jimcro Practices

The American Jewish Congress, through its official publication, *Congress Weekly*, took to task this week the New York State Legislature for its failure to act in connection with some 40 bills that were designed to eliminate discrimination in defense as well as in other industries, because of race, color or creed. In an editorial, the publication states: "There is something strange going on in the New York State Legislature in connection with a number of bills designed to place legal bars c racial and religious discrimination in industry. No less than 40 such bil of which 17 fully answer the several orders issued by the President against discrimination, were introduced during this legislative session.

"These bills provide against discrimination by contractors of public works; by utilities and insurance companies; by defense industries and employment agencies. Some of them would also make it unlawful for any newspaper, magazine or other publication to permit the insertion of advertisements containing preferences, or discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"Of all these bills, only three were reported out of committee, of which two have been passed in the Assembly. The rest of them, including the most effective, are being denied the chance of consideration either by the Assembly or State Senate by the simple method of burial in committee.

"The enactment of these bills into law, even if it did not abolish discrimination with a stroke of the pen, would at least offer legal ground for proceedings against the vested interests that now enjoy full freedom to practice their prejudices and hatreds.

"It would prevent employers from choosing their workers by means of questionnaires establishing the religion or race of the applicant for employment."

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Atlanta, Ga., Journal
April 24, 1942

# STUDENTS OPEN ANTI-TALMADGE ELECTION DRIVE

## Report Governor Discounted Alumni Ability to Beat Him

By C. E. GREGORY

5-6K

Students at all state-supported colleges and several other universities were signing up Friday as members of the state-wide Student Political League pledged to wage an all-out political war against the re-election of Governor Talmadge.

Student leaders expected to sign up from 12,000 to 15,000 students coming from practically every magisterial district in Georgia.

At mass meetings to be held during the day, the students were to hear a report of a student committee that called upon Governor Talmadge and heard his defiance of anything the University System students or alumni can do.

This report, signed by William T. Clearman Jr., head of the Georgia Tech student organization, was as follows:

"1. The Governor will admit no mistake in his purge of the University System.

"2. The Governor would have us believe that the action of the Southern Association was inspired solely by a desire on the part of 'moth-eaten professors' who want to see co-education of the white and Negro races.

"3. The Governor would have us believe that 'the Southern Association is an outside group that did what it did just to be at me in the election this fall,' and 'that the Southern Association is nothing but a racket.'

"4. The Governor plans 'to ruin these associations that won't recognize our credits.' He plans to have the next Legislature pass laws making it impossible for graduates from the states that do not recognize our degrees to practice their professions in Georgia. To quote the Governor: 'The road from here to Knoxville will be full of folks leaving Georgia. That will stop the Southern Association.'

"5. The Governor admitted that this action would create terrible disorder in the state and probably would ruin the schools, but he deems it necessary, in order, as he put it, 'to save Georgia's traditions.' The Governor admitted that he expected Tech's enrollment might be less than 500 next year. It was 3,000 last year.

"6. The Governor admitted that the action of the students had caused him some concern about his chances for re-election. He now believes, however, that the war situation has so obscured the students' arguments that they will cause him no further trouble.

### "Puppet Regents"

"It is the opinion of this committee that nothing can be done to save the University System from disaster except by forcing the necessary measures directly over the opposition of the Governor. The present puppet condition of the Board of Regents and the natural inertia of a legisuature out of session make it highly improbable that anything can be done at the present time. Only the possibility that a new governor may be elected in the coming fall elections offers much hope that the units of the University System may escape long years of ignominy and stagnation."

The call for the mass meetings, sent out from state headquarters of the Student Political League in Athens, read:

"The students of the University System have exhausted every passive means to have something done about the plight of our University System. The one obstacle to all suggested remedies remains Governor Talmadge, the cause of our troubles. The time for action has come. The Student Political League is being organized to coordinate action of the students in one last step—to defeat Talmadge in the coming election."

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New Masses
New York, N. Y.

APR 30 1942

## *The Boas Award*

The American Federation of Teachers has honored itself in bestowing its annual award on Prof. Franz Boas for "outstanding services in the cause of education for democracy." The achievements of Dr. Boas in his own field have placed him in the front rank of the world's anthropologists. Inevitably the search for scientific truth compelled him to take up the cudgels against the purveyors of pseudo-scientific falsehood. In *The Mind of Primitive Man* and other works he marshaled the evidence to refute the racists and obscurantists. These classics of anthropology constitute the best antidote to the neo-Nazi doctrines being propagated by such men as Dr. Alexis Carrel and Prof. Earnest Hooton of Harvard.

But Dr. Boas has been more than scientist and educator in the narrow sense of those terms. As chairman and moving spirit of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom he has given notable leadership to the fight for civil liberties at a time when they are most seriously menaced. He has opposed all efforts to incite war hysteria. He has stood firm in defense of the Bill of Rights. At a time when so many liberals have run for cover in the arms of reaction, Dr. Boas has given a demonstration of true liberalism, of service, not lip service, to democracy.

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Nation
New ~~York~~, N. Y.

APR 25 1942

5-6K

GOVERNOR TALMADGE of Georgia has announced that he is opposed to a bill now before Congress that would allow $300,000,000 of federal funds to be turned over to state educational institutions. "If federal funds were appropriated," he says, "you would have the problem of coeducation of the races immediately. And that's something Georgia don't stand for."

56k-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

An Editorial

# Conspiracy in Alabama

THE country is beginning to learn of the volcanic situation now rumbling down in certain Southern states.

It seems that a "White Supremacy" organization is being organized, with headquarters in Birmingham, with the sole purpose of organizing resistance to the United States government's decision to bring Negro labor into war industry on a basis of equality.

Sender Garlin, special staff correspondent of this paper, has been telling this story in his dispatches from Birmingham.

A delegation of trade unionists has visited Washington to place before the Government the startling facts of a group of men who would rather see the United States deprived of war munitions than have their Jim Crow system of segregation broken down.

This paper intends to keep a steady fire of exposure playing on any reactionary movement which hinders the war, including this revival of Ku Klux violence against trade unions, white as well as Negro workers, who are guilty of nothing but trying to enforce the law of the United States.

Threats of violence against the Government's anti-Jim Crow agencies menace the whole nation from within.

The Axis would like nothing better than to see our war effort in the South crippled by Ku Kluxers and "white supremacy" phonies who rob the whites of their rights as well as the Negro people.

**America has got to stop this "white supremacy" conspiracy right now before it does any widespread damage, before it explodes into bloodshed and chaos.**

AUG 12 1942

5-6K

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

## *The South Challenges the Nation*

The recent clashes between Negro soldiers and civilian police in the South presents a real challenge to the War and Justice Departments.

Officials of these Southern cities near where our boys are stationed, resent the presence in the community of Negro soldiers from the North. They have no objections to Southern Negro soldiers, because, as one official said, "they know their place."

With Southern officials assuming such an attitude it is easy to understand why civilian police plague Negro business and residential areas with a purpose of provoking trouble leading to arrestes.

The 90-day jail sentences given five Negro soldiers in uniform by a Jacksonville, Florida judge, was the climax of what police in Florida termed a riot on the part of the Negro soldiers to take one of their number from the custody of civilian police.

To quell the "riot" of five soldiers, a call was put in for the state police, county police, sheriff's deputies, and military police. They all came with shot guns, machine guns, riot guns and service revolvers.

Senator John Bankhead, rabble-rouser from Alabama, writes the Army Chief-of-Staff that the problem would be solved if Negro soldiers from the North would not be sent to training in the South

"Our own people feel," he wrote, "that the Government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the Negroes has been aroused and when all the energies of both the whites and blacks should be devoted to the war effort."

Senator Bankhead suggests that all energies should be devoted to the war effort, yet at the same time he asks the Chief-of-Staff to depart from the war effort to help sustain the white supremacy of the South.

This is a war in which all of the United States are engaged,—a war we are destined to win. We cannot win the war with one-tenth of our soldiers in Southern city jails simply because Southern whites resent their presence in the South.

Civilian police who would cripple the war effort by denying this country the service of Negro citizens, and who would throw them in jail to effect that end, are just as treacherous as any saboteur who ever landed on our shores, and like convicted saboteurs should be lined up against a wall and shot.

This country has a right to train soldiers in its defense anywhere in America it pleases. As underserved as Alabama and Florida may be, we are fighting this war in their defense too, for if this country loses, Alabama and Florida both are lost, and if Alabama and Florida are lost, there will be neither white nor black supremacy.

The War Department should assert itself, and provide protection for its soldiers in the North as well as the South, and whether they are white or black.

Bankhead is not running this war. Alabama and Florida are not running the war. The Chief-of-Staff should tell them so. If our military forces are running the war, they should tell these treacherous Southern states where to get off.

Those five soldiers in the Jacksonville jail were drafted by their country to defend their country. They can't defend it while languishing behind jail bars, so the War and Justice Departments should immediately find a way to get them out.

AUG 8 1942

5-6K

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 20, 1942

### Menacing National Unity

From 1865 to 1933 the national Democratic party was the friend and defender of the white South. It never failed us.

The national Republican party, through the Reconstruction period, was the persecutor and oppressor of the South, and, after that came to its close in 1877, it continued to annoy and to threaten it until the inauguration of William Howard Taft in 1909. In South Carolina, in no Southern state, was the "negro question" political for twenty-four years. Mr. Hoover's appointments in South Carolina were as respectable in every way as President Roosevelt's have been. So were those of Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

The negro vote is now important in Northern cities. "The negroes have come into control of the Democratic party", said Senator Byrnes, January 11, 1938.

An aggressive movement is afoot in the North to convert the negroes into an important political factor—and that is a stepping stone to demands for all sorts of negro recognition. (We may look for an effort to compel the admission of negroes into the cotton mills of the Upcountry, and it may come soon.)

Some of the Southerners in Congress are beginning to see what is ahead of them. Already one hears hints of a Southern political party.

The Southern states can at any time organize a party that would destroy the "two-party system". They could elect a sufficient number of members of the Electoral College to prevent any candidate for president receiving a majority in that body. The president, if that should come to pass, would be chosen by the national house of representatives.

The Liberalites, the New Dealers, the Republicans, too, are inviting this danger to the two-party system.

To The News and Courier it seems that at least for the duration of the war, it would be common sense for all parties to let the "negro question" rest.

The agitation of this question and the activities now in progress in relation to the negroes constitute the greatest menace to national unity now before the American public.

5-6K

# Georgia Warns Militia To Expect Race Conflict

"PM"
New York, N.Y.

### Talmadge Appointee 'Alerts' Volunteer Shotgun Troops Against Negro 'Disturbances'

5-6-K

*Special Correspondence*

ATLANTA, Aug. 12.—Gov. Talmadge's program of Negro suppression took a fresh turn yesterday with publication of an "alert" order to the State Guard against Negroes.

AUG 21 1942

Col. Lindsey W. Camp, Talmadge-appointed head of the Guard, said he was "apprehensive" of racial disturbances and ordered his organization of part-time shotgun-armed militia to be alert for trouble. Only whites serve in the Guard.

**Camp said the U. S. Army, under which his organization operates, was "fully aware" of his action.**

### 'Demand Privileges'

"There have been reported efforts on the part of Negro men and women to demand certain privileges which are not granted in Georgia and which never will be," Camp's order of the day recited. "These occurrences are believed to be the direct result of the work of white agents and colored agents. . . ."

The situation in Georgia and other Southern states is admittedly bad. Last week a delegation of Southern liberals, union officials and civic leaders went to Washington to ask Federal agencies to do something about racial tension which is impairing the war program south of the Mason-Dixon line.

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They told of scores of arrests and beatings of Negroes throughout the South, strikes of white workmen on jobs employing Negroes, threats and assaults on white employers of Negro workmen and other violent efforts toward Negro suppression, including several reported murders.

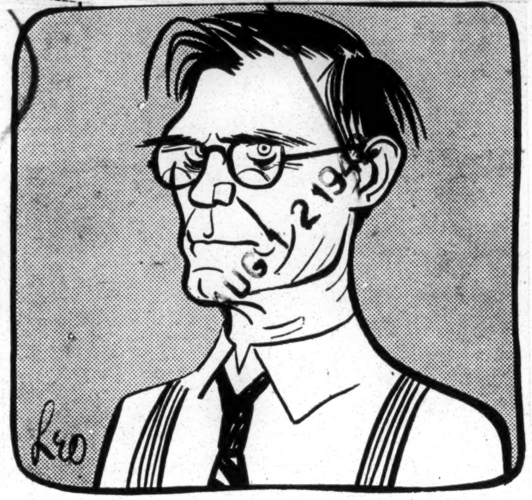
Camp, in his prepare-for-battle "alert," agreed with these people on only one point—that the situation is hot and about to boil over.

### 'Subversive Influences'

Camp said the "suspected subversive influences" were at work also in Albama, South Carolina and other Southern states."

AUG 21 1942

"There have been an unusual number of assault cases and attempts to assault white ladies," he told his unit commanders throughout the state.



Gov. Talmadge extended his campaign against Negroes with an "alert" to the Georgia Guard to expect trouble.

Camp's order was not revealed to the public until a political opponent of Talmadge referred to it.

Camp accompanied the order with a statement of his own that it was "non-political" and was not issued until "I considered it my duty to warn the Guard of impending danger."

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AN EDITORIAL

"PM" New York, N.Y.

## On Gene Talmadge

"PM"
New York, N.Y.

Gene Talmadge, the red-gallused bigot who has done as much to encourage Hitler's race doctrines in the U. S. A. as any one man can, now has laid the groundwork for the logical sequel—repression by force of the rights of American Negroes.

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5-6-K

To order a part-time militia to get ready for war on Georgia's Negroes may be legal. But morally it is an outrage which cannot but shock every decent American. If men are killed the blood will be on Talmadge's hands.

AUG 21 1942

—Sid Kline.

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Florence, S. C., Morning News
July 25, 1942

### MAKING THE RACIAL ISSUE INTO A BUGABOO

Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama sees red in a clause attached to a contract with the Defense Supplies corporation for 1,750,000 yards of convict-made cloth, and refuses to permit the contract to be signed so long as that clause remains. The clause reads:

"The seller, in performing the work required by the contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed color or national origin".

5-6-K

The governor charges that the Federal agencies had adopted policies "to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and Negro races have lived in peace together in the South since reconstruction".

It is fortunate that the governor specifically set forth in his charges that the Negro and white races have lived together in peace since reconstruction, though it is unfortunate that he should now at this critical moment inject the race issue when there is every reason in the world to make even racial concessions in the interest of national unity.

No one believes seriously that white supremacy is being threatened in the South despite federal rulings. There will always be a racial problem so long as there is a mixture of white and colored people in the South, but there is nothing on the horizon to indicate that that problem is seriously out of proportion now to its status in normal times. ........................

It is unfortunate when anyone, particularly Southern hwite

It is unfortunate when anyone, particularly Southern white cooperation between races is of utmost importance. ....

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# "Will Negro Use Chance"? Muses C. C. Spaulding

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP)—"The American Negro has before him the greatest opportunity in all his history," declared C. C. Spaulding, insurance and banking magnate, busineses man of national repute, widely known civic leader and trustee of several colleges, speaking in his office here last week.

JUL 11 1942

"I am wondering how wisely he will use it," the white-maned elder statesman continued, musingly. "Have we the leadership, the calm, good judgment, to press our claims for justice, to seek every possible opening industrially and civically, yes, but at the same time not to be stampeded into false hopes or present unattainable aims? Many gains can be made now. Others can be lost or greatly delayed if the wrong technique is used. Many advantages will never reach us until we really prepare for them, sacrifice and measure up to their responsibilities.

"I want the same things the radicals want," Mr. Spaulding said. "I want them the same way they want them, but I know from long and wide experience that reason, good judgment and cooperation are far more swift and effective methods than the types of ill considered pressures which create enmity and stifle cooperation.

"Let's take the matter of school teacher's salaries in a state such as North Carolina. In many southern states when school authorities indicated that their financial position would not permit immediate equalization of salaries between white and Negro teachers without reducing white teacher's salaries, suits were filed. It has been the considered judgment of the leading Negro educators and business men of North Carolina, a judgment in which our teachers have joined, that the best way to work the problem out in North Carolina was in cooperation with the school authorities. The result is that we got 25 percent more this year. In two years Negro teachers' salaries will be equal with those of white teachers and there has been no strain. We have had the full cooperation of the taxing bodies, the state department of education and the white school teacher's association in working the matter out.

"I realize that all southern states are not like North Carolina and in some results might only be obtained through force of law. by resort to courts, but we here in North Carolina find that friendly cooperation works best and leaves no scars.

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"The Negro should have the franchise. He should pay his poll tax where necessary and register, seeking to vote where his voting is opposed. At one time in some sections of North Carolina, Negroes were denied the right to vote. We persisted and now we are not having any trouble in the matter of voting.

'In the election held last month, the precincts which were soldidly Negro showed excellent results in the number voting. In Durham, a Negro physician, running for county commissioner, received votes in every precinct including those which were solidly white. There are 3300 Negroes registered in Durham and most of them vote. It is reported that 25,000 are registered in the state. The Committee on Negro affairs is responsible for this condition. It organized and encouraged Negroes to go to the polls. We have the poll tax in North Carolina but it is not enforced.

JUL 11 1942

"A voteless group is a helpless group. Negroes in every southern state ought to give serious attention to increasing the vote of the Negro population. Here in Durham, the chairman of the precinct in which the court house is located is a Negro, Dr. James T. Taylor, dean of men at North Carolina College for Negroes.

"I have been serving on draft board No. 2 here ever since it was set up. Judge R. N. Sykes, white, remarked the other day that he had found it a pleasure to serve on the board and that he had gained a new appreciation of the service which Negroes are rendering.

"We Negroes can do a great deal to help ourselves. As Dr. Moton used to say, 'The Negro wants everything the white man wants. Let's learn to respect uorselves, first of all'.

"All that has been accomplished in North Carolina has been achieved without rancor, hatred or ill will. We can contend for our rights intelligently and persistently. We must not be led into rash threats nor unfortunate hatreds by a lot of thoughtless radicals who seize upon discontent at a time when we need unity to shield unwise speech. Let's see where we are going. Let's

es. Let's consolidate every gain, make every advantage permanent.

56k-1942
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## NEGROES AND JAPANESE

Much is being said in the public press with regard to Japanese propaganda among Negroes in this country. The occasion for a recent outburst of publicity in which some of the daily papers are frantically endeavoring to show that the Negroes have been or are being illusioned with the false hope that the Japanese are our friends, was the arrest by the FBI of one Mimo D. Guzman, who is said to be the same Dr. A. Takis who worked among Negroes in St. Louis and other sections of the country.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal in a recent editorial, claimed that not infrequently a few misguided Negroes used the expression "this is a white man's war—not ours." This paper attempts to connect the above statement with the assertion of the Japanese which says "we intend to liberate the darker races of the earth." Therefore, the Commercial Appeal attempts to connect the two statements and make a prima facie case to show that the Negroes and Japanese are working hand and glove to overthrow the so-called "white supremacy" in this country and in the world.

56K

We wish to state here and now that the Negroes of America are not being misguided or illusioned by any glittering statements which might come from Japanese propagandists and we would suggest to those concerned not to give too much attention to the superficial Japanese friendship as the Negro views it, but rather look at the real situation at our doors. If these newspapers are concerned about the Negro's loyalty, let them take up the cudgels against the evils which are imposed upon the Negroes in America and which are far more dangerous to the peace, comfort and welfare of the Negroes than all the Japanese in Asia. Then, too, we think it far more important that the FBI and the power of this government be used to assure the American Negro his rights as a citizen than all the expenditure of time and money used to run down a lone Japanese who is said to be influencing a few Negroes to be disloyal to this our government. Whoever heard of the Negro being disloyal to this government? All we want is that the government be loyal to us. We can properly classify ourselves as one hundred per cent American but we do ask in return that America give us one hundred per cent citizenship rights. Yes, the Negro is loyal, equal to or to a greater degree than, any other racial group which makes up the vast population of America. Among us you find no saboteurs; you find no Benedict Arnolds; we are not slackers, but rather we ask for an opportunity to serve our country as other races and groups do. We have no foreign ties of kinship, which naturally would divide our interest between the mother tongue and an adopted country. We have given the best we have for more than three hundred years but we ask no more as citizens than those who were naturalized yesterday. However, we contend that we are entitled to as much consideration in America as the unnaturalized citizen or those who became citizens just yesterday.

Of course we can understand to a certain degree the reason for many of the newspapers taking advantage of every opportunity to question the Negro's loyalty because the truth of the matter is, they cannot understand how we can remain loyal to a government which denies us the common rights of citizenship despite our tested loyalty.

Ere another issue of this paper the fate of the foreign spies and saboteurs who were on trial will have been announced by the President of the United States. We are pleased to report that no Negroes are among the ill-fated eight.

Finally we may state that we have no fear of Japanese invasion and have no hope of any reward if Japanese invasion were possible. Our fear is for the lynchers' rope and the mob's torch in America. Our fear is of being cufied from the sidewalk in the cities of the South, though we have committed no offense against the laws of the state. Our fear is of being thrust in a bastile in the South when we protest the Jim Crow car. We fear the kangaroo court which sacrifices our rights as citizens on the altar of racial prejudice. These are some of the things we fear.

AUG 7 1942

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 2, 1942

## Journey of the Negro

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,
Sir:

Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham attorney, in his plea for organization of a League to Maintain White Supremacy, places himself in the category of those who are responsible for the South's comparative position of social, political, educational and economic inferiority.

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Mr. Wilkinson speaks of the threat to "drag the white man down to the level of the Negro." Why not concentrate on raising the Negro to the white man's level or as near that level as the Negro is capable of being raised? The Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not aiming to destroy the lot of a "superior people," but rather with raising the standard of an "oppressed" people to the point where he too may taste of this enviable lot. The NAACP does not condone lawless and violent acts resorted to by a few as a means of gaining its ends, but it is determined that criticism of the few who know no other weapon with which to fight an unbearable injustice shall not deter its efforts.

Is the Negro population attempting to shape the policy of the Southern States, or is it aiming to have a part in shaping a policy under which it lives? If the cherished institutions of the South have been threatened because of a "herculean effort is being made to break down and destroy segregation," isn't it true that these institutions are built upon something fundamentally wrong? Is the Negro as concerned about being segregated as he is about the things from which he is being segregated? I recall having begun a trip from the Midwest via the C. & O. Railroad in a coach furnished with the most comfortable reclining seats. As night came on, the lights were dimmed and other measures were taken to add to the comfort of the passengers. About midnight, I was aroused and told that I would have to go in to the "colored" coach because we were in the State of Kentucky.

*Letters to the Voice of the People should be held to 200 words. The editor reserves the right to trim communications, preserving the essential thought. Unless accompanied by adequate postage, unused letters will not be returned.*

After passing through several coaches, I reached a dirty half-coach which had been used as a smoker. The seats were of the old order, hard and the backs were straight. The conductor occupied two of these seats and kept the lights bright so that he could do his work. The coach was soon crowded. I arrived at my destination about 10:30 tired and sick. It wasn't the fact that I had been segregated that filled me with a sickening loathing, but the fact that I had been robbed. I had paid the same fare as any other passenger riding in a coach and yet I was forced to ride under the most uncomfortable circumstances.

Is the Negro to be accused of putting his "selfish interests" above the all-out war effort simply because he too wants to be sure that he shall not have died in vain? That in giving his life for the protection of his nation, he shall be gaining for those who come after him a fuller share of those things called "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"?

If Mr. Wilkinson is wise he will remember that the United States cannot be a truly strong and secure nation as long as any minority group within its borders is oppressed, that the white man in holding the Negro down with one hand has but one free with which to work; that in standing still to hold the Negro down, he cannot go forward himself. He should remember that he cannot shut his doors or windows tightly enough to shut out the disease bred among poverty-stricken people; that there aren't bolts strong enough to protect him and his children and his children's children against criminals he has created. He must remember that every man that is lynched in his State threatens the peace and security of a nation; that in breaking down dams, the water will drown him, too; that he cannot sow the whirlwind and build a house strong enough to stand in it. He must remember that he needs more than a league to stop the Negro in his march against injustice. I know, for I am a Negro.

BEATRICE C. PEYTON.
Charlottesville.

### The Pear Tree

The pear tree reaches toward
Spring skies
Her straight arms
Filled with butterflies
Winging white against the blue.

In maturity she proffers gold,
Her white wings flown,
A sacrificial offering
For the beauty she has known.

F. D. S.
Richmond.

"The Weekly Review" Birmingham, Ala.

# BETWEEN THE LINES
# INDIANS FORCE ISSUE

By Dean Gordon B. Hancock for ANP

AUG 1 1942

5-6

Some weeks ago I felt called upon to write a series of articles entitled "Forcing the Issue." There came from New York a letter from an unknown writer, but who was seeking light after a very serious manner. He raised the question of how the Indians were organizing resistance to England in this crisis and wanted to know just why the Negro should not do the same thing. Here, he thought, was the golden opportunity to bring this nation to itself by going on a sitdown strike until all our wrongs had been righted and all our grievances redressed.

Because the writer seemed more desirous of solving an intellectual problem than merely heckling "Between the Lines," I took time out and wrote him a long letter trying to clarify the principles involved in forcing the issue. The fact that attention is being focused on Gandhi and his recent utterances that threaten England's stranglehold on India, we feel it germane to our high mission to divert the minds of our readers to the Indian situation and juxtapose the Negro's.

There are certain fundamental differences between the Indian and Negro situations which must be considered when we urge that Negroes follow the lead that the Indians are taking. In the first place, Negroes in this country are a minority group, whereas the Indians are a majority group. Force is possible where there is a majority. But where there is a minority, force has dangerous possibilities which few minority groups in hstory have utilized.

If 400,000,000 Indians were to rise up against England to the death, England would tire of killing millions and millions of non-resisting folk. The heart would grow sick of death and blood and sorrow. And in the end by sheer numbers the Indians stand the better chance of surviving. If the few thousand Englishmen in India were poor and restricted, they would not have a ghost of a show in a general uprising. The point here is, the technique and tactics of minority groups is far different from those employed by majority groups. Physical force has vast possibilities in a majority group, but scarcely any in a minority group.

The second reason why Negroes well might hesitate before adopting the problem of the Indians resides in the fact, that the Indians are racially homogeneous whereas the Negroes are heterogeneous as a racial unit. The great diversity of color in the Negro race makes it almost impossible to unite the race on any robust program of racial redemption. The various colors within the Negro race makes not much difference in what Negroes think of one another. In a color struck world it would be one of the greatest of miracles were it otherwise.

If the 13,000,000 Negroes of the United States were of one blood and color it would be much easier for us to advance our cause against the dreadful odds that confront us. We have in this regard a problem that does not afflict the Indians. Much of the intra-racial jealousy that serves too often as a millstone about the neck of the race has its inception in the color diversity of the Negro race. However deplorable, as a fact, this may be, we must face it when we urge that Negroes follow the Indians who threaten England in one of her critical hours.

There is a third reason. The Indians are indigenous to India in a way the Negro is not indigenous to America. Anthropology cannot think India without the Indians but it can think America without the Negroes. The Negro race is a transplanted race while the Indians are indigenous. The world, therefore, would bestow upon the Indians a sympathy it would never accord the Negroes, if they went on a sit-down strike or instituted a non-resistance program as a means of attaining their end.

Because of its millions and its unity of blood and color and its indigenous claims upon its people, the [illegible] that Indians run in delivering their land to a foreign conqueror is much less than that the Negroes would run in a similar situation. The Indians can overwhelm the invading Germans but Negroes cannot overwhelm the Germans across the sea nor their sympathizers here at home.

The final reason we cannot follow the lead of the Indians is we have no Black Gandhi to lead us! Our Negro leaders are too long on big talk and too short on sacrifice. Where can we find a Negro leader who will miss even one square meal for his race? Where can we find even one who prefers the loin cloth to broadcloth? Ye stall-fed "leaders," answer me!

"L-I-G-H-T-S THAT F-L-I-C-K-E-R"

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The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

# ANOTHER PUBLICATION, ADVERTISING AGE, ASKS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGRO

AUG 7 1942

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CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Another name was added to the rapidly growing list of white publications clamoring for justice for the Negro when the weekly national advertising newspaper "Advertising Age," in its July 27 issue printed an editorial entitled "The Future of the Ne-

Said the editorial:

"Current discussion of the market represented by Negroes in the United States parallels increasing attention to the problem of our relations with the brown, black and yellow races which have been regarded by most Caucasians, at least in this country, as inferior. The objectives of this war, to spread the four freedoms to the far corners of the earth, will demand, our best thinkers agree, a change in our attitude not only toward the Chinese the Filipinos and the East Indians, but also toward the dark skinned citizens of our own America.

"The Negro has made remarkable progress in this country during the past generation. Better facilities for education and greater opportunities for economic advancement have given the colored population both the aspiration and the means to satisfy, in part at least, the benefits of our free and prosperous America. Yet it remains true that the condition of the Negro from the standpoint of literacy, health, crime and income, is still not what it should be, if he is to realize the hopes and ambitions of the leaders of his race, and incidentally become the important market for advertised goods which these millions of potentially important consumers might well be.

"No one could read Westbrook Pegler's recent burning editorial on the subject of the Negro boy who risks his life for his country in the armed forces of the United States, but returns to find the doors of opportunity closed to him, without being forced to admit that we have negleced one of our greatest human and economic resources. This is true not merely of the south, but of the whole country. Race prejudice is not the exclusive possession of any one section or sacrifices of American boys, black and white, then it would be ironic indeed if we failed to realize them fully in our own country. This does not mean social equality in the carpetbagger sense, but rather the chance for every American regardless of color to share in the unlimited opportunities for personal and economic advancement which the richest country in the world should offer to all of its citizens.

"The south has been accused of holding back the development of the Negro. Yet slum conditions prevail in the great cities of the industrial north occupied by Negro families just as they do in the south. Southern leaders have encouraged their Negro neighbors to advance along educational and industrial lines because of enlightened self-interest which realizes that educated, prosperous Negroes make better neighbors, better tenants and better customers. The same reasoning should apply to every section.

"We have the problem. Its successful solution will interest every American, but particularly those who realize that the Negro's improved ability to produce, to earn and to consume will make sounder markets and a stronger nation."

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# First Lady Speaks At Interracial Meet

AUG 8 1942

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The first lady, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was one of the principal speakers defending the cause of *American Democracy and the Welfare of Negroes* at the general meeting sponsored by the interracial student group of Teachers College, Columbia University, Tuesday evening in McMillian Theatre, with Dean William F Russell presiding.

The meeting was the second of the three meetings that mark the climax to the lifetime of service Dr. Mabel Carney, retiring professor of education, Columbia, has contributed to the welfare of Negroes. Various angles on the Negro and Democracy were discussed by six speakers to a mixed audience of more than 3,000 persons.

Aside from Mrs. Roosevelt's plea for democracy were those of Mary McLeod Bethune, director of NYA; Arthur D. Wright, president, Southern Education Foundation; Walter G. Daniel, librarian, Howard University, and George S. Counts, Teachers College, Columbia University.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# South Forms Front To Save Jimcroism

MONTGOMERY, Ala. – (FF)– Southern reactionaries, led by Governors Frank M. Dixon of Alabama and Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, have opened a second front in the US that will help hitler. They launched an attack July 23 on efforts of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee to mobilize Negro manpower.

Dixon rejected a War Production Board contract for 1,750,000 yards of cloth because the contract had a clause requiring that there be no discrimination against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin." He said this was an attempt to end segregation of Negroes.

Talmadge warned in his political weekly, *The Statesman,* that any one who does not aprove of his jimcro laws "had better stay out of Georgia."

In Birmingham, Horace Wilkinson, one of Alabama's most active anti-union lawyers, began organization of the League to Maintain White Supremacy.

Wilkinson earned the hatred of the labor movement several years ago in his defense of goons used against striking iron ore miners, and he has since been associated with almost every anti-union movement in the south.

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Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

# CONTRACT REJECTED FOR RACE PROVISION

## Dixon Raps 'Federal Attempt To Abolish Segregation'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 24.—(UP)—Gov. Frank M. Dixon, denouncing what he termed a Federal attempt to abolish segregation of races in the South, Friday rejected a contract proffered by the War Production Board under which cotton mills operated by the Alabama State Prison would manufacture 1,750,000 yards of osnaburg for the Army.

Dixon rejected the contract in a letter to Ralph D. Williams of New York, agent for the Defense Supplies Corporation. He told Williams he specifically objected to the clause in the contract which read:

"The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

"Under the executive order of the President, built around the same principle enunciated in this clause, the United States Employment Service has adopted policies the effect of which are to break down the principle of segregation under which white and negro races have lived in peace in the South all the years since reconstruction," Governor Dixon wrote.

"Under cover of this particular clause, the Fair Employment Practice Committee has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of races, to force negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under negroes."

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Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 24, 1942

# DIXON CHARGES U. S. INJECTING RACIAL POLICIES

## Cloth Contract Rejected When Agency Insists On Work Clause

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23—(AP)—Gov. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, Thursday charged that federal agencies had adopted policies "to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and Negro races have lived in peace together in the South since Reconstruction," and criticized "those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

The executive's accusations, including one that the Fair Employment Practice Committee had intimated the U. S. government would force abandonment of race segregation, were included in his refusal to sign a contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation for 1,750,000 yards of convict-made osnaburg cloth so long as it contained a non-discrimination clause to which he objected.

The clause as set out in Dixon's letter to Ralph D. Williams, New York agent for the corporation, reads:

"'The seller, in performing the work, required, by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin'."

### Objections Stated

Dixon told newsmen his primary objection to the clause was "the effect it would have under announced federal policy," and said in his letter to Williams: "

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the Fair Employment Practice Committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that Negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that (Corrections and Institutions) department in approximately the same proportion that the Negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any federal agency, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs."

Release of Dixon's letter followed by one day a statement by Horace Wilkinson, a Birmingham attorney long at political odds with the governor, that "a Herculean effort is being made to break down and destroy segregation."

Wilkinson, speaking to a Bessemer civic club, said: "If there is room in this country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is need of a league to maintain white supremacy."

Declaring he told a Defense Supplies Corporation agent he would sign no contract for the state's prison cotton mills which contained the "discrimination by seller" clause, Dixon addressed this explanation to Williams, "In order that our position may not be misunderstood or subject to misinterpretation:

"Under executive order 8802 of the president of the United States, which is built around the same principle enunciated in this clause, the United States Employment Service Division of the Social Security Board has adopted policies the effect of which are to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and the Negro races have lived in peace together in the South for all the years since Reconstruction.

"Under cover of this particular clause contained in war contracts, the Fair Employment Practice Committee has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of the races, to force Negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under Negroes. A careful study of the record of the Fair Employment Practice Committee hearing recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the South, and that with the single exception of Mr. Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, Ky., there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basic necessity for any such system.

"The clear intimation was that unless the Southern people changed their way of living and abandon the principle of segregation, they would be forced so to do by the federal government. Unfortunately, the issue seems to be clearly drawn.

"The thinking white people of the South want the Negro educated and trained. They realize that by this process the per capita wealth and income of the region can be increased, the services of the local governments to their people made greater, the economic difficulties brought about largely by freight rate differentials be made less serious. They want the Negro race to be used, as it is willing to be used, to supply part of the necessary manpower for war and industry. They realize, however, from their familiarity with a problem which has been theirs for years, that these things must be done and can be done within the framework of the existing social structure. The present emergency should not be used as a pretext to bring about the abolition of color lines in the South.

"I regard it as extremely unfortunate that this issue should be forced upon the Southern people in a time when the very life of the nation is at stake. By every act and expression of theirs they have now, as always, proven their intense patriotism. In proportions that largely exceed those in every other section of the country they have voluntarily entered the armed services. If you will examine the casualty lists to date, you will find that a large proportion of them are Southern men. There should be no attack on the long-established institutions of any section of the country at a time when our sons are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the enemies of the democratic way of life.

"Those of us who have long been friends of the Negro race regard the present attempt to abolish the segregation of the races as disastrous. The Negro has progressed only by the help of his white friends in the South. He can progress only by their help. The federal government in the past engaged once in the experiment of forcing Negro domination on the Southern people.

"It succeeded only in making the lot of the Negro far harder than it would otherwise have been, and to many of us it seems that the net result of the present attempt will be the same. When the lines are drawn, as inevitably they must be, unless this projected social reform is abandoned serious injury will be done to the whole cause of advancement of the Negro race, in which so many of the best men of the South have had such an intensive interest for so many years.

"The Democratic party in Alabama has as its motto 'White Supremacy.' I know of nothing which will wreck the Democratic party quicker in this state than any effort the result of which is to abolish segregation. As a Democratic governor, proud of the long traditions of the Democratic party, I am greatly concerned.

### Problem Different In South

"The problem presents very different aspects in the South from any other section of the country. In the North there are comparatively few Negroes. But for us in the South the picture is greatly complicated by the large proportion of Negroes.

"In still another way the injection of the racial issue at this time is unfortunate. Maximum production is the desire of all of us. It can be obtained only by permitting those experienced in production to run their plants in the way they have found best. Attempts to interfere by bringing in social issues and attempted reforms at this time can only have the effect of causing bitterness and confusion, slowing down the production of the country, taking from the hands of the very men on whom we must rely to the plants their ability to run them efficiently.

"Under the circumstances such as outlined above, as anyone I hope can clearly see, it is impossible for the state of Alabama to sign any contract containing the clause set out above. The employes of the Department of Corrections and Institutions in Alabama are white employes. Based on past experience, should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the Fair Employment Practice Committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that Negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that department in approximately the same proportion that the Negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the state of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any federal committee, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs.

"The cotton mills owned by the state and operated by the Department of Corrections and Institutions are not operated primarily for the purpose of making money, but for the purpose of supplying useful work for the convicts. The sovereignty of the state over the operations of this department cannot be waived, nor can it be shared with the federal government or with any committee of the federal government. We are perfectly willing to enter into a contract for the production of goods, but the method used, the control of our employes and convicts, the housing and sleeping arrangements and all other matters in connection with the production of those goods must remain in the hands of the state.

"Please understand that the state wants to do everything that it can in the war effort. We will sign any reasonable contract with this clause eliminated and will do everything else on earth that we can to aid in this war. But we will not place ourselves in a position to be attacked by those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

JUL 25 1942
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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# The High Cost of Racial Segregation

## The South Loses a Million Man-Hours a Day Keeping the Colored Man "in His Place" and Policing Other White People Who Don't Believe in It.

Down in Birmingham, Ala., last week the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee held a three-day hearing in the city post office.

And for those three days the entire time and energy of a U.S. marshal were occupied in seating the spectators who attended.

Equal rights to a Southern white man mean equal but separate. So this Birmingham marshal had to arrange his seats so that both colored and white would have front seats; some colored would be seated front of whites and vice versa.

### An Elaborate Jim Crow Pattern

So he divided the front row, half for colored persons and half for whites. Then he put five rows of colored spectators behind the front white row, and three rows of whites behind the colored front row. There followed a back row of white and colored with an aisle between them.

The difficulty arose because white people got in the colored seats and declined to move and fair skinned colored people took the white seats.

The result was that this U.S. marshal was on the move ten hours each day, showing somebody out of one row into another.

At the close of the three-day session, he saw an AFRO editor making a sketch of his seating arrangements and showed an interest in it. He remarked that he was going home for a good rest conscious of the fact that he had done a hard job well.

### Three Days Thrown Away

Perhaps he had, but all that he had done for three days was to throw away thirty hours of work that could have been better used in a defense plant.

And that is typical of the operation of racial segregation in the South. Otherwise sensible and decent Americans spend precious man-hours of work in "keeping colored people in their place."

For the separation of races is not something that can be done today and neglected tomorrow. The two races have so much in common that artificial lines can be preserved only by laws plus enforcement officers who are vigilant day and night.

That is what Booker Washington meant when he said, "You cannot keep a colored man down in the ditch unless you stay there with him."

### The Golf Case

Consider one other case. Last week a Baltimore court was occupied two full days and one night until 11 p.m., with the hearing of a segregation suit.

Plaintiffs were members of a colored golf club. Defendants were the mayor and park board—that is the city government.

Here again for two days the entire time of a judge, bailiff, secretary, seven attorneys, twelve members of a jury, fifty club members, witnesses for golf clubs, members of the park board, in all perhaps a hundred people—2,000 man-hours—was utilized for what purpose?—to segregate colored people and to prevent them from playing golf in all city parks.

That 2,000 man-hours was time wasted last week. To get the whole picture, we must add other hours spent since 1934, when this golf case first began, and the hours yet to come as the city appeals the case to a higher court and eventually it goes to the United States Supreme Court.

### A Million Man-Hours Lost Daily

Suppose we could measure the time Baltimore and Birmingham spend on cases like those mentioned above. Let us multiply that total by the number of villages and cities we have everywhere in sixteen Southern States. When we think we have a reasonable total, let us add the time at night the South spends in drawing up new methods of segregation and the equal or greater number of hours colored people spend in contriving means to nullify them.

That total of man-hours would astound the nation.

If a million colored and white people in the South each day devoted only one hour to the segregation question, that would be a million man-hours.

Compare that with the 80,000 man-hours lost each day by strikers in the war industries during the month of May. Congress, the war leaders and the War Labor Board are bending every effort to reduce those 80,000 daily man-hours, and threaten anti-strike laws unless it is done speedily.

But the strikers are losing only a fraction of our wasted production hours.

### Adding to the Total

Every third white man is a skilled worker. Only every eighth colored man is skilled. Only 4 per cent of the colored trainees in the South can get training in vocational schools. Every public facility in the South has to be built twice, once for colored and once for white. Who loses the more, colored people or the war effort?

We have thrown away our man-hours maintaining segregation for so long that some people cannot think of an America in which they do not have the privilege of hating somebody lower than themselves.

And so we have Mark Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal saying that even the Axis can't force the Southern whites to abandon public segregation. The Baltimore Sun opines that segregation is above the law. That is what the South said about slavery in 1860. It was wrong then and it is wrong now.

### Segregation Can't Win the War

Above the dull-witted din of the segregators a clear voice in the June issue of Fortune Magazine recognizes the realities:

> Discrimination is too costly. To keep a minority in its place is a tough job. . . . A perpetual irritation of the social tissues, it combines the discomfort of a troubled conscience with a high tax of inefficiency.
>
> In the consciousness of all peoples in the world, this war is being fought for and against the idea of racial superiority. America's Constitution, like Christianity, is based on the principle that every man is born with the inalienable right to equality of opportunity . . .
>
> Whether or not this assumption is realistic—we must either stick to it or change sides. Anything else would be not only immoral, it would be a military mistake. For men do not die for causes they are cynical about, and they cannot conquer on behalf of a principle they discount.

JUL 4 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JUL 4 1942

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56k-1942

Argus

St. Louis, Missour

## NEGROES, NORTH AND SOUTH

We have no part with those who are willing to surrender our constitutional rights by advocating the exclusion of northern Negro soldiers from the South for duty and training. So far as we can see there is no difference between the Negro, North and the Negro, South. The all-important question with us all is the enjoyment of our political and civil rights which are denied us both North and South. This denial which is aimed at the Negro generally, goes too far when it reaches the soldier in the uniform of his government. We contend that a soldier is the property of the government of the United States. We see hundreds of Negroes inducted into the services daily, we see them take the oath of a soldier to defend the country with their lives. They no longer are ordinary citizens. Their wills become those of their superiors and whatever they do or wherever they go or wherever they find themselves they are under orders of a government and must obey. Therefore, when we say that this discrimination against the Negro soldiers is carrying race prejudice too far, we mean just that.

We contend that it is the duty of the government to protect the soldiers in uniform against assaults and insults, whether such assaults and insults come from alien enemies or enemies at home. Uncle Sam has insisted upon writing a non-discrimination clause based upon race or national origin in government contracts for work. Surely the lives of the soldiers in uniform should be protected by the government as faithfully as Uncle Sam would protect a building contract. It has been argued or stated that the mistreatment of Negro soldiers in the southern states is a "God-given state right.". State rights can go just so far, especially in time of war. Therefore, because we are in the midst of a devastating war such as the present civilization has never before seen, we are calling upon the President of the United States to use his powers and set the Negro soldier free, both North and South as a war measure. We make this suggestion on the practical theory that the powers of the President in time of war are almost unlimited. Then, too, no one could seriously or logically object to an order or proclamation from the President setting the Negroes free in America and giving to them full citizenship rights at this time, thus sttting an example for England in her domination of India and also for the benefit of the Allied Nations who are fighting for a real democracy.

In order to save the Union of the States, President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation giving alms to 200,000 Negroes who were not citizens and by so doing the Union was saved. If Lincoln could issue such a proclamation and save the nation in a crucial moment, surely President Roosevelt, with all the power of the government behind him, can, in 1942, issue such a proclamation or an order banning discrimination against any citizen, but especially those in uniform, as a war measure.

Then, too, is not the South part of the United States as well as the North? Is it not true that should the Axis forces prevail and the citizens of this country become subject to whims and wishes of a foreign power, will not the people of the South be affected as well as the people of the North? Is it true (and it appears to be) that the people of the South are devoting the major portion of their time to fighting the Civil War again instead of putting forth an all-out effort to defeat the Axis powers. Is it true, as has been stated by some of her statesmen, that the people of the South would rather lose the present conflict to the Axis than to grant the Negro his civil and political rights?—We hope not. We hope that the people of the South will soon see the stupidity of their ways and change their attitude before it is too late.

AUG 14 1942

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Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

## Powerful Forces In American Life Aiding Colored America's Struggle

HERE is some evidence which shows that powerful influences are at work to help colored Americans in their crusade foi equality of opportunity with all American citizens:

Large magazines with important circulations are printing articles keyed to improve race relations between colored and white citizens. The Ladies Home Journal, Fortune, The American, Advertising Age, Readers Digest, Colliers and The Saturday Evening Post, have carried excellent stories which were obviously printed to improve conditions between white and colored people.

PM, a New York daily newspaper, is on the firing line daily advocating the cause of the Negro. The Daily Worker does the same thing.

The motion picture industry is gradually changing its former attitude toward colored people. Pictures are being made which give colored actresses an opportunity to portray characters other than buffoons and idiots.

Even the comic strips are attempting to give colored Americans a "break." "Joe Palooka" and "Little Orphan Annie" are the ones we have observed. Keep in mind that Americans read comic strips more than anything else.

There is also President Roosevelt's Executive Order against discrimination on account of race or color in war industries Despite the fact that this order has not been enforced, there are indications that serious efforts are being made to make it effective.

Certain radio commentators and even some radio stations are championing the cause of colored Americans.

Powerful private individuals like Wendell Willkie and Pearl Buck are hitting the line hard on the side of colored Americans.

Many labor leaders are going all the way in their efforts to integrate colored Americans into industry.

Some people may say that all this is being done because of the pressure of the war. Be that as it may, the important thing is, that it is being done.

There is another side to this picture which must be looked squarely in the face. There are certain selfish Americans who, war or no war, desire to keep colored Americans in "their place." This group is headed by Gene Talmadge of Georgia, Frank Dixon and John Bankhead of Alabama, and John Rankin of Mississippi.

These men have around them a set of men who are determined to maintain their power by fostering racial prejudice. They are the most dangerous foes which Negroes and those who are fighting for democracy must face.

But the strongest element in American life is on the side of justice and decency, on the side where Negroes stand.

The Talmadges and Dixons, the Bankheads and Rankins face a losing fight. They cannot win, unless colored people refuse to stand firm with their friends.

The searchlight is clearly upon Negroes. Our enemies say that Negroes are lazy, dirty, immoral, inefficient, boisterous, childish and unfit for equality with other Americans.

It is unfair to judge any race or group of people by the conduct of a few individuals within that group. That statement of a simple truth does not, however, meet the requirements of our enemies nor help our friends who are anxious to assist us achieve the goal of absolute equality under the law.

Colored Americans must crack down with everything they have on those within their race who would by their unseemly conduct destroy the progress being made.

The millions of hard working, thrifty, decent colored Americans who are determined to enjoy the blessings of full American citizenship, must resolve to assist those unfortunate members of the race, who think it is "smart" to be lewd, "loud-mouthed" and "show-offs", to a higher plane of life.

The march is forward! There is no question about that. But one thoughtless, foolish Negro can retard that march. No one expects, or should expect, Negroes to be cringing cowards. But there is a big distinction between cowardice and manliness.

It is just as important to work to raise the level of self-respect among Negroes as it is to blast the Dixons and Talmadges. In fact it is more important; because if the former is accomplished, all the Dixons in the world cannot stop the progress of colored people. As a matter of fact, the Negro-baiters are now gasping their final and last breath.

AUG 29 1942

56k-1942

Argus

St. Louis, Missour

AUG 14 1942

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## Powerful Forces In American Life Aiding Colored America's Struggle

HERE is some evidence which shows that powerful influences are at work to help colored Americans in their crusade for equality of opportunity with all American citizens:

Large magazines with important circulations are printing articles keyed to improve race relations between colored and white citizens. The Ladies Home Journal, Fortune, The American, Advertising Age, Readers Digest, Colliers and The Saturday Evening Post, have carried excellent stories which were obviously printed to improve conditions between white and colored people.

PM, a New York daily newspaper, is on the firing line daily advocating the cause of the Negro. The Daily Worker does the same thing.

The motion picture industry is gradually changing its former attitude toward colored people. Pictures are being made which give colored actresses an opportunity to portray characters other than buffoons and idiots.

Even the comic strips are attempting to give colored Americans a "break." "Joe Palooka" and "Little Orphan Annie" are the ones we have observed. Keep in mind that Americans read comic strips more than anything else.

There is also President Roosevelt's Executive Order against discrimination on account of race or color in war industries Despite the fact that this order has not been enforced, there are indications that serious efforts are being made to make it effective.

Certain radio commentators and even some radio stations are championing the cause of colored Americans.

Powerful private individuals like Wendell Willkie and Pearl Buck are hitting the line hard on the side of colored Americans.

Many labor leaders are going all the way in their efforts to integrate colored Americans into industry.

Some people may say that all this is being done because of the pressure of the war. Be that as it may, the important thing is, that it is being done.

There is another side to this picture which must be looked squarely in the face. There are certain selfish Americans who, war or no war, desire to keep colored Americans in "their place." This group is headed by Gene Talmadge of Georgia, Frank Dixon and John Bankhead of Alabama, and John Rankin of Mississippi.

These men have around them a set of men who are determined to maintain their power by fostering racial prejudice. They are the most dangerous foes which Negroes and those who are fighting for democracy must face.

But the strongest element in American life is on the side of justice and decency, on the side where Negroes stand.

The Talmadges and Dixons, the Bankheads and Rankins face a losing fight. They cannot win, unless colored people refuse to stand firm with their friends.

The searchlight is clearly upon Negroes. Our enemies say that Negroes are lazy, dirty, immoral, inefficient, boisterous, childish and unfit for equality with other Americans.

It is unfair to judge any race or group of people by the conduct of a few individuals within that group. That statement of a simple truth does not, however, meet the requirements of our enemies nor help our friends who are anxious to assist us achieve the goal of absolute equality under the law.

Colored Americans must crack down with everything they have on those within their race who would by their unseemly conduct destroy the progress being made.

The millions of hard working, thrifty, decent colored Americans who are determined to enjoy the blessings of full American citizenship, must resolve to assist those unfortunate members of the race, who think it is "smart" to be lewd, "loud-mouthed" and "show-offs", to a higher plane of life.

The march is forward! There is no question about that. But one thoughtless, foolish Negro can retard that march. No one expects, or should expect, Negroes to be cringing cowards. But there is a big distinction between cowardice and manliness.

It is just as important to work to raise the level of self-respect among Negroes as it is to blast the Dixons and Talmadges. In fact it is more important; because if the former is accomplished, all the Dixons in the world cannot stop the progress of colored people. As a matter of fact, the Negro-baiters are now gasping their final and last breath.

AUG 29 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# The Globe Trotter

**By Cliff Mackay**

## Race Baiting Aids The Axis

**ONE IS FORCED** to wonder if the Rankins, the Dixons, the Talmadges and the Bilbos have seriously considered the disastrous world-wide effect [illegible] their bigoted and intolerant anti-Negro ravings have [illegible] the global struggle of the United Nations to transform from a beautiful dream to reality the brand, new world promised in the famed Four Freedoms pronouncement.

MACKAY

Surely they do not yet realize that their white imperalistic attitude forms a direct contradition to the very thing America is pledged to fight for. Can they be so stupid as to believe they can cling to fascism and all of its ugly ramifications right here in America, while thousands of our boys are spilling their blood and dying in every section of the world to stamp out this inhuman monster.

### CAN'T SEE REAL ENEMIES

Are they so blinded by their intense hatred of black men that they cannot see the shadow of this country's real enemies, lurking with drawn [illegible] hand, to deliver the fatal stab in the back. None of these enemies have black faces. Their skins are white and golden.

**The men with black faces, whom the Talmadges, the Rankins, the Bilbos, and the Dixons are so busily engaged in fighting and repressing, all stand on the side of the United Nations. They are ready to fight and die for freedom. They better than anybody [illegible] know what fascism means. They have lived under its evil shadow for lo these many centuries.**

The unpatriotic disservice these men are doing their country has reached alarming proportions. This fact was never more forcibly pointed out than in a letter received by Lucius Jones, Atlanta Daily WORLD sports editor, from a corporal of the United States Army, written as he was entraining for he knew not where.

### DISHEARTENED IN GEORGIA

This soldier writes: "I am a corporal in the United States Army and have been in Atlanta on what I think will be my last furlough. My mind at the present time is in such a low state of being that I fear as a fighting man I am just about all used up. Perhaps the Georgia political situation has revealed too much to me. How can I fight for a democracy which I have learned in the last few days does not exist? I have listened to Talmadge. I have heard him proclaim the same doctrine which my government is sending me to disprove in perhaps another land.

**"I have heard that my native state, Georgia, will always deny the Negro opportunity for advancement. Why do they fight the Negro so? It is plain to see the governor is trying his best to promulgate a race riot. I fear for my relatives whom I am leaving in Atlanta. I read with alarm the letter Lindley Camp sent to his State Guards to be on the lookout for a race riot, calling on them to protect the white people. Does he as a high official of Georgia propose not to protect my mother and sister. I am supposed to die to save him from Hitler and Hirohito. That just doesn't make sense to me.**

"Perhaps you are wondering why my mind is so befuddled. Well, I am still in my own beloved Georgia and the most disillusioned soldier perhaps in the army. I and many thousand of others who have any sense at all know that we are up against a [illegible] wall in bucking discrimination. We know that nothing will ever happen to improve our lot in Georgia and Alabama. We know what to expect when we get back.

### PLEADS FOR RECOGNITION

"If no adjustments are to be made during these trying times, then what the devil can the Negro expect after we have destroyed Hitler? Only occasionally will you hear of the part Negroes played in this war. Then their valor will be censored just as the white press is censoring everything about us now. If I am killed or if any Atlanta boy is killed please give due honor and respect to his death. Please don't let our [illegible], courage and deaths go wanting for lack of recognition. Let the world know that we [illegible] that we held dear to protect some men who hated us, for a state that doesn't want us.

**"They play us light, but I can assure you that if all the colored boys can get Talmadge, Dixon, Rankin and Bilbo out of their systems long enough you won't have to worry about the outcome of the war."**

"When I return I hope to see some changes made in Georgia. I would like to see high schools for Negroes in every district. I would like to see some provision made for Negroes to study medicine, law, pharmacy and other professions. Every educational opportunity offered whites should also be offered Negroes with Negro teachers.

### JIM CROW IN DEATH

"If I am killed I am positive I won't have to be bothered with Talmadge anymore as I am sure that God will not disappoint him and send him to a heaven with Negroes. God surely has a special jim crow heaven for Talmadge. No Negroes will be allowed in this heaven as heaven is too good for men with black faces.

**"Well, my train is here and I am ready to meet my destiny, to offer my life as a sacrifice to the injustices about me. I am anxious to meet a Jap or two and a flaxon-haired Teuton to see if either of these two races dies the same as Negroes or do they die a different, special kind of jim crow death."**

No more need be added to this letter. It tells in such simple language the kind of emotion the Talmadges, the Dixons, the Rankins and the Bilbos have kindled in the breasts of American soldiers, en route to meet the enemy. The letter, no doubt, could easily be multiplied by the many thousands of black men in uniform now serving their country in Ireland, Eritrea, India, Libya, New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand. Utter frustration is in their hearts, thanks to these men who have worked so hard to help our enemies.

### OTHERS AFFECTED

And American Negro soldiers, are by no means the only sector of our allies affected by these anti-Negro outbursts. Suspicion is created by Talmadge and Company in the minds of the Chinese, the Indians, the Africans and the millions of black people to the South of us whose support our government is now so busily wooing.

**On this first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter, they begin wondering whether the noble doctrine of the Four Freedoms is intended to protect the rights of all men, everywhere, or does it narrow and limit the guarantees of liberty to the conquered white peoples of Europe only.**

Nothing the Axis propagandists have done has served to fan this smouldering flame of morale destroying doubt and suspicion among our dark allies quite as much as this bigoted racial diatribe of the Dixons, the Talmadges, the Rankins and the Bilbos.

**So good has been their career as script writers of Axis propaganda, our enemies need only to quote their utterances verbatum to produce the desired disturbing result among the millions of darker people fighting on our side.**

Why these men, who profess to be "all out for winning the war," can't see this is one of the most puzzling things of our turbulent times. Maybe they mean the now 70-year old Civil War. Surely they are not so simple as to believe America has the least chance of winning this war without the help and cooperation of these stalwart dark peoples, who outnumber whites five to one.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Rome, Ga. Editor Uses Paper To Belittle Negro

## Editorial Raps Race Soldiers In Australia

ROME Ga. —(SNS)—The Rome News-Tribune went on record through its Monday, August 10, editorial column as saying that the presence of Negro troops under General MacArthur in embattled Australia is an "offense to Australians."

The editorial claims that "Negro troops are carried half around the world where they are not wanted and their presence is as source of irritation" by those who wish to curry favor with the Chinese and Indians and the colored people back in the United States. It said that "the whole fantastic procedure, including the determined drive to fasten racial equality upon the South, appears to have stemmed from a radio address made by a Japanese propagandist in Manchukuo on Mach 15, last."

In a front page editorial feature, the News-Tribune presents a picture of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices and calls Attorney Earl B. Dickerson and Milton [illegible] Webster, its two Negro members, "Chocolate Drop" and "Tar Baby." The paper accuses Georgia's gubernatorial candidate, Attorney Arnall of ignoring the challenge of racial equality as presented through the President's FEPC committee and commends Alabama's Governor Dixon's stand in refusing to sign a contract guaranteeing equal fairness in jobs on a federal defense project, to Negroes.

Countinuing, the News-Tribune feature says that practically every big magazine in the country has had some hand in the fight for racial equality and that the issue has been raised all over the nation, not in Georgia alone.

In the next day's issue (August 11), the News-Tribune cites the Nek York newspaper "PM" which stated in a recent feature that a report of the "Public Affairs Committee' at 50 Rookefeller Plaze, embracing a "Study of the Negro and the War" said that "race equality is a war issue."

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# No Reports Of Racial Trouble, FBI Declares

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Department of Justice sources Wednesday denied that any reports of subversive influences among Negroes in the state had reached them.

The denial came in answer to an "alert" letter sent State Guards by Colonel Lindley W. Camp, who claimed that subversive agents in Georgia were attempting to stir up Negroes. Colonel Camp made public the letter Wednesday. It had been commented on recently by James V. Carmichael, white, of Marietta, former state legislator, who claimed the move as 'pure politics." Carmichael said that if there is any race trouble in Georgia, Governor Talmadge would be at the root of it.

Camp called upon the guards to "get the goods" on white or Negro agents and told "white ladies" to take no chances while alone, whatsoever. He said that there have been reported an unusual number of assault cases and attempts to assault white ladies and that "other communities have reported efforts on the part of Negro men and women to demand certain privileges which are not granted in Georgia and which will never be."

The Atlanta Police Department reported assaults and attempted assaults are the lowest in years.

Mr. Camp is supporting Governor Eugene Talmadge candidate for re-election.

56k-1942

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 31, 1942

## *Strange Lack Of Information*

Speaking at Fort Valley the other day, Ellis Arnall, candidate for Governor of Georgia, made the statement:

"The race issue is not only false. It is bunk."

That assertion reveals a degree of ignorance about what is going on that unfits Mr. Arnall for any office requiring a wide knowledge of conditions.

Indeed, it is almost unbelievable that any person capable of reading could be so utterly uninformed upon an issue that affects the South so intimately and which threatens such disastrous consequences.

Mr. Arnall should read the statement issued the past week by Frank M. Dixon, the quiet, conservative Governor of Alabama, in which the deadly nature of this menace to Southern civilization is made clear. For further light he might also get in touch with Congressman Joe Starnes, of the Dies Committee, and with the various Southern Governors who have come to the support of Governor Dixon, in his determined stand against permitting the South to be subjected to this monstrous wrong.

But Mr. Arnall does not have to leave the State of Georgia to discover something of this social equality movement which he says does not exist but which is recognized by every informed person in the South today. Let him read the most recent issue of Fortune Magazine in which a powerful boost is given to the social equality scheme and in which it is related with evident satisfaction that when a Southern boy at Fort Benning protested against being placed in the same barracks with Negroes, he was told to "get out and stay out" if he didn't like it.

This social equality move occurred in the State of Georgia and if Mr. Arnall doesn't know about it he should inform himself.

Again, if Mr. Arnall will go to the capital of the nation at Washington, where some of his support is coming from, he will find white girls being subjected to the indignity of acting as secretaries and stenographers to Negro officials in federal offices.

Documentary evidence of what is being attempted also is abundant. Mr. Arnall, by stepping into the office of any industrialist who is doing war work, may find copies of the contract that was so hotly and justly denounced by Governor Dixon, of Alabama, and will discover in black and white a provision under which no discrimination between races is permitted. This clause, as Governor Dixon has stated, opens the way for the social equality bureaucrats of Washington to come snooping into the South and demand that racial lines be abolished in the manner pointed out by Governor Dixon.

The drive is on and it means the end of civilization in the South as it is known today unless it is halted by the resolute action of such men as Governor Dixon a[illegible] patriotic and wise Negro leaders as [illegible] have arisen in this city to protest the[illegible] to disturb the pleasant relations existi[illegible]n the races.

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New Masses
New York, N. Y.

## *Grist for Goebbels*

ONE of the secrets of Henry J. Kaiser's success is his aggressive willingness to cooperate with labor, white and black. It is more than significant that the first Negro to launch an American ship was the wife of a Negro janitor in Kaiser's Portland, Ore., yard. This is the spirit which has shattered all production schedules in this yard by cutting the time of building ships from 253 days to forty-six days. Mrs. Walter Harris, the woman who crashed the champagne bottle over the bow of the Liberty ship, says she struck the hull twice. Once, to send the boat down the ways, the other time to demonstrate the determination of the Negro people to help win this war.

This is the spirit all America needs, particularly in the field of relations with the Negro people. This is what impelled a number of Negro citizens in Arkansas to defy Bourbon tradition, and to vote in the Federal elections for the first time in history. This is why, a few weeks ago, a group of white Democrats in South Carolina adopted a resolution urging that Negroes be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary. The imperative need for unity has brought the anti-poll tax movement in this country to its peak today, where but twenty-eight more congressional signatures are necessary to bring the Geyer bill out on the floor. But those twenty-eight signatures *are* needed, and everybody's congressman must be apprised of that fact.

The heritage of Jim Crow was apparent in the finding last week of the Federal Grand Jury at Sikeston, Mo., which, in effect, whitewashed the lynchers who murdered Cleo Wright some months ago. This lynching was one of the most brutal in history: the Negro was shot, dragged through the streets, hanged and burned. The Federal Grand Jury saw nothing that could be termed a "federal offense." It lamented, it deplored, but brought no action against the so-called law enforcement officials of the t[illegible], nor against the mobsters themselves. It is more than puzzling that Attorney General Biddle's office has not yet moved on [illegible]s case. Mr. Biddle's colleagues announced a long time ago that they "would take action." While they dallied, Willie Vinson was lynched in Texas, Jessie Smith, a soldier, was lynched in Arizona, and Roland Hayes, world famous artist, was assaulted in Georgia. This apathy hinders President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee; it threatens national unity. Moreover, it enables Herr Goebbels to mock American democracy over the air waves; it menaces victory.

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Charleston S. C. News & Courier
July 26, 1942

## Evidence of Barbed Wire

Of the pleaders for equality of negroes and white people in the United States, if not for racial amalgamation, The New Republic, a New York city publication which calls itself "Liberalite", is one of the chief, and therefore its editorial, which we reprint notwithstanding a scurrilous reference to Senator Byrd, has information for Southern people.

The American negroes are entitled to as fair and generous treatment in the Northern and Western states as they are receiving and, generally, have received, in the Southern states. At present they are for the most part excluded from the North and West, except their great cities, where they are segrated, courted and coddled by politicians for their votes.

The characteristic of the period in which we are living is movement. (The tire and gasoline rationing is temporary.) The migration of Southern negroes in the last twenty-five years was incidental to the movement of all sorts of people in all directions.

It will fulfill a natural destiny if half or two-thirds of the negro population shall leave the Southern states in the next twenty or ten years. The obstacle to it would be the refusal of the Northern white people of the rural districts and small towns to allow them to dwell in their neighborhoods.

Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Maine, Wisconsin would have tens of thousands of negro inhabitants if as immigrants they should receive treatment as kind as that which is accorded white immigrants in South Carolina, and if voting in "Democratic" primaries is a blessing, the negroes would enjoy that also in Northern and Western states.

At this time, the most serious check to the welfare of the American negroes is the barbed wire by which they are kept out of the rural districts and villages of the North and West. Of that the New Republic's article is substantial evidence. Negroes have not been "set free" to live, outside of cities and industrial centers, in the North and West.

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NEGRO DISCRIMINATION
REPORT CALLS RACE
EQUALITY WAR ISSUE

"PM Daily"

## Army, Navy, Unions Cited By Public Affairs Group

New York, N. Y.

*By* ARNO[illegible] BEICHMAN

The Public Affairs Committee, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, today issued a study on *The Negro and the War*, in which it declares that "'race equality is a war issue."

Summarizing its findings under *Army, Navy, U. S. Government and Unions,* the report recommends that:

**Army**—"Colored soldiers must be protected against physical injury and intimidation in the cities, especially in Southern towns near Army camps. where the soldiers go for recreation."

More Negroes should be given officers training. There are only 650 Negro officers in the entire Army. **The Negro 99th Pursuit Squadron can train only 10 officer pilots a year.**

The Army should appoint and train more Negro MP's.

**Navy**—Qualified Negroes should be accepted "freely" at Annapolis. Enlistment of Negroes in the Navy should be made a permanent policy.

**U. S. Government**—"A resolute and determined effort should be made to end discrimination in the appointment of Federal employes and to end discrimination in treatment after Negroes are appointed."

### Asks Unions to Clean House

President Roosevelt should strengthen the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which investigates discrimination in war plants, by enlarging the Committee's powers and finances.

**Unions**—"It is up to the unions to clean house on the color question in their own ranks, for the cleavage compromises their strength and prejudices their future."

The report was prepared by Earl Brown, a Negro and an editor of *Life* magazine, and George Leighton. associate editor of *Harper's*.

Praising FDR, Mrs. Roosevelt and Interior Secretary Ickes for their "convictions" on the Negro question, the writers, however, point out that most of the chief Negro Federal appointees in the Government do "not hold their jobs for the transaction of Federal business but as functionaries and advisers *to deal exclusively with Negro problems.*" (the writer's italics.)

### Lynching as Propaganda

The report discloses that last January, the Japanese broadcast throughout Asia how a young Negro named Cleo Wright was lynched in Sikeston, Mo. It says:

"The Japanese are acutely aware that the problem of color in the Far East is one of the pivotal questions in the war; they know why the Burmese scarcely lifted a hand to help the British and why the Indian leaders rejected the offers of Sir Stafford Cripps.

**"They know that there are millions of colored people, yellow and brown, who have had all the white man's rule they ever want to see. . . . The designs of the Japanese themselves may be evil and malignant, but the record of the white man's relations with the colored man is so bad that it requires no particular skill to exploit it."**

Refusal by factory-owners to hire Negro workers right in their own localities has thrown "employment out of balance throughout the entire country" by establishing "artificially created" labor shortages.

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Atlanta. Ga. Constitution
July 15, 1942

# Georgia Editors Say:

### THE DIE IS CAST.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.)

Voters of Georgia now have a pretty good picture of what to expect during the next two months as candidates campaign for the various state offices.

Most interest, of course, centers in the gubernatorial race, which will be a two-man affair between Governor Eugene Talmadge and Attorney General Ellis Arnall. Most Georgians were hoping that the list of candidates for this high office would not exceed two.

The issue between the two candidates is clear cut. It is an important issue.

The issue is not over state's rights and the race issue, as one of the candidates would have you believe. Georgians are strongly of the same opinion in regard to the Negro question and that question ceased to be an issue years ago. Georgians will stand united against any effort of outsiders who, ignorant of the question, might strive to change our policy on the matter. So that is not the issue in this campaign.

The issue is whether the great state of Georgia wants a government of, by and for the people, or one by a dictatorial demagogue. Whether Georgia is to go forward in education and industry and regain the respect of fellow Americans from other sections of our great nation, or to lag and be the target for scornful, sarcastic and humorous jibes.

Ellis Arnall is a young, clean and energetic man with outstanding ability. He offers a program that is sound, ambitious, commendable and reasonable. The Times-Recorder is happy to lend its support to Mr. Arnall's candidacy.

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Atlanta. Ga. Journal
July 25, 1942

# Columbus Roberts Goes To Talmadge's Support

## 'Do Not Endorse All the Things Governor Stands for,' He Says Here

By KEN TURNER

Columbus Roberts, former commissioner of agriculture and one-time political opponent of Governor Talmadge for the governorship, Saturday was on record as favoring the re-election of Mr. Talmadge for a four-year term.

Mr. Roberts made this announcement Friday night as h introduced the Governor at weekly meeting of the Fulto County for Talmadge Club.

"Sound judgment demands support Mr. Talmadge," he said "And I invite my friends to join me in supporting him."

Mr. Roberts said he had given deep consideration to the matter and pointed out "I do not endorse all the things the Governor stands for."

### Attacks Press

Governor Talmadge's address was a repetition of several others he has made during the campaign. He continued his attack on newspapers and newspapermen, whom he charged drew $48,000 from the "Rivers-Arnall administration;" lashed out again at gas rationing and charged "several of our plunderbund politicians want to abolish the county unit system."

"When you have a bought press and a subsidized press, freedom of the people is gone," he declared. "Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, can be nullified by intimidation and tyranny and freedom of the press can be stifled by a governor paying newspapers and newspaper reporters to write articles to fool the people on the true conditions of affairs in their government."

In pointing to the $48,000 which he said newspaper reporters were paid, the Governor said, "think of the old-age pensions that would have paid."

In tackling the gas rationing question, the Governor charged it "is drying up business in Georgia" and urged voters of Southeastern states to write their congressmen about "this terrible injustice that is putting men out of work"

### Racial Issue Again

He said the rationing program was "sending business west to other states and cutting our own revenue."

Again injecting the racial issue, Mr. Talmadge said: "Who is it who wants to name the governor of Georgia? It is those who are interested in the interracial league outside the state. They want to intimidate us, threaten us, buy us and say, 'you must elect a crowd down there we want.'

"Georgia has never yet bowed to dictation from within the state, our outside the state," he added, "and she will not bow down this time."

The Governor reiterated the charge that Wiley Moore, Atlanta oil executive, "with some help outside the state" succeeded in having the price of gasoline raised 2½ cents per gallon "to build up a slush fund of $38,000,000 for his oil company and other oil companies."

He said Brack Blalock, road machinery company official, paid $335,000 income tax on profits made from selling road machinery to the state while Rivers was Governor.

"That is the reason he wants so desperately to get Arnall elected Governor and have Ed Rivers (former Governor) appointed chairman of the Highway Department," he charged. "He could then make $500,000 per year profit."

### Defends Unit System

The Governor said that "plunderbund politicians" were seeking to abolish the county unit system of elections so "they could have a free rein to organize and have a boss in Georgia as has been done in other states."

"But as long as I am Governor," he said, "the county unit system will stay intact. The other crowd knows it."

While Mr. Roberts' endorsement of the Governor highlighted the meeting, a brief fist-swinging session between Georgia Tech students and Talmadge faithfuls enlivened events after the session.

### No Police Report

The group of students, about 50 in number, staged a noisy but orderly demonstration after the session for more than a half hour and frequent shouts of "to hell with Talmadge" were heard as the youths sang songs and milled about.

Just what provoked the start of the fight was not determined. There was no official police report of the incident which slowed traffic in front of the Biltmore where the Talmadge meeting was held.

There were unofficial reports that some students were blackjacked, but this could not be confirmed.

Later, a "Talmadge for Governor" sign was torn down from the front of the Ansley Hotel. The Governor's Fulton County campaign headquarters are located in the Ansley.

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Atlanta. Ga. Journal
July 22, 1942

# The Journal's Republic of LETTERS

*Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.*

### USING HITLER TACTICS

Editor, The Journal: May I commend you on your general attitude toward the political situation in my home state.

It is pitiful when the youth of Georgia go, without reservation, to preserve American democracy, only to have the principles of Hitler in operation in our beloved state. We will fight, however, with the firm conviction that democracy will survive and continue to be a potent force in the world after the clouds of war have vanished.

God must save Georgia and all of us from intolerance and race hatreds now, as that is a basic factor of democracy. Hitler evidently used these very things for creating his dictatorship, and now Talmadge uses them in Georgia—to the disregard of the State and our everlasting shame.

As a former chairman of the Young Democrats of the Eight Congressional District of Georgia, I trust that the people of the state will not allow the money of corporations, or anything else, to elect Eugene Talmadge.

I believe in the intelligence of the people of Georgia and that they will elect Ellis Arnall to the governorship. Always a Georgian,

CARROLL LONG.

Keesler Field, Miss

56k-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Paging Mr. Grafton

**WHAT ABOUT AMERICA'S No. 1 WAR PROBLEM?**

## BY HORACE R. CAYTON

Mr. Samuel Grafton,
New York Post,
New York City, New York.

Dear Samuel Grafton:

I'VE just read your syndicated column "I'd Rather Be Right" in the Chicago Sun. This particular column took up the question of India and I thought you dealt with it in a forthright fashion. As a matter of fact I think that most of your material is pretty hard hitting and straight from the shoulder. However, I've got an argument with you and I want to have it out in the open.

Cayton

Here is the point! You've written in a liberal fashion about everything under the sun but the most important question in the United States and perhaps in the world today—the American Negro problem. You've shown plenty of nerve and courage in your column. It can't be that you are afraid to handle this hot potato. And you know about the problem (remember I wrote you about it a few months ago and told you about it at the party which was given for you at Hull House?) Well, even Westbrook Pegler is talking about it in pretty realistic terms. Why don't you get right?

### CHIDES ALLIES ABOUT INDIA

In talking about India you said a lot of good things. You said that it was pretty hypocritical to talk about freedom for people under the Nazis without being willing to give India her freedom. You made fun of the English and American editorial writer who looked on India's demand for freedom simply as "making trouble." Then you said:

**"Nehru, says, in effect, that there is no difference between his movement for freedom and the one going on in Prague; it is the English job to combine the two into one planetary cat-o'-nine-tails for scourging fascism. I agree, it makes my world make sense. A world that makes sense will win."**

WELL, Mr. Grafton, does your own back yard make sense? You don't have to write about India or any other place if you want to find a place that should make sense yet makes nonsense. I'm not telling you what to write. I just wonder how you have overlooked what is happening in Georgia.

### HAYES INCIDENT

Recently, Roland Hayes was beaten in Georgia because his wife didn't want to sit in the back of a shoe store to try on shoes. When it was brought to the attention of Talmadge, he stated that Hayes or any other Negro who didn't like to be treated like that could get out of the state of Georgia. A few days ago Negroes in Little Rock were told that they could not vote in the white primary elections even for federal candidates, in spite of the Supreme Court decision of 1941. Of course, this doesn't make sense and never did, but that's not the point.

THE point is this—Negroes don't like it. Of course, they have never liked it but that's not important. What is important is that they like it still less when they are fighting and dying to save the Checks from Germany.

### PROPAGANDA FOR THE AXIS

The way Negroes are treated in this country is furnishing the Japanese and the Germans with a lot of propaganda material. A lynching in Sikeston or Texas, a housing riot in Detroit, barring colored people from the polls in Arkansas or beating up an artist like Hayes, hits the Tokyo radio as soon as it hits our papers. We can't convince the people of Asia, India or South America that our democracy means very much or that it isn't just another ruse to maintain white supremacy doing that. What people think of Negroes—whether they want to give them justice or not—is besides the point. The point is that the majority of our allies are non-white people. We can't win the war or make a better world order without their aid. How can we beat Japan's slogan of Asia for the Asiatics and lynch Negroes in the United States?

SOME Americans have discovered these unpleasant facts and have faced them courageously. Recently Wendell Willkie stated over the radio:

**"It has been a long while since the United States had any imperialistic designs toward the outside world. But we have practiced within our own boundaries something that amounts to race imperialism. The attitude of the white citizens of this country toward the Negroes has undeniably had some of the unlovely characteristics of an alien imperialism—a smug racial superiority, a willingness to exploit an unprotected people . . . The moral atmosphere in which it (the internal imperialism) has existed is identical with that in which men—well-meaning men—could talk of 'the white man's burden.'"**

Well, I don't want to labor the point, but what you were writing about in India, the imperialism you criticize in Great Britain, exists not only in Mississippi but just up the street from you in Harlem. Most newspapers, columnists and editorial writers have ignored it. That's to be expected, but "You Would Rather Be Right." Now that I've presented you with this problem, I hope you will deal with it and see if it is possible to make our own immediate world, not only make sense but become a bulwark for real democracy.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 28, 1942

# For Southern Independence

To The News and Courier:

Surely by now every Southerner knows that the desires of the Communist, the Liberalite, New Dealer and both major parties are to strike a blow at the heart of the South which would imperil our civilization. Both parties wish to become dominant through obtaining the negro vote. A drive us on to establish racial equality.

These Northern politicians are sowing the seed which later on the nation, but particularly the South, will harvest in grief. They wish to establish a policy of letting the negroes vote and protect them at the polls. It was the fear of that which for years has kept the South Democratic and hostile to the Republicans. Now, we find both parties getting more heedless of the South. It may soon come to pass that against our will, we shall have to form an independent party in the South and Border states, in order to preserve our way of life handed down to us by our ancestors.

We must not forget the dark days of 1876. We like the colored people. We know them, and they have not had in the South any trouble as recently happened in Detroit. We wish to continue to live on good terms with them, but not on the terms or under the conditions the Northern people who control the major parties wish to impose upon us. We must at least have a plan which we could use if we have to. We have little to lose. The Democrats have "us in the bag", hence do not worry about us. The Republicans naturally do not care for us as we never vote for them.

I would like to suggest a plan which seems to me to be workable and should be of great aid politically to us. Of course I realize that some our "Pay Roll" Patriots" will not approve of any plan as long as they are "getting theirs". Everyone knows that the difference between fools and partisans is that fools can't recognize the truth when they see it, and partisans are so blinded that they never see the truth.

Before presenting the plan, let me say that in the electoral college we, though in the minority, hold the balance of power. As many of you know, there are 531 electoral votes cast for a president. Therefore it takes 226 votes to elect. The "Solid South" has 104 votes, and with some Border states joining our plan we could get fifty-four more. On a basis of half these states, we would have 131 votes. We could get, with Maryland, plus the five border states, 148 votes. Certainly we would hold the balance of power. Do you know any party which would ignore 130 or more votes? My plan therefore is to put machinery in order that would enable us, if intolerable conditions make it necessary so to do, to break our shackles and become, for example, "The Southern Independent Party".

This could be done as follows:

We could ask each congressional district to nominate a few of their very best men whom all would have confidence in, and in a first primary the one getting most votes would be their nominee. Therefore, in the second primary in South Carolina we would have six men, one from each district, and the highest vote obtained would be "Adviser of Federal Elections and Affairs" from South Carolina.

If the same idea is carried out in fourteen states, those picked men would study our rights and our needs, and every four years after the Democrats and the Republicans had nominated their candidates they would interview each party, cold as ice, and after getting their promises would, two weeks prior to the election, tell the South which one to vote for as president. Right now in the house and in the senate sit men who are listed as "Independent" or "Progressives"; so could our senators and congressmen serve their country and us. All the electorate would have to do would be to pledge that in national affairs they would vote as advised by our committee. Now, each man who was elected to serve his state would have to take an oath that he would never accept another public office or appointment. Also that during his service he would take no part in intra-state elections, or even give an indication of his preference for any candidate running for senate, congress or any other, be it state, city or county.

Before they are selected all names on the ballot in each congressional district shall be only those who agree not to solicit votes or have their friends do so. In other words this committee should be as aloof as a judge of the United States supreme court. We would thus become a doubtful area and no party would fail to regard us. In fact, we would live on the fat of the land. We would not vote for one party or another but merely for the one which seemed best to our committee.

In adopting this plan we could use our regular and present manner of conducting our state elections, and therefore this change in name of our party would not affect any officeholder from United States senator to the lowest office held by anyone, nor would it affect anyone's influence in the party.

Some will say, "Whom can you get that all would trust? We found Wade Hampton in 1876. We can find another.

A WORRIED SOUTHERNER.
Charleston.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Ala. Governor Stirs Race Issue

**By ALABAMA TRIBUNE**

**Staff Writer**

**'I would rather suffer with my people for a season then to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter."**

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)— We understand the South is our home, not only that, but it is the place where we were born. It is the old landmark of hundreds of hundreds of our people. Some of the oldest heads remember where they were born, at a big mulberry tree that set on the southside of Mr. A house. They will also tell you how good Miss B. (white) was to them just after slavery. They will tell you just a few years ago, colored men were state senators, making laws for you and me to abide by. Not long ago, our candidate, all voted out of those high position men who were heading the state at that time, tried to even throw our race back into slavery. But I am sure that they said like David when he was in bondage: "I would rather suffer with my people in season than to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter." But Moses continued to fight and at the end he won and led the children out of Egypt.

**WE MUST STAND TOGETHER**

As staff writer of this paper, I am telling you that no race or nation ever got anything unless they fought for it. I read a front page state article in Friday morning Advertiser from Governor Dixon who in many cases is the last word when it comes to State affairs. But in no case did the thinking people of Alabama, both white and colored, think that Mr. Dixon would turn a contract down that was offered this state because of the race question.

Sometime our leaders need to be pitied rather than scorned. I'm sure that Mr. Dixon was joking and didn't mean what he said when it comes to the races working together. I have charge of the third floor at 23 1-2 Monroe street and subrent it out to Labor Union of A.F.L. with Mr. William Lee as manager (colored) and daily hundreds of white people crowd in and ask for a job. I am sure that Mr. Dixon doesn't know this since he said, "As long as he is Governor no white man will work under a Negro." I voted for Governor Dixon and I thought at that time he was the man for the job. But today he has reached back in trying to stir up all the Southern states.

So far as race is concerned, Governor Dixon is like the Board of Education and the good white people of Mississippi when a large sum of money is appropriated for the education of both races in the amount of $75,000. In this particular place there were more colored than white and yet only $20,000 was probated for colored people. And last week an Editor of one of the papers in Mississippi wrote an article and in it he said: "We white people thought we were doing something when we failed to educate the Negro, but today our sons are being sent to war and many of them have already been killed while many Negroes have been turned down because of their education. From now on, I will always work to have the money divided equally, according to the population."

This is one of the states that Governor Dixon has invited an executive to meet with him in Birmingham. It may be that we will have to suffer for a season, but that season I am thinking will not belong.

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Moultrie, Ga., Observer
August 4, 1942

## A Study In White And Colored

The most important matter in our political situation at the present is the race question. We cannot be told too often that no question is settled until it is settled right. With an earnest desire to do my little bit toward a right solution of this problem, I write these lines.

First, I wish to call attention to the points of friction. When we see these points clearly we will be able to see the direction toward which we are to look for light to enable white and colored to live together in peace and harmony. To that end there must be a recognition of the facts that there are two elements in both races: THERE ARE GOOD WHITE AND GOOD COLORED; THERE ARE BAD WHITE AND BAD COLORED. A further fact must be recognized: THE WHITE NEED THE COLORED AND THE COLORED NEED THE WHITES.

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After we have these fundamentals fixed in our minds, we must know where to look for our trouble. Our trouble does not lie between the good whites and the good colored, but between the bad whites and the bad colored. The good whites dealing with the bad colored will have trouble; the good colored dealing with the bad whites will have trouble; but the worst trouble comes when the bad whites deal with the bad colored. When this comes about both parties must suffer.

When we study this question carefully we will see that both whites and colored must realize in what respects we need each other. Speaking in general terms, the whites need the colored as laborers. We understand colored labor better than any other kind of labor and appreciate them more. To that end both whites and colored must know that labor is not slavery but liberty. That no one can go any higher or do any better than to be a servant, for Jesus himself said that he who would be greatest must be servant of all. Once we get into our minds the nobility of all honest work, we have gone a long way toward the solution of the entire labor question. Then the colored must realize as never before that they need the whites as employers. I can conceive of no more serious economic revolution than that whites should cease to employ colored. We have seen some indications of this already in the mechanized farm and in modern domestic equipment. Should this become universal, widespread suffering must come to our colored population. No government on earth could survive caring for all our unemployed colored people. Nor could the whites survive with no outlet for the products of the mechanized farm. If this should come to pass both the whites and the colored would thus destroy themselves.

Let me insist that this is the time for some cool and careful thinking on the part of both the whites and the colored. I can conceive of no greater enemies to their country than whites who foment hate for the colored or the colored who listen to the seductive voices that would lead them to sullen and spiteful hatred for the whites. I can conceive of no greater patriots than the whites who recognize the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire and who do all in their power to improve the living conditions of the colored both physically and spiritually. Equally as great are the colored patriots who become better servants and gladly and happily cooperate with their white neighbors and employers in making this a better and more prosperous community.

What this country will be in a thousand years from now only God knows. We must leave the issues of the far distant future to the people who live at that time. Of one thing I am sure that the whites and the colored of THIS DAY must work out their present problems in the atmosphere of respect each for the other. Our best leaders, like our vegetables, are home grown, both the whites and the colored. The whites and the colored in this country have grown up together. This country is OUR country. We MUST oppose with all our might all divisive elements in both races. We MUST strive as best we can to produce the best whites and the best colored in the whole round world.—N. H. Williams in The Camilla Enterprise.

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 23, 1942

# GREGORY

## Dean Cocking Urged Training Of Negroes to Teach Negroes

By C. E. GREGORY

FOUR YEARS AGO a report on a study of higher education for Negroes in Georgia was submitted to the State Board of Regents, by Dr. Walter D. Cocking, former dean of the School of Education of the University of Georgia and outstanding victim of the Talmade purge last year.

I have just finished reading that report, containing 98 pages, and if there is in it any suggestion of the joint use of any school building by white and Negro teachers or pupils I would appreciate having it shown to me.

The report first points out that over one-third of Georgia's population consists of Negroes, made up of approximately 250,000 families. Slightly over three-fifths of these 250,000 Negro families live in rural areas, but there is a strong tendency to move to the cities, which Dean Cocking thinks should be stopped. So does Governor Talmadge.

Dean Cocking does not seem to be a partisan of the Negro race as a whole, even if he was born in Iowa. In this connection he says:

"The strain upon family stability caused by low and uncertain wages, the necessity of family efforts to increase the income, contribute greatly to family disorganization, ultimately characterized by nonsupport, desertions, failure to pay rent, evictions, overcrowding, illegitimacy, brawls, debilitating sickness and larceny.

"In both rural and urban areas there has been a definite assumption by whites of positions formerly occupied by Negroes. The decrease in the number of Negro tenant farmers has been accompanied by an increase in white tenantry; and since no improvement in tenant conditions has occurred, it is evident that the Negro is being pushed still further down the social and economic ladder.

"The occupational trend is away from agriculture to jobs in urban centers, where the majority of Negroes find work as casual laborers and domestics."

The report points out that there are only 193 Negro physicians and 92 Negro dentists to serve a Negro population of 1,071,125, or 5,549 Negro people for each Negro physician. Yet Dean Cocking does not suggest that the State of Georgia undertake to educate Negroes for the professions.

"The majority of the Negro schools, elementary and secondary, have only one teacher, and very few have over two," Dean Cocking reported. "Thus, 71.2 per cent of the Negro schools have only one teacher, 17.9 per cent have two teachers, and the remaining 10.9 per cent have from 3 to 20. The average number of pupils per teacher in the Negro elementary schools is 46.27. Approximately 50 per cent of the Negro teachers have county licenses only, 40 per cent have some college training and only 10 per cent have had four years of college.

"From the evidence which has been accumulated it seems clear that the chief objective confronting higher education for Negroes in this state for many years to come will be education of teachers. The training of teachers is the outstanding task confronting all of the Negro colleges.

"The education of agricultural leadership and homemakers is also important to the total development of Georgia, and facilities for such training for Negroes should be developed in the Negro colleges.

"The state should also accept the responsibility of providing adequate training in trades and industries open to Negroes in the Negro colleges.

"In addition, the state should accept the obligation of providing various types of adult education for Negro groups throughout the state. Such a purpose will become of more and more importance as time goes on. This purpose can best be satisfied in the main with the offering of various kinds of short courses, from one to six weeks in length, at the Negro institutions and through development of extension classes taught by members of the faculties of the various institutions.

"These then would appear to be the chief objectives which should be accepted in the development of the future program of higher education for Negroes in the state."

In other words, Dean Cocking recommended that Negro colleges train Negro teachers to improve Negro rural schools and keep Negro tenants on the farms, and that Negro farmers and their wives be trained in agriculture and home making to make them better satisfied and equipped for farm life.

What was wrong about that, Governor?

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Globe and Independent
Nashville. Tenn.

# DR. AUSTIN AND CIO TELL NEGRO TO BE MILITANT

(By George F. McCray)

Chicago, July 2—(ANP)—In a fighting speech before a mass meeting of Negro and white CIO steel and auto workers at Pilgrim Baptist church, Sunday, the Rev. J. C. Austin again stated his position on Communism. After listening for several hours to the reports of Negro and white workers on their joint struggles to secure better social and economic conditions for Negroes, Rev. Austin took the floor.

"Every time somebody sees a Negro and a white man fighting side by side in fellowship, somebody cries 'communism.' Well, if that be communism, then I am a Communist.

"Nobody needs to tell me," Rev. Austin continued, "I know labor is the salt of the earth and as for me, I want to work with the toilers of this world."

The minister had a special message for the Negro toilers. "No matter how hard these white brothers work on your behalf they can't save you. The Negro will be saved when he learns to stand on his own feet. And he'll do that when he stops being afraid of dying. When we Negroes decide you don't mind dying," he shouted, "then we'll begin to live."

Walter Hardin, international union official from Detroit, described what organized labor had done for Negro and white workers of all ages in the Detroit area. He stated that the education of white workers is not a job to be done over night and that such anti-Negro, anti-labor organizations as the National Workers League, the KKK, and followers of Father Coughlin, are constantly appealing to the prejudices of [illegible] thousands of southerners now living in Detroit. He also claimed that K. J. Thomas, president of the UAW, CIO, used all the political power of the union and successfully forced local officials to protect Negro families moving into Sojourner Truth homes.

Others on the program were John Conyers, Wesley Thompson, Gleaves, Meno Collins, and Norm Smith from Detroit and Chicago.

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 23, 1942

### EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

Editor, The Journal: Your paper published my article last week on the racial issue in Georgia, and I have received quite a number of letters favorable to what has been said. I have also received letters taking issue, and against what my article carried.

In the first place, I desire to state emphatically and in all sincerity, what I most desire, that the people of Georgia, regardless of race or creed, receive consideration from every viewpoint to which they are justly entitled. The constitution of Georgia is a safe guard to the best interest of her people, and with the educational advantages our state has been blessed with now for centuries, there is no doubt to my mind but that we have nothing to worry about from a racial issue, either within the borders of Georgia or through any influence that might arise from any other place or source. To bring out such an issue, it is nothing more than preying on the ignorance of one class and casting a reflection on another class. The real thinking Georgia people are capable of taking care of this issue without politicians bringing it up in the time of such an emergency as we are now confronted with.

FELIX SCOTT.

Springfield, Ga.

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Charleston S. C. News & Courier
June 18, 1942

### "Fight" Is Against Separation

At a meeting of a colored people's society in Charleston one of the speakers said that "hundreds of white people have become interested in our fight to end inequalities". What "inequalities"?

The colored people have equalities with the white people in voting.

The white people have the same right to hold conventions and primaries, excluding negroes from them, that colored people have to exclude whites from one of their fraternal societies or from a church called "African".

The negroes surely have that right. The "fight" of negroes and their white political associates in Northern states to force their admission into a Southern white political party would, if it should succeed, be a preliminary step to forcing their admission into white lodges of the Woodmen of the World or of Free Masons.

The "fight" that is in progress to compel white people to receive negroes in their societies is a fight to break down separation of the races.

The News and Courier advocates justice to negroes and to all races. Any race, sect, order, has the right to engage in political or other lawful activities and to exercise exclusion from membership in it.

To say that a body of persons may not hold a political caucus or primary without admitting to it all other persons who apply is sheer idiocy.

To say that in Philadelphia white men may not, if they wish, form an exclusive white political faction would be to deny fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution to white men and to negroes too

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
August 7, 1942

# For Racial Harmony

This newspaper has long stood squarely behind the Negro in his plea for educational and economic opportunities. It consistently has advocated justice and fairness for him and has opposed those who have tried to prevent the attainment of these legitimate goals. It shall continue to do so in the belief that only in this way can the white man and the Negro man continue to live together in peace and harmony.

Yet The Eagle recognizes that a radical-inspired movement is now on foot which has as its goal, not justice and fairness for the Negro, but social equality and the removal of all Southern segregation laws. If carried to its logical conclusion this movement can have but one result. It will bring strife and sadness and tears that will divide the people of the South at a time when their united effort is needed to repulse an enemy which threatens the security of the entire nation.

The Eagle stands unalterably opposed to these disciples of dissension.

To ignore the dangers inherent in any social revolution which will divide the South and revive old prejudices which have long been dormant is fool-hardy. The problem can best be met by bringing it into the open and discussing it freely and, above all, temperately, not by pretending that it is non-existent.

* * *

It has not been at the instigation of the South that racial relations have become a prime topic of discussion. Sane, level-headed Southerners, both whites and Negroes, are alarmed lest the hot-heads and the radicals create dissension where, for so long, there has been none. These are perilous times when the fate of the nation is at stake. It is not a time for hatreds and intolerances to divide us.

That this is recognized by the true leaders and friends of the Negro is amply demonstrated in a letter to the editor which appears on this page today. It is from Dr. D. V. Jemison, Jr., a Negro dentist who has practiced in Dothan for several years and who has won the respect and admiration of whites as well as the members of his own race.

Dr. Jemison's is a strong plea for harmony between the races. It will be sympathetically read by those who know how important it is for the white man and the Negro man to work together in peace and understanding.

While Dr. Jemison may be correct in stating that the thinking Negro does not seek social equality and would find it uncomfortable, there is a preponderance of evidence to indicate that many members of his race do have such a goal in mind. Without exception the Negro press has advocated social equality and the removal of all segregation laws and have encouraged its readers to use the war emergency to give force to their demands. These newspapers, encouraged by social-minded radicals who are ignorant of the consequences, are fanning the flames which are sure to consume those who play with them.

* * *

Racial relations have become a paramount issue for the first time since the days of Reconstruction because of the thoughtless mouthings of Mrs. Roosevelt and the little band of radicals and social reformers who surround her. Occupying as she does a high position in the nation, by virtue of being the wife of the President of the United States—a position which, incidentally, she has failed to dignify—she has consistently used her influence to destroy, rather than create, racial harmony.

Under the pretense of spreading more equitably among all the peoples the good things of democracy, she has launched a campaign to abolish Southern segregation laws and to encourage an unwise and terribly dangerous intermingling of races.

This newspaper knows, as does Dr. Jemison and the other informed members of his race, that the pursuit of these goals is as silly as looking for the end of the rainbow. There is no power on this earth that can bring it to pass. The tried and true friend of the Negro knows this to be true and trembles with apprehension when it becomes the play-thing of the thoughtless.

The Negro is happiest in the South, with all its short-comings. Here he is surrounded by those who know him and sympathize with his problems and share with him the economic plight of a region which has not yet taken advantage of its natural resources. It is the destiny of the white and Negro races that they live side by side in the South and work out their own salvation without outside interference. The South alone can find a solution to its own peculiar problems. Its people must stand together in telling the radicals and trouble-makers to mind their own business.

Such Negroes as Dr. Jemison can, and undoubtedly will, do much toward teaching the less informed members of their race how to recognize their friends and choose their leaders. That is the only answer to the agitators, that is the only solution to whatever "race problem" we may be threatened with now.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

## RACES

### Turmoil

AUG 31 1942

Trouble, bad trouble seemed brewing in the South as whites and Negroes made all kinds of forced adjustments to the changes in ways of living brought on by the war—and the Four Freedoms:

▶ The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, composed mostly of liberal whites, took a full-page advertisement in the Birmingham *News-Age-Herald* for an open letter to the President: ". . . There has been artificially created in the South grave racial tension. . . . Violent speeches filled with Nazi ideas and phrases are inciting race hatred and conflict. . . . A widely advertised campaign to revive the K.K.K. is preparing the South for organized racial violence. With grave concern responsible Southerners are watching the subversive efforts of irresponsible politicians who for selfish purposes are endangering the nation's war effort. . . ."

AUG 31 1942

▶ In Mobile, Ala., Negro Private Henry Williams had words with white Bus Driver Grover Chandler. Police said the soldier was shot and killed after he had asked the driver to lift his suitcase off the bus. Driver Chandler, 29, was charged with murder.

▶ In Macon, Ga., during a quarrel between soldiers and Negro civilians, a Negro soldier grabbed a sergeant's pistol, killed a Macon policeman and wounded the sergeant.

▶ Federal officials started prosecution of two Beaumont, Tex. policemen accused of beating and shooting Negro Private Charles Reco after a fight that started when Reco took a bus seat reserved for whites. The charge: violating the soldier's civil rights.

▶ Colonel Lindley W. Camp, head of the Georgia State Guard, ordered the Guard to be on the alert for trouble: "There have been reported efforts on the part of Negro men and women to demand certain privileges which are not granted in Georgia and which never will be."

AUG 31 1942

▶ But from the South Seas came a different note: For "heroic action at the risk of their own safety," General Douglas MacArthur awarded the Soldier's Medal to Negro Privates Julius Franklin of Charleston, S.C., Harvey Crandle of Greenville, N.C., and James Scott of Montgomery, Ala. Their deed: plunging through deadly gasoline flames to save a pilot from a burning plane.

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Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
October 2, 1942

# Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee

### A WORN-OUT SUBJECT

—There is no Negro Question in the South . . . except in the hollow-heads of a few demagogues, commonly called candidates or politicians. Such parasites feel that they can't be elected unless they stir up hate and strife between the races. Frequently a sufficient number of unsuspecting white folks are influenced to the extent of voting for and electing these wide-mouthed humbugs, and there-after — everything becomes quiet again . . . till the same "bunkem thrower" comes up for re-election.

—The Southern Negro does not want social equality. He wouldn't have it if he could get it. He wants his own church, his own school, his own lodge and his own community. The North does not understand the Negro. They never will understand the Negro until it is too late. Their feeling for him is a sympathetic one: he doesn't need or care for such sympathy, but he has to accept it because it is forced upon him. The Southern Negro in the South is not being imposed upon, except in very rare cases, as the Northerners think.

—The South no longer elects men to office who use as the principle plank in their platform the race issue. We no longer have many backwoodsy voters. They are all smart and they soon catch on to schemes and crooked political practices. A few yellow-tinted newspapers occasionally use the Negro or social equality morsel to attract attention to something that does not exist.

The South is the real home of the Negro. The climate suits him and the people who know him are willing to help him when he neds help.

—Our country has millions of worthy Negroes. With only a few exceptions—they are loyal citizens. One of the most outstanding men I ever had the pleasure of meeting is Dr. George Washington. Carver of Tuskeegee, Ala. He is indeed a
humble and valuable man. I calle
on him three times a few years ago

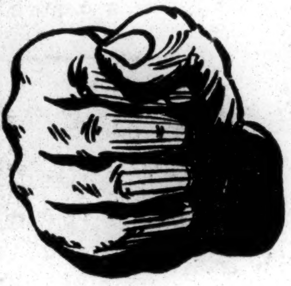
and while talking with him for a
hour or so, I felt that I was in th
presence of the most unusual Ne-
gro character that ever lived in ou
great Southland. With all of hi
popularity and success, he has re-
mained a Negro, and I saw bot
humility and magnificence in him.

56k-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JUL 18 1942
5-6K

# What the Afro's Closed Fist Means

## A fighter can't do his best with a sore finger— If any citizens have social equality we are for it.



This reproduction of a closed fist has appeared for several months in a conspicuous place on the AFRO's front page. What oes it mean? readers have asked ime and again. We take this neans of explaining. The closed fist stands for unity without which we cannot win the war. The flag, also carried at the top of page one, stands for loyalty, **but patriotism can function effectively only if all citizens, like all fingers of the hand, work together as partners.**

Uncle Sam has two fists and ten fingers. One of those fingers is colored, because we are one-tenth of the people of continental United States. Every tenth man or woman is one of us.

In ordinary times, when everything goes well, we neglect our fingers, but in a war we take no chances. We can't go into a fight to the death with a sore finger, or with one disabled from lack of use. The only way we can knock out the enemy is to hit him with all we've got. If we hold back because one finger isn't ready, we might get hit first and lose the war.

If we sock the enemy lightly in order to favor our sore finger, we waste the strength of the other nine fingers and prolong the battle.

### Unity of Colored People

There are several considerations about this symbol of unity that are of interest to AFRO readers.

First it means unity of colored people. As in all races and nations, colored Americans are divided into liberals and conservatives. Usually the liberals are found in the North and conservatives in the South.

The reason for this is not that there is any difference between the colored people of the North and the South. The exact opposite is true. There is no difference between them. Ninety per cent of the people of the North or their parents were born in the South and a Southern conservative becomes a liberal as soon as he crosses the Mason and Dixon Line.

That is the line of hate. Generally speaking, North of it every colored person votes without hindrance, attends mixed schools, uses tax-supported institutions without segregation, and enjoys greater

freedom of speech, freedom of movement, and freedom from fear.

### C. C. Spaulding

Unity of colored people, therefore, is simple, because as C. C. Spaulding says, we all desire the same things.

Mr. Spaulding is the South's outstanding business man. Celebrating his sixty-eighth birthday, August 1, he might be expected to belong to the conservative wing. But whatever he thinks of methods, he is convinced that North and South, we stand together for the same ideas.

### Unity with White People

But what of unity with the white race?

At present there is no unity, and it is no fault of ours. The majority of white people are willing to unite on the partnership basis with colored people. But a loud and intolerant minority restrains them.

The mayor of a big city squawked the other day. This is a white man's city and a white man's country. He lies, of course, because it belongs to all the people who are citizens and we know it.

Mark Ethridge, supposedly a liberal member of the President's nation-wide committee to see that minority groups are employed in the war industries, says he's for unity provided he can segregate colored people.

The average Southern white is for unity in the nation provided there is no "social equality" with colored people, and he becomes so emotional and noisy over this question that we ought to talk about it a little.

### Social Equality

We begin by saying that the AFRO believes in social equality if it is anything other citizens have. We think we are entitled to all the public rights of citizens and therefore need no special arrangements made for us.

If mixed schools involve social equality, we are for mixed schools. In a free country no citizen needs special schools.

If intermarriage is social equality, we are for it. Free people choose their own life-time companions without any interference from the State. If God Almighty never intended humans of varied colors to mate, He would have made it impossible for them to do so. You cannot breed a horse and a cow.

### Eating in Restaurants

If removing the "white only" signs from public conveyances, hotels, restaurants, and stores is social equality, we are for it. These institutions receive licenses from the public to operate; we are a part of the public.

If social equality means service on juries, holding public office, voting in primaries or general elections for public officials, using public parks and libraries, we are for it, since no State in the United States can legally give special privileges to any citizens.

If social equality means equality in civil service or membership in mixed labor unions or equal pay for equal work in government or government-aided enterprises, we are for that.

### One-Standard Citizenship

In short, it is our belief that in every human relationship government can have but one standard—citizenship. If we are citizens, we are in. If we are aliens, we are out.

The only spot reserved for social equality is in the home, or private club which requires no public license to operate. Every citizen has the right to choose his own associates, and entertain his friends.

He has no right to express publicly his hatred for any other group of citizens, whether they be colored or Catholic, Jewish or Japanese, as long as they are Americans.

### War Will Compel Unity

We have a long way to go to unity, just as we have a long way to go to win the war.

As defeats continue; as every citizen, no matter what his race, must continue to make sacrifices for victory, government will become less and less tolerant of internal strife, more and more insistent that equality citizenship means identity of citizenship.

That is what the closed fist at the top of the AFRO for. Unity of colored people, unity of colored te people, unity for victory NOW!

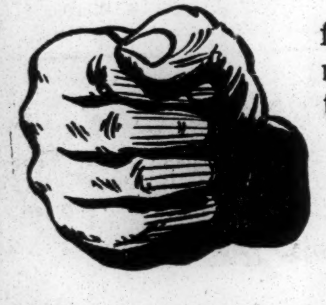
56k-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# What the Afro's Closed Fist Means

**A fighter can't do his best with a sore finger—If any citizens have social equality we are for it.**

JUL 18 1942



This reproduction of a closed fist has appeared for several months in a conspicuous place on the AFRO's front page. What does it mean? readers have asked time and again. We take this means of explaining. The closed fist stands for unity without which we cannot win the war. The flag, also carried at the top of page one, stands for loyalty, but patriotism can function effectively only if all citizens, like all fingers of the hand, work together as partners.

Uncle Sam has two fists and ten fingers. One of those fingers is colored, because we are one-tenth of the people of continental United States. Every tenth man or woman is one of us.

In ordinary times, when everything goes well, we neglect our fingers, but in a war we take no chances. We can't go into a fight to the death with a sore finger, or with one disabled from lack of use. The only way we can knock out the enemy is to hit him with all we've got. If we hold back because one finger isn't ready, we might get hit first and lose the war.

If we sock the enemy lightly in order to favor our sore finger, we waste the strength of the other nine fingers and prolong the battle.

### Unity of Colored People

There are several considerations about this symbol of unity that are of interest to AFRO readers.

First it means unity of colored people. As in all races and nations, colored Americans are divided into liberals and conservatives. Usually the liberals are found in the North and conservatives in the South.

The reason for this is not that there is any difference between the colored people of the North and the South. The exact opposite is true. There is no difference between them. Ninety per cent of the people of the North or their parents were born in the South and a Southern conservative becomes a liberal as soon as he crosses the Mason and Dixon Line.

That is the line of hate. Generally speaking, North of it every colored person votes without hindrance, attends mixed schools, uses tax-supported institutions without segregation, and enjoys greater

freedom of speech, freedom of movement, and freedom from fear.

### C. C. Spaulding

Unity of colored people, therefore, is simple, because as C. C. Spaulding says, we all desire the same things.

Mr. Spaulding is the South's outstanding business man. Celebrating his sixty-eighth birthday, August 1, he might be expected to belong to the conservative wing. But whatever he thinks of methods, he is convinced that North and South, we stand together for the same ideas.

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5-6K

# Talmadge Tells Negroes To Stay Out Of Georgia

"Birmingham World" Birmingham, Ala.

BY ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Eugene Talmadge, governor of Georgia, issued a public statement Thursday, in which he advised any Negro who objected to the state's segregation laws "To stay out of Georgia."

JUL 28 1942

Talmadge made the statement in his political weekly, The Statesman, as a comment on numerous telegrams of "indignation" he had received after the brutal beating by police at Rome of Roland Hayes, internationally famous tenor.

"We are going to keep the jim crow laws and protect them and will not allow the whites and the blacks to be taught in the same schools and colleges in the state of Georgia," said Talmadge.

JUL 28 1942

Whites and blacks in Georgia, he contended, approve of the state's separation laws in hotels, restaurants, and other public places.

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Asheville, N. C., Citizen
July 24, 1942

# PEOPLE'S FORUM

## THE HAYES INCIDENT

Editor of The Citizen:

The following comment, based upon newspaper reports, may require modification when all the facts are known, but even if only parts of them are correct, the Christian people of the South should make protests.

I do not know Roland Hayes, the negro singer, except by the reputation which he bears as a singer. But the fact that he is a gifted artist is recognized by a considerable number of people. He must possess an appreciation of the finer things of life, and, in any world which preaches the Christian religion, should find opportunities to make the fullest use of his talents as his contribution to the social and cultural life of the nation.

The incident of his arrest and the treatment of his wife did not spring out of the teachings of our religion, nor out of the political philosophy upon which this nation is founded. We are in the midst of a great war to defend and save democracy, and to keep the religion in which we profess to believe. The greatest dangers to both do not lie in Europe, but within our own minds and hearts, and in a social order which denies in practice its high professions of belief. Such treatment as Hayes and wife are reported to have received in the state of Georgia springs out of that unregenerate nature which our religion declares must be changed. We should take to heart the fact that the incident took place in the section of country which claims to be the most religious in America.

There are many negroes in the South who are not capable of exercising all the privileges of a democracy, but there are many whose intelligence and character do entitle them to a larger share in our social and economic life. The negro is no more interested in what we generally call social equality than the white man is, but the negro is deeply interested in the educational and economic privileges which will enable him to develop some social life and culture among his own people—a state and condition which will make him far more acceptable to his white neighbors. There should be recognition of those negroes, who by their loyalty, industry, and ability make themselves good citizens, and capable of rendering a greater contribution to our national life. Common sense should tell us that a democracy which denies its privileges to a considerable number of its people will perish in time. Precepts which are accepted in principle but denied in practice have a way of retaliating by imposing upon their violators the conditions which they impose upon others.

There is, at the moment, some unwise agitation by some of the negro leaders, which will do more harm than good to the members of the race. But it remains a fact that educational and other privileges have given the negro some insights into democracy, and he is asking some very pointed questions. Some basic truth, and some fundamental rights lie back of those questions.

Some years ago I was discussing racial questions with a man, a prominent church member, in one of our communities which prides itself upon being very religious. I remarked that I was born in South Carolina, and had grown up with a lot of prejudice against the negro, but that after trying to be a Christian, even if a poor one, I had had to surrender a lot of that prejudice. Here is his reply: "What you say may be true, it may be Christian, but it is not the mind of the South. When it comes to a matter of choice on this question, I'll take the mind of the South."

That was a frank reply. It is difficult to put in within the Christian ideal, but it is the position, unspoken perhaps, of more professing Christians than we should like to acknowledge. Much of our organized life is built, not upon our professed religious and social beliefs, but upon a denial of them. Too often we have heard it said: "That may be Christian, but it will not work in business." "You can't be a Christian and stay in business." We preach unities and build barriers; we preach democracy and practice discriminations. In a word we say: "That may be the mind of Christ, but when it comes to a choice we'll take the mind of our group, or of our sections."

In theology, ritual, art, and in political philosophy we have set up some high beliefs, but we have failed to give them adequate expression in our social order.

In spite of much bad advice to the negroes from ill-advised leaders, there will be no uprising of the negroes. They constitute, on the whole, a most loyal section of American citizenship. They would render far more valuable service to the country were they given opportunity. But they have no need to seek retaliation. Vengeance lies within every act of injustice. Why are white men now dying all over the earth, and why are millions suffering the terrors of hell? It is because the people who have been in control of things have put into their social orders the things which their own high beliefs condemn—competition, race and group pride, prejudice, social and economic barriers: individuals, groups, and nations have pointed fingers of scorn at other groups, and hatreds have been aroused which culminated in war. It makes little difference that the thing headed up in the mind of a little man with a devil's brain; it headed up there because there was so much of the antithesis of Christianity and democracy, our professed principles, in the actual world social order. It had to come to a head somewhere, and it has come with frightful vengeance. For a long time we have been preaching a Fatherhood of God and a Brotherhood of Man, but we have not been acting upon our teachings in setting up our world. The white race, in its nurture of ideals of race superiority, while at the same time preaching the doctrine that in Jesus Christ there is neither Jew, Greek, barbarian, bond, or free, but all one, set up some contradictions which the present conflict is showing up—in all their brutal silliness. That idea has reached its climax in Hitler's absurd theory of Aryan supremacy. Modern science declares today what religion has always affirmed, that inferiorities of race are not biological, but due to lack of opportunity in environment. Any social, national, or economic systems which are going to be permanent structures must be built upon more enduring foundations than upon some of the absurdities which have gone into the present world order.

These comments have become too extended, and I may seem to have wandered from my point, but I believe that this treatment of one man, by one group of people, possessed of a certain idea, is symbolical of world-wide conditions, and that we are never going to have any better world until we bring religion out of the clouds, and into the world in which we live today. I am not asking for equalities which do not exist, nor for the enforcement of associations which have no basic elements of congeniality, but I am pleading for the application of our Christian teachings to social and economic life. There will always be war in a world built upon prejudice and injustice.

I, for one, am completely "fed up" on a religion which overlooks this life in its emotional and aesthetic predicition of a blessed Isle of Somewhere. Jesus came into this world to show us something about it, and how to live in it. It is a hard way, very hard—it is so difficult that we shun it by getting blissfully intoxicated about a world in the sweet bye and bye. It is the most "saved" people, who, unfortunately, are most violent in their race prejudice. Neither sawdust trails nor stained-glass windows can lead us into the Kingdom of God.

(REV.) NORVIN C. DUNCAN.
Asheville.

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# Talmadge Hates 'Home Journal'

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

SEP 6 - 1942

Georgia's poll-tax Governor Talmadge doesn't like the Ladies Home Journal, says Mabe Kountze, in the Aug. 22 issue of "The Guardian," Boston Negro newspaper.

The reason isn't hard to find, Miss Kountze explains. She quotes the Negro-baiting Governor as complaining against the Journal for **"preaching racial equality to housewives all over the nation."**

And with such things going on, she says, the Governor is getting afraid of the ladies. After all, women can vote, even in Georgia. And if Georgia housewives get infected with those "racial equality" ideas, it's going to be tough on Talmadge.

The article in the Ladies Home Journal that aroused the Governor's ire was warmly praised on the Worker Woman's Page two weeks ago. Miss Kountze's comments deserve repetition. We therefore quote extensively:

SEP 6 - 1942

**"This latest rascal ranting from dear old Dixie," Miss Kountze says, "comes as a result of several brightly illustrated and photographed printed pages devoted to a colored U. S. Army doctor and his Philadelphia family featured in the current August issue of the Home Journal which you can buy at the store. If you haven't read, "Meet the Hinksons," you just haven't lived. . .**

**"There isn't the least particle of sports or sportsmanship in any attempts to insult the womanhood of a race such as ours, which is today sacrificing so much for and receiving so little from white democracy.**

SEP 6 - 1942

### *Fears Women's Vote*

**"Governor Talmadge and his ignorant ilk are fully aware that progressive white women, in vastly increasing numbers, are getting hep to the truth about this racial nonsense.**

**"The Home Journal, which has a cover slogan reading: 'The Magazine Women Believe In,' has at least a potential threat of reaching 32 million housewives in America. It'll reach deep into the South and deep into Georgia. It'll make the crackers sit up and take notice.**

**"That's what the Gov. of Georgia is scared of.**

SEP 6 - 1942

**"Women voters can't very well believe in the success stories of colored Americans and the chain-gang doctrines of Talmadge at the same time. This will make Southern women voters pause and reflect. And the women vote is going to be powerful this year. . . .**

**"Insofar as Gov. Talmadge and his ravings on housewife equality are concerned, I believe both races can learn a lot from each other, and off-hand I would say that the white housewives of Georgia to points north, south, east and west, have not yet reached the "equality" stage with colored women, who in many cases reared the white ladies from the cradle and taught 'em all they know. This includes 'Southern cookin',' which is still done to a large extent by Southern housekeepers who are not white.**

**"So, Gov. Talmadge is already defeated in this domestic field of equality, and must turn to the field of society, where even in Georgia colored men are fast becoming high ranking officers, and colored officer wives, like those pictured in the Home Journal, must receive equal courtesies even from the Governor of Georgia.**

SEP 6 - 1942

**"This, then, is the reason why Talmage objects to the Journal being circulated in Dixie. Because it cramps the Governor's style**

**"It may even someday force the Gov. to welcome a colored U. S. General."**

56k-1942

# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

"The Courier Journal" Louisville, Ky.

By HERBERT AGAR.

JUL 24 1942

5-6K

PEOPLE have been asking, Why doesn't this war produce a Tom Paine? Why haven't we a great pamphleteer? We have the greatest of causes, but no one has written about that cause with one-fifteenth the effectiveness of Tom Paine's *Common Sense.*

Why? Perhaps the answer is that most of us are afraid of our cause. No one can write a flaming pamphlet if he doesn't quite dare say everything in his mind.

If this war means anything at all, if we know what we are fighting for, the issue comes down to something as simple as "freedom for all." It is easy to talk about freedom for all; but it isn't easy to mean it. "All" is a big word. Some of us remember that the word was used in the Declaration of Independence, in relation to certain propositions that were said to be true of "all men."

In 1857 the Supreme Court of the United States wrote a long and famous opinion which was intended to prove that "all men" doesn't mean "all men"—in particular that it doesn't mean any Negroes. That was the opinion in the Dred Scott case. It was one of the reasons for the Civil War.

Nobody can write a good pamphlet about today's war, or a good speech, or a good newspaper article, until he decides what he means by the word "all." If we're not fighting for freedom for all, we're not fighting for anything that can be put in heart-lifting terms. If we *are* fighting for freedom for all, that phrase covers a lot of ground.

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IT COVERS the American Negroes, and the Chinese, and the Indians, and all the colored peoples of the world, and it even covers the Germans. If we mean freedom for all, we can put that idea in terms that will excite men's minds everywhere on earth. But if we only think we mean freedom for all, while in fact we have no intention of treating most of our fellow-men as equals, we can only write something which will be another fine illustration of the white man's hypocrisy—another propaganda weapon for Hitler or Tojo.

These thoughts are suggested by Pearl Buck's magnificent new book, *American Unity and Asia* (John Day Company). Miss Buck is not afraid of our cause. She really believes in it; she has lived it for years; it is the passion of her life. She is therefore able to write in the great American tradition. She may turn out to be the Tom Paine of our world-wide civil war.

"It is a moral issue," she writes, "this principle of freedom for all, and as a moral issue it is the most practical in the world. If we have learned anything it is that without the capacity for moral integrity for a principle no nation continues to stand . . . When will we learn that greed and revenge and unjust power over human beings are the most costly and impractical things in the world?"

She reminds us that in our attitude toward our colored fellow-citizens here at home we display "the same curious blindness that none of us could understand in France." Just as the French didn't want to notice that their country was sapped with treason and disunity, so we don't want to notice that until we live up to the American idea in America we can't expect anyone to take it seriously elsewhere.

"EVERYWHERE in the world," says Miss Buck, "colored peoples are asking each other if they must forever endure the arrogant ruling of the white race . . . It is idle to say that the crisis is two steps off and let us attend first to defense and the present war. Crisis between white and colored is not two steps off—it is close, inextricably mingled with this war, because the war against Nazism carries race equality or inequality as one of its main issues."

We don't want to notice that in this war our own sins are coming home to roost. We want to simplify the war into the silly little story that three bad men have plunged the world into ruin. A world that can be ruined by three men isn't much of a world. There must be more to the story than that. And the "more" is that millions of men and women everywhere have begun to say in their hearts that the white man's democracy is a fake.

The only way to answer their disillusionment is to prove that it isn't a fake. We can't do it by talking about freedom for all. We can do it by living up to freedom for all. A good place to begin is in Harlem and in all our other neighborhood ghettos. And a good way to get the will to begin is to read Pearl Buck's book.

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# Negroes Want Economic Justice Not Social Contacts With Whites

"The Courier Journal" Louisville, Ky.

By David H. Bradford

AUG 4 1942

5-6K

THE South delights to think of itself as different, as having peculiar institutions, and, most of all, it prides itself upon its dogged determination to persist in a way of life that time has shown clearly to be detrimental to its economic and political advancement. In the country at large, the South is regarded very much as one regards an eccentric relative. Having once made up its mind on the Negro problem, it refuses to admit the need or reasonableness of any re-examination of the question. This is tragic for the South. The Negro problem is at the root of most of its ills. To refuse to examine that problem in the light of reason is foolhardly. The South may be content to stand still itself, but the rest of the world is rapidly passing it by. A new philosophy of life is being formulated. If the South refuses to take part in its formulation, it will at some future day come to the unpleasant realization that it must live in a world in which it has no voice and in which it had no part in creating.

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THE persistence with which the South refuses to recognize the signs of the changing status of world thought on the problems of race was evidenced recently in a speech at Bessemer, Alabama. A Birmingham attorney, speaking before the Kiwanis Club, urged the formulation of a "League to Maintain White Supremacy." In the present state of white opinion in the South, there is no more need to form such a league to prevent Negro progress than there is need to paint a lily. Reading the account of the Birmingham advocate's remarkable outburst, one is forced to wonder whether time stands still in Alabama. This is not 1860, and no amount of speech-making can make it so.

The attorney's uneasiness is rooted in ignorance of what are the hopes and aspirations of present day Negroes. What he fears most, Negroes want least. He need not disturb himself, intelligent Negroes are too proud to want to crash places where they are not welcomed. They know that they are not wanted at Kiwanis Club luncheons in Alabama. What the Alabama attorney does not know is that Negroes do not wish to dine at such festive boards. They do want, however, an opportunity to work at wages sufficiently high to enable them to live decent lives among themselves. This is literally true. Few white Southerners believe it. Doubtless, it would be a shock to many white Southerners to know just how little most Negroes prize their company.

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MUCH of the unrest with which the South is confronted today, according to the Kiwanis speaker, is traceable to the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In his way of thinking, Negroes cannot advance unless white people are dragged down "to the level of the Negro." This is obviously untrue. Certainly the N.A.A.C.P. would not wish such a fate upon any people. Improvement of the standards of Negro life need not lower the standards of the community. Quite the contrary. The N.A.A.C.P. does not wish to deprive a single white man of a single privilege. Nor does it wish to intrude upon the privacy of any individual. It seeks merely to guide Negroes in their efforts to acquire the full use of the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution.

Advocates of white supremacy would like to have their notions incorporated in the fundamental law of the land. To gain their objective, they would change the principles upon which the Republic was founded and for which we are now engaged in a death struggle. They seem to have no realization of the inconsistency of their position. It is impossible to have one's cake and eat it too. Freedom cannot be destroyed on one hand and saved on the other. Talk of white supremacy is silly after Hong Kong and Singapore. Those who indulge in it fool only themselves.

Eight months after Pearl Harbor we are still playing the Axis' game. Internal disunity never won a war. Negroes on every hand are urged to forget their aspirations toward a better life until the war is won. If those who urge this are sincere, it would appear to be the course of wisdom to refrain, at least for the duration, from such reactionary speech-making as that at Bessemer.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

JUL 30 1942

5-CK

## President Roosevelt Accepts

In a stirring message to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its 33rd annual conference held at Los Angeles, California, President Roosevelt made the following far-reaching statement: "As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you that your Government will accept its responsibility to you." That is exactly what we wanted the President to say, that is exactly what he should say, and that is exactly what he should endeavor at all times to live up to.

The N.A.A.C.P., which has become a veritable "first line of defense," had for its challenging theme, "Victory Is Vital to Minorities." President Roosevelt went on to say: "I note with satisfaction that the theme of your significant gatherings reads, 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities." This theme might well be reversed and given to the Nation as a slogan. For today as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory'."

To which we say, "Amen." And inasmuch as the President so frankly and pointedly accepts his and the Government's responsibility to the Minorities, of which they Negro is one of the most important and one which has had so many reasons to complain of lack of the Government's adequate responsibility, we do hereby voice for the Negro a rededication of the American Negro to the responsibility which he owes and will pay to the deserving Victory of the Nation. But we also pledge the President and the Government that we shall hold both of them to the complete fulfillment of their responsibility to us.

We want the President and the Government to know that more than 10,000,000 Negroes, who live in the poll tax states of the South, have little or no voice in the government. The representatives in Congress from these states have a responsibility to their Negro constituents, which they do not often realize or endeavor to accept. More and more the Governors of Southern States, like the Hon. J. Melville Broughton, of North Carolina, see this responsibility and are striving to live up to it. But the President can do more than anyone else, and if he will do what this acceptance implies, neither the South nor the Nation as a whole will have anything to fear from the Negro.

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# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

## *If we can't behave decently in our own lives, who do we think is proposing to give us a happy peace?*

"The Courier-Journal"

BY HERBERT AGAR

JUL 20 1942

Louisville, 1942

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "Could it be that Roosevelt is being played for a Wilson? Is it not logical to doubt a war that takes so much, destroys so much, and offers—what? Are the little men who fight the war fighting for the business men who may make the peace to suit themselves? Again? Are all those men to be sacrificed for only a few years of peace? . . . . . Does not the world want and need positive assurance of a definite, decent peace?"

The questions are heartfelt and they doubtless reflect the feelings of millions of our fellow-citizens. Yet I think the questions are misdirected. Of course the world *wants* "positive assurance of a definite, decent peace." But the world won't get it, because there is no power on earth which can give such assurance. Peace cannot be given to us by some power from the outside. It can only be earned by each one of us, by our daily conduct. If enough millions of us earn it, we shall have a peace that is worth having. If not, not.

The peace which will follow this war is being determined by the day-to-day conduct of all of us during the war. What we all do and say and think today will fix the limits within which we are able to act when the war is over. No government, however well-intentioned, will be able to overstep those limits. This is merely a round-about way of saying that only a first-rate people can have the privilege of living in a first-rate world.

5-CK

It is one of the simplest rules of life that we become what we do. No matter what fancy words we use to describe our behavior, if our behavior is bad the results will be bad. The ends which we reach will be determined by the means which we use.

INSTEAD of saying that we want to be promised a decent peace, which is true but unintelligent, since nobody can make such a promise, we should be saying that we want a decent peace so ardently that we are willing to live decent lives in order to make such a peace more probable. How many of us are living such lives? How many of us are behaving in such a way as to make the brotherhood of man more real, democracy more possible?

It is vain to blame the present plight of the world on vague abstractions called "business men" who are supposed to have messed up the last peace. The business men no doubt contributed their share to that disaster, but so did everybody else. In the elections of 1920, the American people as a whole ratified the betrayal of 1919. On the 19th of November, 1919, the United States Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles—a day we might well celebrate by flying our flags at half-mast. On election day, 1920, the American people gave Harding 16,152,200 votes, and gave Cox 9,147,353 votes. Cox stood for supporting the League of Nations and the American promises to the world; Harding didn't.

Harding was not elected by "business men." He was elected by a large majority of almost every group or subdivision in the country. It was not just business men who were callous and stupid. We as a people were callous and stupid. If we try to pass the buck, we thereby excuse ourselves for behaving just as badly a second time.

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AS ONE who took a passionate part in the arguments of 1919-1920, I can testify that we as a people, the big majority of us, did not give a whoop for the future of the world in 1920, and did not think that the future of all the rest of mankind made a bean's worth of difference to us. So why blame anybody else for what has happened? Why not admit that if we had acted better we would not be in the bloody mess of today? Such an admission would give us a strong impulse to train ourselves at once, by our daily acts, to become citizens of a decent future, to become possible participants in a decent peace.

We are fighting for a second chance to create a world society in which the benefits of this earth and this civilization are shared with some equity among the members of the human race. The second chance will be wasted, just as the first chance was wasted, if we are still as selfish and as blind and as smug as we were in 1920. If we have learned from experience and made ourselves better men, the second chance will not be wasted.

How do we make ourselves better? Read Westbrook Pegler's column in The Louisville Times of July 16. It is an eloquent statement of our dirty conduct toward our own Negro fellow-citizens. Why can't each of us make this a personal test? If we *really* want "a definite, decent peace," if we don't just want somebody to give it to us, which is impossible, but if we want to earn it, why don't we each start fighting today to make our lives respectable on this one front? If most Americans began behaving like Americans in regard to the racial issue, that deed alone might be enough to change the face of the world.

If we can't behave decently in our own lives, who do we think is going to give us a happy world to inhabit?

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 31, 1942

# Georgia Editors Say:

### SPIKE THOSE RUMORS.

(From The Sandersville Progress)

The daily press of the state announces that many rumors are being started in various sections of the state of race troubles. Of course there is no truth in these rumors.

Even in Washington county we have heard many rumors and each and every one we traced down, found not an iota of truth. The peculiar part about the rumors is that no one seems to know how or who started them.

We now have wartime regulations against starting false rumors that might excite or upset the morale of our people. Should the guilty person or persons be found who started the false rumors they face a long prison term in Uncle Sam's bastile.

The population of Washington county is almost evenly divided between the white and colored people. There has never been any race trouble in this county. The white people look upon the Negroes as part of their daily life and practically every white family in the county have Negroes employed. The Negroes appreciate the fact that they are dependent upon the white people for their welfare in life and are loyal to their employers. And the peculiar part of the wild rumors is the fact that the Negroes do not spread these. They never have. So every white citizen is urged to spike baseless rumors that may lead to aiding the enemies of our country.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 2, 1942

## A Courageous Position

To The News and Courier:

In her letter to The News and Courier what Miss Frost says on "Justice to the Negro" is very nice, humanistic and logical. She wishes to treat human beings as human beings on grounds that we cannot gainsay. It is to her credit as an intelligent, broad-minded and thinking woman that she has courageously advanced a step in our socio-political organization which she wants the rest of us to consider and take.

But the lady perhaps is n ot fully aware of the paraphernalia in which her seemingly simple step will demand to be set and the repercussions its adoption will bring about. If she is equally courageously prepared to face these, so also are the rest of us.

But the lady need not worry, neither should we, that the time is fast approaching when the step she wants us to take will take itself if we fail, but then it will be in a manner that none of us would like to face. Therefore we consider Miss Frost's proposal timely and it deserves a careful consideration of all thinking men.

RAYMOND LIGON.

56k-1942

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL

**THE PARDON RACKET** The Chattanooga Times, in discussing the pardon racket in Georgia, points out that since 1939 Governor Prentice Cooper has pardoned 17 prisoners.

One of the issues which Governor Talmadge refuses to discuss is the pardon racket. His racket.

Governor Cooper has pardoned, in almost four years, [illegible] men.

Governor Talmadge pardoned, in his previous four years in office, more than 4,500 prisoners.

That is the nation's record.

Governor E. D. Rivers' pardons in the same period of years, are a poor second, being about 1,600 as against Mr. Talmadge's record of about 4,500.

It is easy to see why he does not care to discuss this issue.

Those more than 4,500 persons were not pardoned just for the pardoning or the exercize of the spirit of mercy. No one is naive enough to believe that.

The pardon racket is one issue which explains why the Governor berates the newspapers and seeks to engage newspapermen in a controversy to divert attention from the issues.

**ANSWERING THE MAIL** Considerable mail has arrived asking about the Governor's purchase of a farm a few months ago and his payment of $25,000 in cash (reportedly in 25 $1,000 bills) for that farm.

The purchase was made a few months after he began his term of office. I know nothing of the details. He did buy the farm.

As to queries about the facts of his attitude toward the national administration, those are well-known.

He opposed the AAA, which kept the bottom from dropping out of agriculture. He opposed the ruling which made it mandatory for the farm owner to pay a part of the benefit checks to the tenants on the farms.

He bitterly opposed, in public speeches and in his personal newspaper, the social security law.

He vetoed the old-age pension bill.

He vetoed the free school books law.

He vetoed the seven months school law which would give to the rural section of the state better education. And more education.

He has a hatred for President Roosevelt which verges on the fanatical. Back as late as 1935 Mr. Talmadge was saying in his paper: "His (Roosevelt's) nomination would be a great calamity for the nation." (The Liberty League poured the money in to him.)

As for newspapers—well, in 1935 he was charging that the "lying newspapers" were not being fair to him; that they were withholding the news. That's old stuff. And no truer then than now.

As for the query regarding the charges made by Ellis Arnall that crooks operate high in the Talmadge machine, I long ago learned that what a politician-on-the-run wants to do is to get a fight started on personalities. The names Arnall knows are available on court records. One appointee was convicted three times for theft; another for racketeering, another for petty theft and a fourth is wanted for beating hotel bills.

**"NIGGER-NIGGER"** In 1936, during his campaign for the United States Senate against Senator Russell, Governor Talmadge, then citizen Talmadge, raised the Negro issue and failed to get anywhere with it. He stoops to it when the going is hard.

This year he again is raising the issue, deliberately manufactured.

His method is subtle. And interesting.

He raises his hand to heaven and says, "As long as I am governor no Negro will serve as a foreman in a cotton mill over white employees."

Well, naturally not. That wouldn't happen no matter who was governor.

It is a trick to make at least some of those in the audience think such an idea has been proposed. It has not. The Governor knows it.

He follows the same technique when he says that as long as he is governor whites and colored children will not go to school together.

Certainly not. That couldn't happen no matter who is governor.

The Constitution of the state of Georgia forbids it. It has forbidden it since 1870. The legislature would have to change it along with a vote of the people to make such a thing possible.

Governor Talmadge knows that.

He hopes some of the hard-working farm people who hear him, and who didn't get a chance to go to school much in their youth because the governors like him vetoed bills for seven months of school, don't know that the state's constitution forbids it. He doesn't want them to know he is going to scare away what little farm labor is left.

He is on the defensive. He is attacking newspapers and newspapermen with any charge that comes to mind. He has two reasons. He does so because they are against him. Secondly he hopes to detract attention from his own record and the real issues.

No outside influences seek to run the University of Georgia.

He doesn't believe that himself. He is a power-drunk politician, willing to smear, swear falsely, or ruin the state university if it will get him votes. He wants four more years in office. He will stoop to any depth to attain them.

Two certain men had an opportunity to examine into his charges about attempts at racial co-education at Georgia. One was the late W. N. Ainsworth, bishop of the Methodist church in Georgia. The other is Dr. Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, himself a Georgian.

Bishop Ainsworth, speaking in Macon last April a short time before his death, said the charges were false. He prayed that no political campaign would see the issue raised. President Caldwell spoke Saturday, saying the charges were utterly false.

Who will you believe? Those two men or Eugene Talmadge?

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Asserts It's His Duty To Inform People Properly on Issue

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 1.—(AP)—The University of Georgia's lot should not be made more difficult "by the circulation of false charges that its policies and teachings are contrary to the accepted traditions of our people," Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the university, said in a statement here today.

It already has suffered enough "from the prospective loss of its accredited standing," he said, and any statement suggesting that the university or members of its faculty encourage or favor racial intermingling or racial coeducation "is untrue and should not be believed."

Dr. Caldwell said he had hesitated to make any public statement for fear it would be construed as political in character, but added that the time has come "when I feel that as president of the University of Georgia I cannot longer ignore publication and radio addresses that attempt to create a wholly false impression regarding the attitude of the university and its faculty toward the problem of race relations in the south.

"As the head of the university and as the one immediately responsible for its administration, I deem it to be my duty to see that the people of Georgia are correctly informed on this issue."

His statement follows:

"It is contrary to my inclination to enter any political controversy. I have never been a candidate for any elective office, nor have I aspired to one. Even when the name of the University of Georgia has been bandied back and forth in political harangues, I have hesitated to make any public statement because I feared that it would be construed to be political in character.

**Can't Ignore Issue.**

"The time has come, however, when I feel that as president of the University of Georgia I cannot longer ignore publications and radio addresses that attempt to create a wholly false impression regarding the attitude of the university and its faculty toward the problem of race relations in versity and as the oneunietaoe the south. As the head of the university and as the one immediately responsible for its administration, I deem it to be my duty to see that the people of Georgia are correctly informed on this issue.

"I was born in Meriwether county, Georgia. My people came to Georgia from South Carolina in the 1820's. I was educated in the public schools of Georgia and was graduated from the Boys' High school of Atlanta and from the University of Georgia.

**Taught in Schools.**

"I taught in the public schools of our state and practiced law in our courts before becoming affiliated with the University of Georgia. My views on race questions are similar to those held by any intelligent southern man. I believe that I am in a position to judge whether or not the views and practices of the members of the university faculty are in accord with the traditions of Georgia and of the south.

"It is not my desire nor my intention now to enter into a detailed discussion of the facts of any particular case. The only case that has been specifically mentioned is one in which I have heretofore testified publicly. The accused in that case was vindicated by the board of regents of the University System before its membership was changed and was subsequently vindicated by the Southern Associtaion of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

**Defense of School.**

"The meaning of vindication by the Southern Association is appreciated when it is borne in mind that the Southern Association is composed wholly of southern educationl institutions like our own whose traditions and customs in racial matters are the same as those held by us in Georgia.

**Defense of School**

"The purpose of this statement is to undertake to defend the honored name of the University of Georgia by giving my unqualified assurance to the people of the state that there has never been at any time during my administration any effort to promote, encourage, or suggest the co-education of members of the white and colored races, the building on the university campus of dormitories for Negroes, or anything directly or indirectly looking toward the accomplishment of these ends.

"Any statement that suggests that the university or members of its faculty encourage or favor racial intermingling or racial co-education is untrue and should not be belived. The university is suffering enough from the prospective loss of its accredited standing. Its lot should not be made more difficult by the circulation of false charges that its policies and teachings are contrary to the accepted traditions of our people.

"The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was organized in 1895 at Atlanta, Georgia, by representatives of southern colleges and universities. Its membership is on a voluntary basis and its object, according to its constitution, is 'to establish helpful relations between the secondary schools and the institutions of higher education within the territory of the Association, and to consider all subjects that tend to the promotion of their interests.'

"Membership in the association has in the course of time come to be accepted as a badge of academic worthiness and carries with

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it accredited standing or recognition in the realm of education.

"That the university will suffer grievously from the loss of its membership in the association is inevitable. The experience of other institutions is sufficient proof of this statement. The university will lose many of its students and some of the best members of its faculty. The real tragedy, however, will be that the boys and girls of Georgia will have no fully accredited publicly supported college or university in the state to which they can go.

**Entering Other Schools.**

"There is already evidence that students who would normally come to the university are going to other states. It is probable that some boys and girls who are not able to pay the greater costs of attending other institutions will be deprived of a college education.

"The students and alumni of the university appreciate what accredited standing means to any college or university, and we should not discount their appraisal of its true value. If the university of Georgia loses its accredited standing for any considerable length of time, it is my sincere opinion that, in spite of all our efforts to carry on, our beloved institution will be threatened not only with demoralization but with disintegration.

"I regret that circumstances have arisen to make this statement necessary. I feel, however, that I would be grossly derelict in my duty to those who love and support the University of Georgia if I did not say that our beloved old university is still true to the traditions of our fathers and that its progress and well-being are largely dependent on its ability to maintain its academic standing in the educational world."

## Dr. Caldwell Leading Educator

Entering the educational field shortly after completing his collegiate course, Dr. Caldwell rose rapidly until he became president of the University of Georgia System, and became one of America's foremost educators.

Born January 29, 1899, Dr. Caldwell received his A. B. degree at the University of Georgia in 1919; his LL. B., at Harvard in 1924, and was awarded an LL. D., by Emory University in 1935; Mercer University in 1935, and Tulane University in 1938.

He began his educational work in the Georgia public schools, giving that work up in 1921 in order to enter Harvard. During the years of 1924 to 1926, he was assistant professor in law at Emory University, giving up that work for the purpose of practicing law here.

In 1933, he was named dean of the Lumpkin Law School, a part of the University of Georgia, at Athens, and in 1935 was elected president of the entire university system.

He was one of the youngest men ever to be elected to head such a large educational system, being only 36 years old at the time he assumed the presidency.

He is a member of the board of trustees of the Berry Schools, at Rome, and for years has taken an active interest in the work accomplished in that institution founded in a log cabin less than half a century ago by the late Miss Martha Berry.

**Member of Bar Groups.**

He also is a member of the American, the Georgia and the Atlanta Bar Association, a Chi Phi, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Beta Gamma Sigma.

A native Georgian, he is the son of Lucius Alexander Caldwell and Lillie Dorothy Reynolds and was born on a Meriwether county farm.

He is a former president of the Association of Georgia Colleges and at one time was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Georgia, but he promptly spiked that by declaring he was of the opinion he could be of more value to the state as president of the University System.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

## Dr. Caldwell Speaks Out!

Dr. Harmon Caldwell, Georgia's own president of the University of Georgia, has a statement on the front page of today's Constitution. It is one issued to the people of the state.

Speaking to protect the name and integrity of the state's beloved University, he made these points:

1. The time has come when he, as president of the university, cannot longer ignore publications and radio addresses that attempt to create a wholly false impression regarding the attitude of the University and its faculty toward the problem of race relations in the south.

2. His purpose is to defend the honored name of the University by giving his unqualified assurance to the people of the state that there has never been at any time any effort to promote, encourage or suggest the co-education of membrs of the white and colored races, the building on the university campus of dormitories for Negroes, or anything directly or indirectly looking toward the accomplishment of these ends.

3. Any statement that suggests that the University or members of its faculty encourage or favor racial intermingling or racial co-education is untrue and should not be believed.

4. The University is suffering enough from the prospective loss of its accredited standing. Many students already have left. Its lot should not be made more difficult by the circulation of false charges.

5. If the University loses its accredited standing for any considerable length of time, in spite of all efforts to carry on, the institution will be threatened with not merely demoralization but disintegration.

6. The beloved old institution is still true to the traditions of our fathers and its progress and well being are largely dependent on its ability to maintain its academic standing.

President Caldwell is a native of Georgia. He was educated in Georgia. He has never sought any political office. He has never participated in any political campaign.

He speaks because of his responsibility to the people of the state who are being almost daily deluged with manufactured falsehoods and deliberate distortions of the truth for the purpose of arousing passions and prejudices in support of the Talmadge campaign.

It is the most false and shameful campaign in the history of the state.

It is so shameful that all persons who have the interest of the state at heart surely must be aroused to take a stand and to speak out against such a vicious and dangerous campaign.

The Constitution commends Dr. Caldwell's courage and his statement to the attention of its readers. When they have read it, it is commended to their minds and consciences.

—BONDS BUY BOMBS TO BLAST BERLIN!—

Sang Noyes, the English Poet: "One admiral with the soul of Drake would break the fleets of hell today." And if he has a brother who's a general, so much the better.

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Gadsden, Ala. Tribune
August 6, 1942

## Dangerous Time For Racial Issue

Racial feeling is being fanned dangerously at an especially dangerous time.

If there was ever a time when there was urgent need for calm wisdom there is such a time in this country now. Advocates of social equality for the Negro are using the war to advance their own ends. The vast majority who believe this country must be kept in control of the white race are equally determined.

Dissension threatens and Hitler must be cheered by the reports of this division in America, because it's right down his alley—"divide and conquer."

The question of the further advancement of the Negro in this country is one that must be solved, but there is only one sound and patriotic thing to do—maintain the status quo until the common enemy has been defeated. There should be no further effort to force the Negro into places of authority and prominence. Likewise there should be no effort to set him back at this time. Certainly the fanning of racial hatred is a poor service to the country in war. Every race, every creed and every color with American citizenship is needed in the war effort.

The South, where 90 per cent of the Negroes live, will never submit to the kind of equality that is being promoted in Washington, but this is no time for either side in this dangerous issue to force a decision. If we don't win this war we'll all go down, white and black. Yellow and aryan "supremacy" present no attractive future.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
August 13, 1942

### THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

To the Editor The News:

For a long time I have been wondering why writers, editors and publishers can't get together on the use of capitals. In "the good old days" it was all very simple. All you had to know about it was: "Capitals are used to begin proper names, words of special importance and at the beginning of a sentence; also to begin otherwise common nouns when said nouns are personified." But now just let a correspondent begin such words as president, democrat, republican with lower-case letters and the editor will change the initial letters to capitals even when in so doing he utterly destroys the meaning intended.

Not long ago an article in The News referred to the President and the prime minister. Now is it really prime minister, Prime Minister, prime Minister or Prime minister? Which is the more important, prime or minister?

They used to say, "The months and days of the week begin with capital letters, but not the seasons." Now they begin the names of the seasons with capitals, while weather, which has all that the four seasons have to put out, and earth and sun, without which neither seasons nor weather could exist, must be content to begin with little letters.

Another curious error, much more common in the South (or south) than in the North (or north), is beginning of the term negro with a capital. Every day we run across some phrase such as "both white and Negro." Absurd because negro is Spanish for black. Wonder if it wouldn't be all right to have it read "both Blanco and black." Why not begin silo with a capital? It is a Spanish word. Those who think negro should begin with a capital ought to consult the leading encyclopedias.

Tarrant, Ala. RAYMOND CONNER.

56k-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# 'Chinese Deserve Better Recognition In War'-Bolden

JUN 20 1942

By FRANK E. BOLDEN

The role of China in the present world conflict deserves a better pedestal in the incandescent glare of publicity. Here is a colored ally of the United Allies, that has successfully held an enemy at bay, that had the "ups" on her in war-production and armaments whose vintage did not date back to pre-ancestral days.

Without the resistance of this ally, whose greatest weapon was spirit, the Allies might today find themselves "way on the outskirts of [illegible] as far as military bases in the Asiatic hemisphere are concerned. To her credit, it might be said that China has plugged the hole in the dyke and is patiently holding on until the Allied command can cut red tape and bring her the necessary aid that she has asked for, and which she so rightly deserves.

**MR. BOLDEN**

The first important victory of the United Nations upon the Pacific and Far Eastern war fronts was won at Changsha by the Chinese.

**BRITISH REFUSED AID OF CHINESE**

By her tenacious resistance, the Chinese have been able to keep a major portion of the Japanese forces occupied, so that the rest of the Allied forces could get ready to crush the treacherous bandits of Nippon. Over a million Japanese troops long engaged by the Chinese are not available for action on other fronts. This is approximately more than three times the forces engaged by the American, British and Dutch forces. China offered a vast pool of manpower and a vast continental theater of war.

China, from whom Britain and America in the past have wrested special rights and privileges, has not hesitated to help defend the British Empire. Britain once refused the offer of Chinese troops in the expected attack on Hongkong and Malaya. Hongkong surrendered, while Chinese troops converged upon the enemy from the rear.

JUN 20 1942

Chinese military strategy shows bravery and foresight. The method of allowing the Japanese to advance through the previously parted Chinese lines, allowing the Japanese supply lines to lengthen, and then suddenly flanking them and closing in, has proved very effective. This shows the effect of the Russian military training, which incidentally has been used to satisfaction against the Nazi hordes. Adequately armed, the Chinese soldier is superior to his Japanese foe. The Chinese are willing to sacrifice space to gain time—time to wear down the enemy and build up their own army.

**JAPANESE FEAR RUSSIA'S AID**

By her aid to China, Russia has won the assurance that a Japanese attack upon the Soviet Far East would bring Russian and Chinese armies into instant coalition. This fact has greatly increased Russia's freedom to press vigorously her campaign against the Nazis. If Japan attacks Russia, Chinese and Russian armies together will have indisputable superiority in numbers and probably equipment over the Japanese forces in Manchuria, Korea, North and Central China. Of course the Allies must keep the Japanese occupied in the South Pacific at the same time.

JUN 20 1942

During four and a half years, China's role in the developing world war has been to delay and exhaust the force of Japanese military aggression and to repudiate the aims of Japanese political tyranny. Her performance has been good, because she sees in a final Allied victory the recovery of her lost territories and the establishment of a free and independent nation. I think that she deserves all that she is fighting for, and I hope that she is not forgotten at the peace table.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# War Helps Colored Group, Says Landon

JUN 20 1942

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa. — (ANP)—The war has removed many racial limitations on colored people "which will never be replaced," declared Alf M. Landon, former governor of Kansas and Republican candidate for president in 1936, in a speech at the Elks' Flag Day meeting Sunday eevning.

"A stupendous problem ahead is race relations," he asserted. "Failure to adjust ourselves to the economic as well as the citizen right of colored people, along with labor problems, suspicion by the New Deal of business and by business of the New Deal, may well rack our country to pieces."

JUN 20 1942

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# BOOK REVIEW

By THEODORE STANFORD

**Jackson's International Almanac. Compiled by Samuel L. Jackson and Edward Atkinson. 94 pp. Illustrated. The Vanguard. New York City. 25 cents.**

Jackson's International Almanac, subtitled "A Pocket Encyclopedia of the Darker Races", is a handy, pocket-sized repository of information concerning Negroes throughout the world.

The little volume contains much information of varied interest. Among the 21 separate sections of the book are those dealing with: athletics, religion, education, organizations, retail stores, insurance companies, marriage laws, newspapers, and population. In addition, there are facts dealing with: the abolition of slavery in the various parts of the earth; commissioned officers in the United States Army; members of the U. S. Congress; secondary education in the Southern States, and important dates in history. A section devoted to thumbnail biographical sketches is included. Specific data is given relative to Negroes in such widely dispersed localities as: the United States, Haiti, Ethiopia, [illegible], Senegal and the Union of South Africa.

JUN 20 1942

Jackson's International Almanac is useful and informative. Because of its slight size, it is suggestive rather than complete, compact rather than comprehensive. It is worth many times the price of its purchase, and should be added immediately to the most-used shelf of every Negro's library.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## *Question and Answer*

MRS. ROOSEVELT contributes a very interesting page to the Ladies Home Journal on which she answers questions put to her by readers of that magaine. In the June number, the wife of the President of the United States was asked: "Do you have colored blood in your family, as you seem to derive so much pleasure from associating with colored people. Would you approve of one of your children having as a most intimate friend a colored person?"

JUN 20 1942

Because Mrs. Roosevelt is who she is, we would say that the question is impertinent. But the First Lady answered it in the completeness and humility which characterize her life.

To her questioner she replied that she only knew about her ancestors as far back as their arrival in America, and that during that period she had not discovered any colored blood. But, she observed, "if any of us go back far enough, I suppose we can find that we all stem from the same beginnings." She also told her interrogator that she had no feeling that the colored race is inferior to the white race, and that she would have no objection if a child of hers "chose a friend among the peoples of any race, regardless of color or creed."

We wonder sometimes if the people who raise these indelicate questions know anything about the history of the human race here in America.

JUN 20 1942

Among "other than white" people in the United States are some four million persons, half of whose ancestors came from Europe and half from Africa. They have that peculiar ancestry because some people whose ancestors came from Europe "derived so much pleasure from associating with colored people."

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Landon Feels Restrictions Will Stay Gone

## Says Question Of Race Must Be Forgotten

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia.,— (ANP) —The war has removed many racial limitations on the Negro "which will never be replaced," declared Alf M. Landon, former governor of Kansas and Republican candidate for president in 1936, in a speech at the Elks lodge Flag day meeting.

"A stupendous problem ahead is race relations,' he asserted. "Failure to adjust ourselves to the economic as well as the citizen rights of the Negro, along with labor problems, suspicion by the New Deal of business and by business of the New Deal, may well rack our ccountry to pieces."

Futher along in his speech he said:

JUN 18 1942

"In all our discussions of the world to be, after the war we must never forget that the world is peopled with different races, with different customs and ideologies. To assume that all men want the kind of civilization that we ourselves want, is to fall into fatal errors."

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Wants FD to Class Bias as Treason

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — A Presidential order making racial discrimination a treasonable offense was asked by Hugh E. MacBeth, prominent Los Angeles attorney, in an address before the Poble Club here Saturday night.

Mr. MacBeth also suggested the creation of a new cabinet position with a colored man as secretary of interracial affairs.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# 8-Point Program Adopted By March-on-Washington Group

JUN 20 1942

Following is the eight-point program that forms the blueprint of the March-on-Washington Movement, as enunciated at the gigantic mass meeting in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night.

**1. We demand in the interest of national unity, the abrogation of every law which makes a distinction in treatment between citizens based on religion, creed, color, or national origin. This means an end to Jim Crow in education, in housing, in transportation and in every other social, economic and political privilege; and especially, we demand, in the capital of the nation, an end to all segregation in public places and in public institutions.**

**2. We demand legislation to enforce the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments guaranteeing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law so that the full weight of the national Government may be used for the protection of life and thereby may end the disgrace of lynching.**

**3. We demand the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the enactment of the Pepper Poll Tax Bill so that all barriers in the exercise of the suffrage are eliminated.**

**4. We demand the abolition of segregation and discrimination in the army, navy, marine corps, air corps, and all other branches of national defense.**

**5. We demand an end to discrimination in jobs and job training. Further, we demand that the FEPC be made a permanent administration agency of the U. S. Government and that it be given power to enforce its decisions based on its findings.**

**6. We demand that Federal funds be withheld from any agency which practices discrimination in the use of such funds.**

JUN 20 1942

**7. We demand Negro and minority group representation on all administrative agencies so that these groups may have recognition of their democratic right to participate in formulating policies.**

**8. We demand representation for the Negro and minority racial groups on all missions, political and technical, which will be sent to the peace conference so that the interests of all people everywhere may be fully recognized and justly provided for in the post war settlement.**

**Nothing less than this program will afford Negroes their constitutional rights; nothing less will be an evidence of America's devotion to the democratic way of life.**

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Newberry, S. C. Observer
August 14, 1942

## THE RACE ISSUE

The race issue has raised its ugly head in the South again, brought on by the war in part but more by self-seeking politicians who wish to exploit the Negro for his vote and by Negro organizations who inflame unthinking members of the colored race with promises of political and social equality.

It is to the credit of some candidates for public office in South Carolina that they take public cognizance of this question and reaffirm the doctrine of white supremacy. Although the Democratic party in other sections of the country have deserted this principle of the party as well as States' Rights, the South is still determined to maintain the Democratic party as a white man's party.

The Georgia state home defense force has been ordered to be on the alert for possible race riots by the commanding officer of the force in that state. The order was issued on the basis of information received by him that certain individuals and subversive groups in the state are stirring up the colored race. This is another manifestation of the organizations that are abroad for this purpose.

Threatening letters sent to Eugene S. Blease, candidate for the Senate in South Carolina, by the Black Dragon Society serves to remind us that our state is not free from certain elements that are not conducive to unity.

Unless the Negroes are content to devote their energies to winning the war and refuse to follow the counsel of radical leaders, they will find the "social gains" they allegedly seek will boomerang.

No one wants to raise the race issue, but it is becoming an ever-increasing problem which cannot be solved by the ostrich-like policy of a few politicians who refuse to recognize its existence and seek to curry colored favor.

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Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
July 1, 1942

## The Only Sensible View

(The Charleston News and Courier)

"The Negro Leaders Who Mislead" (the quoted words are a headline over an editorial article in The Louisville Courier Journal) are all, or nearly all, citizens of great Northern cities. The instigation is by and from these Northern negroes and has sprung from the increase of negro population in them. Their votes are courted by the Northern parties, Democratic and Republican. The national Democratic party is preponderantly a great city party; it carries the states dominated by cities and, in 1936, would have triumphed though never a Southern state had voted with it. The negro leaders are themselves misled—by white politicians.

This paragraph from The Courier Journal deserves to be read by colored people in the South:

"The Southern negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war."

Further The Courier Journal expresses the thought and wish of white friends of the negroes in the South:

"The decent Southern white man......if he is not willing to break down segregation—and he is not—can at least see that it is not achieved on the brutal standards of a Ku Klux Klansman....He can interest himself in the legitimate aspirations and demands of the negro population," as "the distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewer and water connections .... public health and hospital facilities .... He can give the negro jobs and interest himself in full justice in the courts for the negro."

In those opinions and aims The News and Courier is in full accord, and it would go further to say that the white people in the slavery and free period of the negro race have done marvels of benefit to it. Never was a time when the negroes were profitable to the South, and its relative poverty is in large part caused by their presence. The proof of the saying is evident—in the North where negro slaves caused not even the illusion of wealth-production, slavery was soon abolished—though it persisted in New York and New Jersey to 1824 and 1844. Negroes created wealth for the few but never for the whole South or for a considerable part of its white population.

The present agitation is the result of the migration of negroes to Northern cities, in which they are more segregated as to residence than in the South, but where they are an asset to political parties.

In the South must be segregation, political as well as social, for the present at least. The two are not practically separable. Without this segregation, the South will not be habitable by white men.

~~—GIVE YOUR RUBBER—~~

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Rome. Ga. News-Tribune
June 21, 1942

## *Governor Talmadge Right About Social Equality Move*

It is high time for Southern Senators and Representatives to wake up to the sinister implications of the things that are being attempted in the South at this time and to see that these perilous and provocative activities are brought to an immediate close.

Negroes of the North, finding a lot of craven politicians amenable to their desires, have succeeded in creating a condition under which white and colored persons at mixed indiscriminately in various departments at Washington, white girls being under the supervision of or having to take dictation from Negro men.

Now having gotten away with this sort of thing in the Nation's capital through the bluffing and intimidating of week-kneed politicians of the North, the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race is now trying to put the same thing over in the South as a whole and it seems to have the full cooperation of the administration and the full support of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Committees of snoopers, like that which assembled in Birmingham Thursday to spy upon Southern industrialists, Southern labor unions and Southern school authorities, are out deliberately endeavoring to create a condition under which white and colored people will have to mix freely in offices, shops and elsewhere and also in the public schools that receive support from the federal government.

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Meanwhile, under the instigation of these same social equality groups, Negro soldiers are being sent to Southern military camps, where white soldiers are forced to mingle with colored soldiers.

According to an article in Fortune Magazine in which the program of the Society for the advancement of the Colored Race is boosted strongly, the statement is made that at Fort Benning, Georgia, a white candidate in the officer's training school who objected to having to sleep in the same barracks with Negroes was told that "if he did not like it he could get out and stay out." That statement is on page 164 of current Fortune and it might interest Governor Eugene Talmadge, one of the few Southern executives who appears to have been alert to the sinister plot that it is sought to put over on the South.

Interesting, too, is the fact, according to Fortune, that this whole program looking to implanting Negroes among those of the white race, in all sorts of positions, had its inception in a hard-boiled bluffing of the President of the United States by a set of Negro politicians! The Fortune article relates that the order under which the social equality movement is now being pushed with such tremendous vigor, had its inception as follows:

"The President's proclamation would have caused much more enthusiasm among the Negroes had it not been so clearly THE RESULT OF PRESSURE. A. Phillip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had announced a general protest march upon Washington for July 1 (1941). A few weeks before the critical day, Fiorello La Guardia, then still in charge of the Office of Civilian Defense, requested them to call it off. When this was refused, the White House took the matter up officially. At a meeting with the President and ranking members of the Cabinet and the Office of Production Management, the suggestion of an executive order came from the Negro side of the conference table, and was coolly received on the other side. When only a few days were left for preventing an inter-national embarrassment, the Negro leaders were shown a first draft, which committeed defense industries but not the government itself. The Negroes stood pat. Finally the President agreed to include an order to his own administration. And the march was cancelled."

Fortune adds that it "was a compromise between hard-boiled pressure groups", but compromise or no, it led to the unbelievable conditions that have since been created in Washington and to the astounding crusade that is being conducted in the South today to fill offices as well as factories with Negro men and women and to force the entry of colored children in public schools.

In brief, the greatest emergency in the nation's history is being utilized as a vehicle for forcing upon the South intolerable social conditions that are wanted neither by the Negroes nor the white people of the South.

Georgia's virile, courageous and outspoken governor has taken the lead in trying to keep the educational system of the South from coming under the dominance of these advocates of racial equality and he probably is the best equipped of any one in public life to meet the current situation and, by boldness, frankness and devotion to the priceless principle of white supremacy, prevent this monstrous effort to saddle upon the South an intolerable condition.

The people of the South, white and black, get along nicely together and are fully capable of working out their problems without the intervention of insane reformers from the North who do not recognize dynamite when they see it. If these apostles of racial equality in the South are not told where to get off and persist in their inflammatory tactics they are going to start something they won't be able to finish. And it is time for some one high in authority to tell them so and to do it in thunder tones.

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Macon Ga. Telegraph
July 1, 1942

## Guarding Race Harmony

Organization of the Inter-racial Committee of Bibb county, under the auspices of the Bibb county grand jury, is a timely and highly intelligent step towards the maintenance of those cordial relations between the races which have always been outstanding in this community.

The purpose of the organization has been clearly set forth and the personnel of the committee gives assurance that this purpose will be pursued with honest candor and good will.

The statement issued by the new organization says it cannot undertake to offer solutions of the many problems involved in the relations of the white and colored citizens of Bibb county. It cannot even undertake to act judicially to determine the right and wrong side in particular instances.

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What it will endeavor to do is to prevent the rise and spread of animosity and to promote in the white and colored races alike "the earnest desire to live together in unity, peace and understanding."

Gen. Walter A. Harris has been named general chairman while representative citizens among the white and colored races of the county have been placed on the committee.

Meetings will be held on the first Tuesday of each month, to consider any subject incident to the committee's objective and special meetings will be called whenever necessary.

There is no good reason why the abnormal conditions created in military and civil life by the war effort should interrupt the harmony and good will which prevail among the better element of white and colored citizens and none but the better element, none but those who have complete understanding of our special problems, should be allowed to direct the course of those relations in the critical times that lie ahead.

There is welcome reassurance in the organization of this committee.

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Charleston S. C. News & Courier
June 17, 1942

## No Time for Experiment

The so-called "negro question" in the United States is primarily one of numbers and localities.

In Vermont and Iowa, in most of the states, is no negro question, for the sufficient reason that in them the negro population is so small as to be negligible—except in large cities and industrial districts where in recent years it has taken on an important political character. In New York city, Pittsburgh, Chicago, the negroes are a valuable section in the Democratic party—the saying of Mr. Justice Byrnes when he was a senator (January 11, 1938) that "the negroes are now in control of the Democratic party" is well remembered.

New York city has its Harlem where most of its negroes live. In the Northern cities negroes are for the most part residentially segregated. In the small towns and country districts of the North and West are so few negroes that no question arises.

In the South, every hamlet has its Harlem. The white people and the negroes are everywhere scattered. In the towns, the colored people prefer to live to themselves, and no friction or conflict arises about residence.

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It is inconceivable that the federal administration will do anything to press this question on the South and cause issues unnecessarily to be raised.

In 1917-1918 separate camps for the training of colored commissioned officers were placed in Northern states. Thirty or forty commissioned officers, negroes, arrived at Camp Jackson. A colored officer, a Columbian, home on furlough from a Northern state, told the writer of this article of their arrival, saying that their presence had not been observed, that he thought that they had been sent to Camp Jackson by mistake, that if they remained trouble might follow.

The writer went at once to Governor Richard I. Manning and gave him the information. In an hour or less Governor Manning was in conversation by telephone with the secretary of war, Newton F. Baker, and in twenty-four hours the party of colored officers was sent elsewhere. So far as we know, the incident has not heretofore been mentioned in print.

In this great country is abundant room. In the South, racial separation is the rule. In the last thirty or forty years it has been more the rule than it was before. There is every disposition on the part of white people to treat the colored people justly, however that does not mean political or social admixture.

It would be easily within the possibilities for well meaning persons outside of the South to incite bad feeling in the South, now non-existant, between the races, by imprudent action. This is no time for experimentation. Experiments are often explosive. This is no time to play with abstractions, much as some few of the people in the North would like to establish their notions. The war is real. The sowing of dissensions in the South would be little short of sabotage of the national cause.

The probability is that in the nearly coming years the negro population will be distributed throughout the country. Let nature take its course.

The News and Courier cannot and does not believe that the Washington administration will at this time engage in strange expeditions into domains of embarrassment. The example of the Wilson war administration is before it.

Rome. Ga. News-Tribune
June 30, 1942

## *Time For Real Thinking By People Of The South*

SGH

Those in charge of the machinery of government in every country on ~~this earth have~~ learned one from another that by the skillful use of propaganda the emotions and feelings of the people over whom they rule, can be directed and controlled as water is ~~directed~~ and controlled by the nozzle on a hose.

Witness the American scene. One week every syndicated writer and every radio commentator is busy letting the ~~American people~~ know that the so-called democracies (Russia and China being by them included as democracies) will win the war by Christmas, that the Japanese fleet has been rendered impotent, that a great uprising is about to take place in Germany, with Hitler being overthrown, that Russia has practically destroyed the German army, that the submarine menace has been licked, etc. The next week we are informed, or events the knowledge of which cannot be suppressed, disclose to us, that there was hardly a scintilla of truth in anything we had been told.

Witness the British. The people there were told that Germany was being bombed to her knees, that the British army in Libya, equipped with the latest American U. S. Grant tanks, had surprised and trapped General Rommel and was preparing to annihilate him. Was this true? Well Tobruk fell in one day and five British generals with upraised hands surrendered thirty thousand British troops and about all the tanks we had sent them to an Italian (not German) general.

Is it any wonder then that people who are able to do a little thinking for themselves are beginning to take with a large lump of salt every bit of propaganda that is handed them? The trouble is not enough people will think for themselves.

Well it is high time that the native born white man and woman of the South began to do a lot of serious thinking for themselves. They should begin to ask of their congressmen and their senators, yes, even of their governors, this question: Are we trying to win a foreign war, or are we, under the guise of the war effort, trying to overthrow our form of government from within? There are numerous signs which indicate that alien groups in charge of many bureaus in our government are bent on destruction from within.

Let us be specific, Fortune Magazine carries a lengthy article in its June issue describing in detail and praising the efforts to break down the sentiment of race segregation in the South. With evident glee it tells of the forcing of the white boys at the Camp Benning Officers Candidate School in the state of Georgia, to sleep in the same room with Negroes and to eat at the same mess table.

Under cover of a presidential order a committee has just met in Birmingham to hear expert testimony, concerning what it terms racial discrimination in war industry. No skilled Negro workers, no colored foremen, no colored stenographers, no colored executives, they allege, are employed in Southern industry, and they cite the executives of certain of these companies to appear before the committee to show cause why this discrimination exists.

The Saturday Evening Post, which has thrown Benjamin Franklin's picture from its pages and which seeks to curry favor with the radicals by libeling, ridiculing and vilifying everything in the South, makes a studied effort to portray the governor of the state of Georgia and his wife to the nation as crude yokels, illiterate and held in power with the vote of white trash in Georgia, which it speaks of as the wool hat boys. By innuendo if not by direct statement, it is made to appear that Governor Talmadge has raided both county and state treasuries for his personal gain. The attempt is to discredit Talmadge for his opposition to entry of Negroes into white schools. Life Magazine carries in one of its late issues a picture of Rochester, the Negro comedian of the Jello program, together with his Negro foreman and white and Negro girls working under him in a parachute factory Rochester is operating for the government.

In Birmingham, perhaps in other Southern cities, dodgers have been thrown on the street demanding that certain of the schools be thrown open to Negroes as well as whites.

Why all this, we ask you? It all dovetails into one definite scheme to humiliate the white South, to do away with the color line and make a race of mongrel people for this foreign bunch to lord it over and govern.

Despite the fact that the national administration labels itself "Democratic" and came to power largely from ballots labelled "White Supremacy", despite the fact that Southern Democratic members of Congress elected by this "White Supremacy" ballot have held places of great importance in the national Congress, the Southern white man is the lowest down in the estimation of these bureaucrats and with less influence of any group within the nation's borders—that is except when giving of its youth to the fighting forces.

We believe that no where else in the United States is the Negro treated as well and so sympathetically as here in the South. The relations between the races are predominantly harmonious and pleasant. Certainly no where in this country are Negroes employed in such high proportion to white employes as here in the South.

Try to find a colored waiter, bell boy or maid in a New York hotel. The jobs are all pre-empted by foreign whites. Did you ever see a colored barber in a shop patronized by the white trade of New York? How many Negro coal miners are in the Pennsylvania mines? In New Jersey, even in the truck gardens, colored workers were stoned and run out because the Italians would not have them competing in this type of work.

Whether the radicals know it or not, this country is engaged in what bids fair to be the most desperate war of all history. In the words of Congressman Rankin, "The people of the South are behind every effort to aid this war and they resent these attempts on the part of Communists, policitians and firks to stir up race trouble from which the Negro ultimately will be the greatest sufferer".

A divided country cannot possibly hope to win this war. Why then are such persistent efforts made to break down Southern morale and thus divide the country? Do some thinking for yourself.

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Asheville N
August 12, 1942

# Georgia Guard Alerted Against Racial Trouble

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11. (UP)—Col. Lindley W. Camp, commanding officer of the Georgia state guard, today made public a general order alerting the guard against racial disturbances throughout the state.

Camp said "suspected subversive influences" were attempting to cause trouble in Georgia and added the "same condition exists in Alabama, South Carolina and other southern states."

In the order, directed to guard unit commanders throughout the state, Camp said, "There have been reported an unusual number of asault cases and attempts to assault white ladies. Other communities have reported efforts on the part of negro men and women to demand certain priviledges which are not granted in Georgia and which never will be. These occurences are believed to be the direct result of the work of white agents and colored agents who seem to be active throughout the state."

### U. S. Army "Fully Aware"

Camp said the U. S. army was "fully aware" of the order. The state guard was organized to replace the Georgia national guard when that body was taken into the army, and it operates under general army supervision.

Camp expressed himself in the order as "apprehensive" over the race situation, which he described as "growing in intensity."

Camp told reporters state guard intelligence had reported "numerous race incidents" throughout Georgia. He declined to go into detail.

~~In a public statement~~ accompanying the order, Camp emphasized that his action was nonpolitical, and that "I did not issue the order until I considered it my duty to warn the guard of impendng danger."

(Camp is an appointee of Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who in his campaign for re-election has stressed the "threat to southern tradition" by groups advocating "racial equality." Camp released the order for publication after Talmadge's political opponents referred to it in radio campaign addresses.)

Camp called upon every guardsman to assist in getting "the goods on these white agents, or negro agents, . . . and give the evidence to your nearest law enforcement agency."

### "Warning" Is Asked

The order further called upon guard units to "warn the public without creating any excitement to join you in looking for these agents.

"Ask white ladies to take no chances whatsoever and to be especially careful when they are alone," the text continued, "You must be careful in the manner you use to warn them as we certainly do not want to create any confusion or undue alarm, but we owe it to our white ladies to give them this warning and protection."

Camp, in his statement, asked Georgia newspapers to publish his order in full for "the public to read and draw their own conclusion." He called upon all political candidates to help keep the guard out of politics "because we have duties to peform that just don't mix with politics."

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Atlanta Ga. Journal
August 13, 1942

# 'Racial Politics' Rapped by Paper Here 46 Years Ago

"All other political issues of the day, as far as the state campaign is concerned, have been dwarfed if not eclipsed by the controversy which has arisen over the now famous Duncan circular," an Atlanta newspaper, The Looking Glass, declared in the issue of October 3, 1896.

The yellowed sheet was brought to light Thursday by M. B. Lester, an employe in the city clerk's office, who discovered it in the office vault. It had been preserved by the late A. W. McClain, a worker in the city department for more than 26 years.

Published in the midst of a heated gubernatorial campaign, the paper dealt with the injection by Governor Atkinson of the race issue.

56k-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
(For ANP)

JUL 19 1942

**MOTHER NECESSITY**

We are taught from childhood the wonders of Mother Nature, whose frown is the storm of winter and whose smile is the glorious springtime. Mother Nature has a companion who has long since become a mother, and her name is "Mother Necessity." Little is said from time to time about this grand old lady, but she is ever playing her part in the affairs of men and nations. If she were the "mother of inventions" only, hers would be a large place in the history of mankind; but she is more than this. She often shapes the destinies of the nations.

Mother Necessity drives enemies into each other's arms for protection at times in startling fashion. She often shapes the destinies of the nations. She set the north and south against each other in the civil conflict and beckoned to the white Christians of the north and pointed out the importunities of the freedmen and philanthropy surged in the breast of Northern Christians and our Christian colleges are the result. Mother Necessity is whispering gently in the ears of the south and nation saying, if thou wouldst thyself be saved thou must save thy brother in black;" and so there is springing up a generation of whites who are not willing to measure their "superiority" by color alone.

Mother Necessity has taken Negro soldiers to Austrialia, the erstwhile white man's land where the sign, "For Whites Only," has become more proverbial. What is more, they are welcomed with enthusiasm. The landing of Negro troops in Australia was at the behest of Mother Necessity and not Congress, reichs and parliaments. The only reason Negro soldiers are in Australia is because they are needed there! Mother Necessity!

Let us turn for a moment to much-maligned Russia. This country has been the Negro amoung the nations. There is no other nation that has borne such abuse and misrepresentation. The Russia of the Reds was a synonym for all that was politically and socially ugly and unorthodox. If once upon a time it was greater to have been a Roman than a king, in the case of Russia being a Russian was worse than being a slave.

But today how changed! Russia is the only hero among the nations! Treacherous Japan stabbed us in our backs. It is true, she should never have gotten to our backs—we had them turned while debating racial superiorities and inferiorities. Germany is playing the ignominious role of all-world brigand. Italy, the land of Verdi and Garibaldi and Michael Angelo, is becoming a hench-nation among the nations. Great Britain has become a specialist in successful retreats before "superior numbers" to "our own United States has become the victim of Wheelerism and Lindberghism." When we think of how congress "politicalized" while our defenses were not made sure; and while the lightnings of war were already striking before our eyes, they were bent on fettering our great President, it makes us sick at heart; and when we think that Pearl Harbor was made possible by this political tricksterism, we are inclined to be unforgiving towards the present congress.

When we realize that the real explanation of our plight in the Pacific was the refusal of congress to let the President dispose our military and naval forces as Mother Necessity required, we almost despair of democracy. But how different with Russia who saw what was coming and prepared; and thus becomes the saviour of nations. This country is bound up with Russia not because they love the Russians but because of the pleadings of Mother Necessity.

Some weeks ago the Negroes seemed irate because somebody wanted labels in our blood banks. The whites, of course, did not want to get the blood mixed lest some Negro blood found its way into some white person. Preference for Negro blood is by no means unanimous among Negroes themselves, and just why the Negro would want the white man to be indifferent to this matter is hard to understand. The white man, like the Negro, has a perfect right to say whose blood shall go into his veins. They are his veins. If the white man has scruples about his transfusions and the Negro has not, it is not his fault.

Let Mother Necessity settle that point. When Negro blood will save a dying white man he will take it lying down. If nursing at the breast of "black mammies" has not hurt the white man certainly a little Negro blood will not, although the said Negro blood is a terrible handicap in the twentieth century world. For that matter I do not want any of Wheeler's and Lindbergh's blood in my veins.

Let's have done with this "racial nervousness," that rejects common sense propositions and posits a feeling of inferiority ofttimes in silly resentments. Mother Necessity is at present whispering in the ears of this country saying "Let the Negro up and seize a Jap or a German instead." Mother Necessity has a hundred stunts to try out on the present situation, thanks be. Mother Necessity whether the daughter or mother of Mother Nature I dare not say. God bless her!!

JUL 19 1942

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# THE NEED FOR CHANGING

By JOHN McCRAY
"Birmingham World" Birmingham, Ala.

## Let's Make Up Our Minds

"What are we fighting for?" I don't mean what are we Negroes fighting for in this war. I mean what are we fighting for on the home front and as a minority racial group. Often. I find myself in violent disagreement with "our leaders" because of their inconsistent cy and ridiculous behavior.

"What are we fighting for?" came to my mind this week when I read that the NAACP had announced from New York City that it was opposed to the Sun Shipbuilding Co.'s new plant at Chester, Penn., where more than 600 Negroes are at work among themselves, on the ground that detailing Negroes in such manner was nothing short of "keeping the Negro in his place." Ere these many years I have thought that I didn't care where or for whom I worked so long as I had the opportunity to earn a decent living and apply my training to the best of my ability. These many years have I heard my "leaders" say that as a race we sought not to associate nor mingle, with the white people. All we wanted was the chance. Now, when the chance does come, when a special plant is built for us, we come forth with a howl which in substance says, "the job is good, the pay and the opportunity are good, but we want to rub elbows with the white people. We are either incompetent to build ships by ourselves or, we must have a white man to "boss," us or, a white man needs to be around to see how good we are." I say, "what are we fighting for?"

Perhaps, the most humorous and ridiculous case of "what are we fighting for" is that of C. C. Harraway of Arkansas who was convicted by an all-white jury for misappropriating, for his personal use, food supplies for pupils in his school. He argued that the all-white jury was prejudiced against him and the Negroes should have served on the jury. The court promptly impaneled an all-colored jury which convicted him on the charges as promptly and completely as the white jury. Mr. Harraway is now saying that the all-Negro jury mistreated him and that his rights as a citizen were violated by an all-colored jury. It should have been a mixed jury, he said.

I could cite other cases of this inconsistent behavior among our people. You can, also. Some of us don't seem to know what we want or, if we do, we are camouflaging our ultimate goal with "tricky" and confusing language. For myself, I don't care if I ever see a white man so long as I can plod along, make enough on which to subside and be left alone. I don't want to work alongside a white man, so long as I can make the same money by myself or among my own people. Workers at the Navy Yard in Charleston, in many other places and in factories and plants with whom I have talked, and who work alongside white people, tell me that daily their work is made unpleasant for them in a million different and subtle ways. Their word is enough for me.

"What are we fighting for?" Do we want simple opportunity or do we seek the white man's "society"?

JUL 28 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

## Forcing The Issue

IT HAS BEEN SAID that they are our friends who know our faults and love us still. It could also be said with equal truth that they also are our friends who tell us the truth about ourselves without regard to whether this truth be fair or ugly. Of course we want most of all to hear the beautiful truth about ourselves but the ugly truth needs telling most of all.

Within recent weeks the Negro world has been stirred by statements coming from whites supposed to be friendly towards the cause of Negro advancement. Here in Richmond we have two white newspapers whose constructive attitude on the color question is a source of great pride and encouragement. One of these papers is edited by Virginius Dabney, one of the liberals of the new south. The cause of Negro advance never seeks in vain the support of Mr. Dabney's Times-Dispatch. He fought Ku-Kluxism to a standstill. He went all-out for the question of equalization of teachers' salaries. He never faltered before the challenge presented when Virginia had not yet assumed responsibility for the graduate study of Negroes. He has issued more than one stinging rebuke to Talmadgism in Georgia and elsewhere. He has advocated from the beginning the full integration of Negroes into the defense work. Whenever and wherever Mr. Dabney could tip the scales in the Negroes' favor he did so without equivocation.

**ATTACKED BY NEGROES**

Mr. Dabney recently delivered himself on the ominous outbreaks of race riots in the camps and what he said ran counter to the opinions of most Negroes. Negroes set upon him as if to rend him and their disagreement with him as ranged all the way from friendly criticism to an attempt to discredit him before Negroes and the nation.

All that he has done through the years to help the cause of Negroes advance was seemingly forgotten in an attempt to refute his thesis on the riot situation. Negroes had full right to disagree with Mr. Dabney, but it was not necessary to carry the disagreement to such ugly point as was in some instances done. Here is a man who has put his neck out for Negroes more than once; yet Negroes themselves seem bent on tomhawking him.

The way they "waded" into Editor Dabney is mighty poor encouragement for other whites to champion the Negro's cause, for they are warned that unless they say all that Negroes want said and say it the way Negroes want it said, they incur a blistering wrath. The easier course for a white person would be to let the Negroes paddle their own canoe, rather than put out their necks in Negro behalf.

**CAME TO RESCUE**

More recently Mark Ethridge of Kentucky has spoken after such manner that it can easily be construed as coming to Mr. Dabney's rescue. Mark Ethridge has exhibited one of the finest spirits in dealing with this all-vexing Negro question. He is one Southern white that Negroes have learned to esteem and trust. But Mr. Ethridge serves notice on Negroes that they need not expect any revolution in race relations during the war nor immediately after. He, like Mr. Dabney, fears that too much "hard pushing" on the part of Negroes will result disastrously unless there is greater caution. It is fervently to be hoped that Negroes will not try to decapitate Mr. Ethridge for his frank expression.

It is probable that both Mr. Ethridge and Mr. Dabney know something we do not know, and are trying to warn us in time. It might be well for us to take what these white friends say as essential information germane to the readjustments the war will make inevitable. Mr. Dabney and Mr. Ethridge are our friends; and we should hear them seriously rather than critically. They know what the silent group of whites is thinking.

**MUST FACE FACTS**

Some are saying that Roosevelt has an opportunity to be a Lincoln. What did Lincoln do besides sign the Emancipation proclamation? He did this for the same reason that Great Britain and the United States are in league with Russia-dire necessity. Mr. Lincoln's fiat did not free the Negroes because after nearly a century we are still far from the Promised Land. Mr. Lincoln signed the proclamation and turned the Negroes over to the south where they were jim-crowed, ku-kluxed and bushwhacked into subjugation.

The same thing will happen if Roosevelt attempts by fiat to settle in toto the Negro question. The painful fact remains that in the future as in the past the advance of the Negro must wait on the slow growth of an enlightened public opinion. Let us fight; but let us not fool ourselves nor let anybody fool us. This war is not going to settle the color question, nor any other question. This is a painful conclusion but it is better to face it than to face disastrous disillusionment!

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Spartanburg S C Herald
August 22, 1942

## A Lesson From the Front

Two races have lived together in South Carolina, ever since it became a state, in harmony and peace never enjoyed in any foreign country in which there existed bi-racial conditions.

In South Carolina one race has always been politically strong and the other has had no political strength. One race has been financially strong and the other financially weak. One race has been educationally strong and the other has had limited educational advantages.

Yet in spite of the aforesaid conditions the weaker, Negro race, has been friendly to the stronger. It has had no political advantages, but has trusted the white people to do what they could to relieve conditions under which it lived. And it must be said that the white people, crushed by the war that liberated Negro slaves in the United States, took hold of the Negro problem with determination to solve it in the best possible manner under all the circumstances.

Schools were built for the Negroes and teachers were employed from taxes levied by the whites upon themselves. It was years after the War Between the States before the Negroes in South Carolina were able to pay more than a small proportion of the taxes for education and for the general advancement of the race. We think the vast majority of the Negroes in the state appreciated the efforts of the white people to improve their condition, to help them step from slavery into freedom and progress as rapidly as possible.

And so, as we have said, the two races lived together in peace and harmony and in an atmosphere of mutual good will. We believe neither race would have those relations rudely disturbed. Now and then, in times of prosperity and times of depression, there may have been local signs of friction, but they were entirely local, and they always were resented and condemned by the majority of both races.

Nothing should be introduced in the life of the two races in South Carolina at this time when the nation is threatened by foreign enemies and the whole man power and energy of America are needed to protect the freedom and independence of the people.

The government has called representatives of both races for armed service and they have responded willingly. White men and Negro men are in the armed forces together on numerous fronts and in training camps in preparation for service at the front. Negro parents who are working in the homes of white parents have sent their sons to the Army to fight for a common country and they have sent them willingly.

Friday, a short news dispatch appeared in American newspapers. We quote it in full:

> Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Friday, Aug. 31 (AP).—Three American Negro soldiers who swam through a flaming river to rescue a fighter pilot "from death or serious injury" today were awarded the soldiers medal, the first time Negroes have been decorated in this war zone.
>
> The three, members of an engineer unit were Pvt. Julius S. Franklin, of Charleston, S. C., Pvt. Harvey M. Crandle, of Greenville, N. C., and Pvt. James Scott, of Montgomery, Ala.

Those Negro soldiers all were from Southern states. They were the first Negroes to win the soldiers medal in Australian fighting. One of them was from South Carolina. The white pilot they rescued by swimming a river covered with burning oil may have come from one of their states.

The Herald mentions the incident to illustrate the rank injustice and the danger of introducing the racial issue in the senatorial campaign in South Carolina. It was Judge Eugene S. Blease who did that and he deserves pity more than condemnation. We think he was unwisely advised.

As a newcomer in politics his novitiate developed a situation which we must believe Judge Blease already regrets. As we have said before, it is our opinion that he will continue to regret, whether he wins or loses Tuesday, as a hideous nightmare.

We are sorry for the Judge. We would not censure him in defeat nor could we congratulate him on success. He has not contributed to the winning of this war. He has not helped his state by making this racial question the outstanding feature of his campaign speeches.

56k-1942
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

JUL 25 1942

# Silent Parade Planned Here In Protest Of Recent Wave Of Violence Against Negroes

The execution of Odell Waller on July 2 described as a "legal lynching" by irate Negroes, followed closely by the mob lynching of Willie Vinson on July 16 in Texarkana, Texas, the shooting of Private Jesse Smith by a posse in Flagstaff, Arizona, and the beating of the noted Negro tenor, Roland Hayes and his wife in Rome, Ga., have brought a countrywide storm of protest from Negroes.

New York Negroes under direction of the local division of the March on Washington Movement plan a silent parade to the beat of muffled drums, Saturday, July 25 at 2:30 to protest this wave of killings.

A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement, in a vigorous letter of protest to President Roosevelt declared, "Waller's electrocution has intensified a wave of determination for a showdown on the question of total democracy for the Negro which cannot long be held back by leaders who use the bargain and compromise method. It was the signal for the barbarous forces in this country to renew the unleashing of their venom of hatred upon the Negro people.

"With the world in the agony of a war for the survival of sheer human decency, the race issue in America is crucial to the whole struggle. These fascist-like brutalities in the United States are grist for the propaganda mill of the Axis powers and undoubtedly will be used to destroy the faith of the allied nations in the honesty and integrity of American democracy, and hasten the deterioration of the morale of the enslaved peoples of the world which hangs precariously on this hope," Mr. Randolph continued. "If the Negro is not given his full rights now, then the battle for Democracy is lost."

In announcing plan for the parade, Dr. Lawrence Erwin, president of the New York Division, March on Washington Movement, said: "We, want the world to know and particularly our Government, how the Negroes in Harlem feel about the electrocution of Waller, the lynchings of Willie Vinson and Private Jessie Smith in Texas and Arizona and the brutal beating and jailing of Roland Hayes. There will be more Wallers and Vinsons and Smiths if we let those things go unchallenged. No Negro is safe anywhere."

**Parade To Union Square**

"The March on Washington Movement, Dr. Ervin continued, "is dedicated to fighting all forms of national oppression perpetuated against the Negro. We intend militantly to show to white America that the evil of the poll tax system which fosters these lynchings and beatings shall be buried in the same grave with Odell Waller."

Wearing black mourning arm bands and carrying signs of protest against lynching, Waller's electrocution and the poll tax, the marchers will assemble at 56th street and Seventh avenue, march south to 14th street, east on 14th to Union Square where the paraders will be greeted by music and speakers.

The speakers at Union Square will be Colden Brown, chairman, and member of the March on Washington Movement, William Agar, educational director, Freedom House, Frank R. Crosswaith, director, Negro Labor Committee and member New York Housing Auhority; John F. Finerty, counsel for Workers Defense League who handled the Waller case; Dr. Lawrence Ervin, president, New York Division, March on Washington Movement; Dr. Channing Tobias, National Council, YMCA; Layle Lane, vice president, American Federation of Teashers, and Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Negro Women, Inc., and Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treas of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The program at Union Square will begin at 4 p. m. The local division of the March on Washington Movement has issued 100,000 leaflets and 1,000 posters in Harlem and Brooklyn during the past week. A citywide conference at the YMCA on Friday, July 17, attended by representatives of 50 organizations set in motion plans for the parade under chairmanship of Robert Early. Organizations represented at the conference included Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Joint Board of Laundry Workers Union, Building Service Employees Union, United Transport Service Employees of America, Frederick Douglass Society, Modern Trend Youth Club, Negro Women, Incorporated and Workers Defense League.

"We are asking all Negroes in New York join us at 56th street and Eighth avenue on Saturday, to show our silent determination that democracy shall be won at home as well as abroad. We call upon Negroes throughout the country and those in New York who cannot march with us to observe five minutes of silence wherever they are on Saturday,

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Norfolk, Va. Pilot
July 23, 1942

# Letters to the Editor

### An appeal to lay aside racial feelings and to unite to save America.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

Southern America, arise, awake, be alert and aware—the enemy is about and among us. We are in a world revolution, not just an economic war for markets and colonies. Our very freedom is at stake, the freedom of all the freedom loving people in the world is at stake. Negro American freedom is at stake, the right to fight for the rights in our country is at stake. The enemy is in our midst.

Norfolk is seething with racial unrest due to an element among us that is not of the white Southern brothers' making. The enemy is sewing the seed because he knows of the Southern tradition of the "place for Negroes." Some of our American citizens are playing dupes by falling for the line, "Don't work with niggers, they'll get above themselves."

We who were born in Norfolk know that never has there been this open, seething, inflammable hatred. Normally, mutual danger causes co-operation but the fifth columnist in our midst is causing the breach to be widened.

White America, check the man who tells you that Negroes should not be given too much play. Remember your Constitution, remember your Bill of Rights, above all remember the Declaration of Independence, and know that it isn't the superficial, superiority complex that has been built up in the minds through false ideas, that is at stake. It is the very foundation of democracy that is at stake. Report to your lead man or your superiors any person who persists in raising the silly question of what color a man must me to do a job at this time. The question is, Is he qualified? Is he an American? Does he believe in and support the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights? If this is true, then he is the man to go in our factories, yards and operating bases. As freedom loving Americans we are determined to wipe Hitler, Hirohito and his satellites from the earth once and for all.

Negro America, remember with all of the faults that may be and God knows there are many, we are Americans, our country is in grave danger—and we are in it to the finish. To smash Hitler so that we may be free to demand under the laws of our land those rights guaranteed all of its citizens.

Roll up your sleeves and go to it—keep your ears open America, Negro and white. Distrust the stranger who tells you, "You have nothing to fight for, America is unfair to you." White America, distrust the man who tells you "the Negro will get out of his place if you work with him." Remember this is your country and his, and it is to be saved by unity of all. Remember history proves the loyalty of the Negro from 1619 to the present day—not a traitor among them high or low. Truth is authority—not authority truth.

Surely we Negroes have a place. We agree our place is complete integration into this great effort, complete use of our resources in all branches of our country, both economically and politically. Tell the person who suggests division to you that this is America and an America at war. We have no time for division—we'll stop it and victory will be ours when Hitler's hordes cannot report progress on the race issue.

Fight yourself, white America, and accept your darker brother whom you have every reason to trust. Our house is afire. We, all of us, must put it out by fighting as one, for unity at home and victory abroad.

T. IONE DIGGS.
Norfolk, July 20, 1942.

### A member of the Methodist Board of Temperance commends the co-operation shown in Norfolk in vice control.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

I want to express the warmest admiration for the co-operation shown by the State government, the government of the city of Norfolk, the Army, and the Navy in the measures recently taken in the Norfolk defense area for the control of vice. It seems to me that what has been done without the personal interest of the Governor, the activity of the State Welfare and Health departments, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and the other governmental organizations involved in the effort.

The question of vice in defense areas, involving such vital considerations as health and safety, calls for joint local, State and Federal action; and only such co-operation can be effective. I feel that Virginians have a right to be just a little proud at the present moment.

DEETS PICKETT.
Arlington, Va., July 21, 1942.

### The case of Roland Hayes and his wife—A protest against the treatment they received in Georgia.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

Deep regret and patriotic pity is to be felt for Georgia's recent unkindly treatment of one of her most distinguished sons, Roland Hayes, celebrated Negro tenor. Justifiable resentment on the part of the American Negro for the wholly un-American acts of the South is blacked out by the feeling of the race for the undeniable need for national unity to stem the onslaught of the destroyers of democracy.

Granted the South has its questionably sacred traditions which it is loath to give up, the least it can do in the present crisis is to shelve its prejudices against its foster black children for the duration. Unless it adopts this attitude, it is aligning itself with the enemies of human freedom.

The Empire of Talmadge made a classic error in singling out Roland Hayes on whom to vent its spleen or irrational race prejudice. Few other Georgians have brought more credit to their State and nation. Few are more at liberty to select their place of residence in America with the ease of the great singer.

But Mr. Hayes and his wife have demonstrated a courage that few white Georgians would under similar circumstances—or any human being for that matter—by investing thousands of dollars in a State where they knew they were about as welcome as a Stuka dive bomber.

Hayes gives an excellent reason for his choice—a reason which the Southern white man apparently fails to understand: "I love Georgia."

By establishing a permanent residence in his native State, the famous tenor proves without question a truth to which the Southern white man is blind, and which seems the crux of his perennial nightmare as he looks at his foster sons and daughters: The Negro does not want social intercourse with the white man. He prefers his own kind and class. He only wants the right to live, achieve and enjoy the unequalled privileges of full American citizensship like any other dweller under the Stars and Stripes.

American life, as a whole, is being weighed in a critical balance. It is up to the Southern white man, wherever he lives in this country, to determine the outcome insofar as national solidarity is concerned.

The American Negro is as powerless today to remove his legislated and traditional shackles of liberty as he was to unloose the bonds of human slavery. A greater power than his did the job then, and will do it again.

We have resolved to give the "last full measure of devotion" to our country and wait until our change comes. And it must come, or all canons of truth, justice and religion are vain illusions and fantastic mockeries.

LE ROY S. HART.

Norfolk, July 17, 1942.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## HITLERISM AND MR. HAYES

The disgraceful beating and jailing of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hayes in Rome, Ga., arouses the indignation of every intelligent and freedom-loving American.

Roland Hayes is one of the great figures in American artistic life, a man of education, refinement and world-wide fame, and Mrs. Hayes is an outstanding example of cultured and sensitive American womanhood.

One's blood boils at the thought of a couple of this calibre being pushed around, beaten, separated from their small daughter and thrust into a filthy cell in the local jail because they objected to being treated as pariahs.

To the Georgia chief of police who jailed them, the incident appears closed, but to thirteen million American colored folk and millions of white Americans who know Roland Hayes the incident is decidedly not closed.

Mrs. Hayes is reported to have told the clerk who forcibly ejected her from a shoe store because she refused to go to the hot stuffy rear "for colored;" "This is no time to talk about racial prejudice and segregation." How true!

There is a World War going on, the outcome of which depends upon the colored peoples of the world in general and those of this country in particular; but some white people in Georgia and elsewhere do not seem to understand it.

While fighting to the death against Hitlerism abroad, they persist in maintaining Hitlerism at home.

This type in high and low places insists that despite the seriousness of America's situation, this country must retain its caste system based on a vicious and unscientific blood theory no different from that promulgated and enforced by Germany's Nazi oppressors.

The Red Cross blood policy, the humiliation of Negro ldiers and sailors in the uniforms of their country, the imination against colored workers, the disfranchisement millions of qualified voters, the residential segregation policy—all are based on this vicious theory which we would like to dub un-American but which we truthfully cannot.

America is indignant over this latest disgraceful incident because a citizen of international fame is involved, but it must not be forgotten that similar humiliations and indignities are experienced by thousands of Negroes but get little publicity because the victims are insignificant and unknown.

This sort of thing will continue as long as those in authority condone it and compromise with the Hitlerian forces that inflict it.

Day after day on the public platform, over the radio and in the press, we are being told, in the words of journalists and FEPC Committeeman Mark Etheridge that "there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation."

The editor of the Rome, (Ga.) **News Tribune**, a few days before the Hayes incident, in a long editorial denouncing what he describes as a conspiracy to force social equality on the South (by the Administration!) praises unspeakable Eugene Talmadge, Georgia's governor, as "the best equipped of any one in public life to meet the current situation and, by boldness, frankness and devotion to the priceless principle of white supremacy, prevent this monstrous effort to saddle upon the South an intolerable condition."

Hundreds of newspapers in the South and dozens of public men continue to voice similar sentiments, distorting the facts and obscuring the real issue of democracy and fair-play, and thus inciting the lowly mob-minded like the shoe store clerk and the police in Rome, Ga., and a thousand other places.

This thing must be fought vigorously and continuously by all friends of democracy and American unity, else we shall find that having won the war, we have lost the peace.

The "Double V" campaign—Victory for Democracy at Home and Abroad—must be prosecuted with renewed energy if the forces of Hitlerism are not ultimately to triumph in America.

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Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
August 25, 1942

# Mayor's Nation-Wide Appeal For Racial Harmony Wins Praise Throughout Country

Congratulatory messages poured in to Mayor James M. Wooddall following his radio message Sunday morning in connection with a Columbia Broadcasting system relay of the "Wings Over Jordan" program which originated at station WRDW.

In a brief plea, the mayor called for racial harmony. Responses came from all over the nation, he said.

The mayor made a similar address of welcome at Municipal auditorium Friday night when the celebrated Negro choir gave a special performance here under the direction of the Rev. Glen T. Settle, its organizer.

**SENTIMENTS OF MANY**

"I am sure I voice the sentiments of millions of listeners in this vast network program, when I say 'Wings Over Jordan' has become an American institution beloved by all races and creeds," he said in his radio address.

"Were all of us able to catch and re-incarnate the spirit of Christ, there would never be any occasion to mar the harmonious relationship between mankind of all races.

"As we think of the harmony given in these programs, we must be reminded of the harmony that exists, and that should continue to exist, between our respective races represented here this morning. How we each, in our own way, should play our part so that peace, happiness and contentment will be our song.

"The Negro and the white man should at these critical times, work together for the building of a more harmonious nation, the like of which has never been known before. Ours is a song that would be incomplete without each of us," the mayor continued.

**FORCES OF EVIL**

"There are forces in this world who seek to produce discord among us. To overcome such evils, we must keep our eyes fixed on the goal of exquisite harmony, and sing on, and in so doing, drown out the false notes.

"As the white keys and the black keys of the piano blend to produce rich harmony, so then should we, as Americans all, coordinate our efforts for the common good.

"This is not just my nation, nor your nation, but our nation, and the songs you sing are not just to glorify your God, or my God, but our God.

"So sing on, you to whom God has given the wonderful gift of song, and we, who will sit and listen, will join you in spirit as we live together, work together, fight our county's battles together, and praise God from who all blessings flow," he concluded.

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Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 7, 1942

## Justice for Negroes

Editor, The Telegraph:

While reading the Speak Up column of Aug. 4, Pic Magazine, I ran across an article which I would be very grateful to you if you would publish in your Letters To The Editor. It is submitted by E. W. Holliman, of Denver, Colo., and is as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"As a reader of Speak Up, I must write this article.

"Imagine out of thirteen million Negro Americans not one is to be found to have betrayed his country or to be arrested for subversive activities, or a spy. And still America limits their rights and privileges.

"Give to the Negro a good living, equal opportunity, rights and privileges as American citizens. These are the basic elements of democracy—a democracy which America must learn and practice before there is peace and unity among people."

In conclusion I should like to say for the Negro, he is not seeking to intermingle with other races in social matters where he is not wanted or asked. But he is asking in every state and community in which he resides that equal justice shall be meted out to him in the courts and elsewhere and at all times his family and property be protected by those who administer the law.

This I believe will be granted by the great American people to thirteen million Negro Americans before the end.

A READER.

Macon Ga

56k-1942
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

# What's Behind Wilkinson, Dixon Scare? Politicians Ask

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JUL 28 1942

**By ATTICUS MULLIN**

When Horace Wilkinson of Birmingham flooded the State two weeks ago with a circular calling for a battle to the death against the Black Dragon, it did not create half the comment the recent statement made by Frank Dixon did on the same subject.

Political circles are agog, not only over the similarity of the statements and thoughts of Wilkinson and Dixon, but by the fact the two authors are Birminghamians where centralized opposition to President Roosevelt is located.

That the trumpetings of Wilkinson and Dixon met with response in Alabama, and we find in nearly every instance a favorable response, goes without saying. The writer has talked with numerous politicians who endorse the statements of both Wilkinson and Dixon relative to the race situation in Alabama.

But politicians are looking for a meaning deeper than the mere statements of Wilkinson and Dixon. They wonder if there is something more important than the Black Dragon scare. They wonder just why the statements were issued at the present time.

Wilkinson, so far as is known, entertains no further political ambitions. He voluntarily resigned a circuit judgeship in Jefferson County for the practice of law and he is known as one of the ablest lawyers in Alabama.

Could it be that Wilkinson sees that now is the time to begin a race agitation in Alabama which would see another ku klux klan or something like it organized? The old ku klux klan was used politically and it worked and especially in Jefferson County. Wilkinson, who is politically far more keen minded than Dixon, and whose knowledge of mass psychology in Alabama is far superior to that of Dixon, may be getting ready for another of those oldtime political campaigns for Governor in which racial hatred will be the principal issue. And don't think it won't work. Maybe Wilkinson wants to be king maker again.

The general thought among those politically minded men with whom the writer has talked is that Dixon, after reading Wilkinson's statewide circular attacking the Black Dragon, reached the conclusion that Wilkinson "had something." Dixon, as is generally known, wants to run for something, probably United States Senator. If he could run on a racial issue against the negro, he might defeat Hill. Always provided, of course, that Hill would sit steady and allow himself to be the champion of social equality and all of that. Which, of course, Hill wouldn't do because Hill was elected to Congress six or seven times under the Democratic rooster, a Democratic emblem of "White Supremacy." But if he could not lure Hill into defense of the Black Dragon, Dixon, politicians figure, might have seen in the Wilkinson blast the opening of a wedge that might penetrate to the Governor's chair four years from now. Dixon, of course, probably knows that it would take two or three years of organization to stir the people up to another agitation like the ku klux klan. But if they were so stirred, even though Dixon did not join, he might be able to say "I was second only to Horace Wilkinson in fighting the race matter including social equality."

There is considerable agitation in Alabama over what many believe are the attempts of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to make the South take her ideas of social equality. Alabamians, and Southerners generally, bitterly resent Mrs. Roosevelt's actions and the fact that in nearly every issue of every negro publication in the United States her picture is shown with negroes and never with whites has done much to arouse Southerners to racial equality dangers.

JUL 28 1942

But certainly in Alabama no politician would be so crazy as to endorse anything Mrs. Roosevelt has said or done about the negro race. Just how Wilkinson and Dixon could make Mrs. Roosevelt and her ideas of social equality for negroes a State matter, we can't see. Certainly no candidate for Governor and no candidate for United States Senator would fail to condemn these things as strongly, if not more strongly, than either Wilkinson or Dixon. But the belief is the Birmingham pair have something.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 23, 1942

# WHITE SUPREMACY LEAGUE IS URGED

## Birmingham Attorney Says Now Is Time to Act

BESSEMER, Ala., July 22 (AP).—Declaring "it is tragic for the white people in this country to sit idly by and allow these Negroes to misguidedly place their selfish interests ahead of an all-out war effort," a Birmingham attorney proposed today nation-wide organization of a League to Maintain White Supremacy.

"It is ridiculous for a 10 per cent. Negro population to undertake to shape the policy of the southern states," the attorney, Horace Wilkinson, declared in an address before the Bessemer Kiwanis club.

"The time to act is now," asserted Wilkinson, long prominent in Alabama legal and political circles. "An organization should be formed, so strong, so powerful and so efficient, that this menace to our national security and our local way of life will rapidly disappear.

"The whites being in the majority, it is their right and responsibility to work out the problem within the law and by a law that all whites and blacks must obey," he declared. "It must be done that way. Extra legal methods, however necessary or effective they may have been in days of yore, are not to be resorted to now."

William M. Bruns, president of the club, said the address was "very well received" by the members, and Gordon Vail, publicity committee chairman, issued a statement which said that "The Bessemer Kiwanis club is always ready to hear speakers on both sides of controversial matters, but makes no commitments in such matters."

Citing various racial incidents in Alabama and the south recently, Wilkinson said, "These incidents, like boils on the body, are indicative of a condition that needs attention.

"They are not mentioned for the purpose of arousing feeling against the Negro race, but for the purpose of showing you that the time has arrived for discussion that will provoke serious consideration of the situation in Alabama and the south and bring forth suggestions for a solution of the problem within the law and under the constitution of the United States."

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# Group Urged To Hold White Supremacy

## Speaker Says Negroes Menace U. S. Security

"The Courier-Journal"

JUL 23 1942

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**Urges Immediate Action.**

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**Address "Well Received."**

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JUL 23 1942

**Criticises Decisions.**

The attorney criticised "recent decisions" of the Supreme Court in cases involving Negroes, and added:

"The criminal element among the Negroes has accepted these decisions by our highest court as a license to murder and ravish and rob. The law-abiding and law-enforcing white man regards them as a betrayal of his confidence in the courts and as a consequence we hear lots of strong talk about lynch law instead of constitutional law in such cases."

**Says Great Effort Needed.**

Wilkinson asserted that "this is enough to indicate to you that a Herculean effort is being made to break down and destroy segregation and with it many of the most cherished institutions in the South. . . . The white men of the South who oppose dragging the white man down to the level of the Negro must organize.

"If there is room in this country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is need of a League to Maintain White Supremacy."

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Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
August 19, 1942

# *Astonishing Development*

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One of the most astonishing developments in connection with the sustained drive to put over racial equality is the spirited and unrestrained manner in which the once highly respected Ladies' Home Journal leaps into the campaign and goes all-out in favor of accepting the colored population upon a basis of social equality.

In throwing its influence behind the movement, the Ladies' Home Journal turns from white girls in illustrating styles and so forth and uses colored models. Page after page is devoted to magnifying the social importance of negroes and the observer cannot refrain from wondering what mighty influence has been put to work to obtain such support in a cause having so little popular interest and of so little importance except in the South.

What the Saturday Evening Post, Fortune Magazine, Life and other influential publications of national circulation have done to boost the social equality drive is eclipsed by the unrestrained and whole-hearted abandon with which the Ladies' Home Journal ties into the job.

The editors of this once creditable monthly obviously feel that the support of socially inclined negroes in the North is worth more to the publication than the support of the women of the South, who will certainly be nauseated by the contents of the current issue.

Anniston. Ala. Star
July 24, 1942

# RACIAL SEGREGATION DEFENDED BY DIXON

## Both White, Negroes Approve Custom, Is Claim

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 24.—(AP)—The Governors of Alabama and Georgia charged today that outsiders are attempting to tear down the principles of race segregation in the South.

Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama accused two federal agencies of adopting policies which he said would destroy segregation "under which the white and Negro races have lived in peace together in the South since Reconstruction."

Eugene Talmadge, red - gallused Governor of Georgia, advised Negroes who did not like the state's segregation laws "to stay out of Georgia," and added:

"Outside influences know nothing about the traditions and conditions here and should not interfere with the friendship between the two races of long years' standing."

Dixon's assertions were made in a letter explaining his reasons for not signing a contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation for 1,750,000 yards of convict-made osnaburg cloth. The contract contained a workers' non-discrimination clause.

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included," he wrote Ralph D. Williams, New York agent for the federal agency, "we can expect the fair employment practice committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that Negroes be put in positions of responsibility" in the state's prison cotton mills.

He asserted that under cover of the "discrimination by seller" clause contained in war contracts, the fair employment practice committee "has been operating . . . to force Negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under Negroes."

Talmadge, now campaigning for a fourth term as Georgia's Governor, made his statement in his political weekly, The Statesman, in commenting on "indignation" telegrams he received after Roland Hayes, Negro concert singer, charged he was beaten recently by Rome, Ga., police. The Georgia Governor said both whites and Negroes in Georgia approved of laws providing separation of the races in public places.

Talmadge forced the ouster of several Georgia educators last year on charges they advocated racial co-education—a charge they denied. The ousters are at issue in the present gubernatorial campaign.

Disaccrediting of Georgia's state-supported schools by a number of Southern and national educational groups resulted from the ousters.

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Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
July 26, 1942

## DIXON COURAGE

The late Grover Hall, of the Montgomery Advertiser, knew a man when he saw one. His editorial, "The War Eagle Flies Again" will not soon be forgotten in Alabama politics. It was about a young man who had gone to France to serve his country in the first World War when aviation was very young. That young man lost a leg in his fight to preserve the freedom of the world against the gray German legions of 1918. That young man was Frank Dixon.

Not at all unlike Frank Dixon was it then that he decided to run for governor, pitting himself against the shrewd politician the late Bibb Graves. With $500 and a broken down automobile, Frank Dixon went out to seek the voters of Alabama, to tell them that if they had sense enough to elect him governor he would in turn set things aright in Montgomery, eliminate the political locusts and bandwagon barnacles. He didn't defeat that shrewd politican and promiser of political patronage in that first campaign, but he succeeded in awakening Alabamians to the dangers confronting their state.

When the War Eagle flew again in 1938 he flew like a whirlwind, a cyclone of ballots whizzed him into office.

He told the people what could be expected of him when he entered office and after he entered office he did what he had told the people he would do. The people liked it, the politicians didn't, they couldn't get at the treasury.

Soon the War Eagle leaves the mansion house at Montgomery, to enter private life in Birmingham. He leaves millions in the treasury and debts have been reduced by millions, the state government is running efficiently. His strong-handed successor, Chauncey Sparks, can be counted on to deliver the goods for his people in the Dixon tradition.

Yesterday we wrote Frank Dixon and congratulated him upon his straight-thinking and his courage under fire, and added, "If you were governor of New York you would be elected President of the United States."

Our congratulatory letter to Dixon resulted for his courage and fine common sense in telling off a Federal bureau regarding the future of segregation laws in this state. Dixon wrote the Defense Supplies Corporation that so long as a non-discrimination clause remained in the contract, the State of Alabama would not sign the contract.

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included," he wrote, "we can expect the Fair Employment Practice Committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that Negroes be put into positions of responsibility."

In the United States there are 13,000,000 Negroes. Of this total there are 10,000,000 in the South. Therefore, the problem, if it is a problem, is essentially Southern. If it is a problem it is made so by people who know little or nothing about the South and care little or nothing about the future of the Negro race. They are in it for what they can get out of it, not because they have any particular sympathies for the Negro and his problem of improving his own standards of living. We rather suspect that this controversy, coming at this particular time, is Axis inspired. Certainly there is every earmark of Axis influence in trying to disturb the pleasant relationship existing in the South between the white man and the Negro.

In the South the white man has his place. In the South the Negro has his place. They both know it. Conditions in the South will improve just as steadily as the South prospers and if the East wishes to be of real value to the Negro, then the big money boys and the political powers up there should see that Southern industry is aided instead of being discriminated against with unfair freight rates which make competition difficult with the eastern manufacturer.

Frank Dixon has spoken with courage, there should be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation. He has spoken like an American and an Alabamian. This newspaper is proud of him for it.

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Griffin. Ga. News
August 22, 1942

## Judge Persons Says Is No Race Problem In Grand Jury Talk

JACKSON, Ga.—Calling attention that there is no race problem in this section, Judge Ogden Persons declared the two races live together in peace and good will in his charge Monday to the August term of Butts Superior Court.

He cited the fact that there is little crime in this section and that no county in the Flint Circuit has a probation officer to deal with juvenile crime.

Judge Persons pointed to the progress made by members of the negro race. He said Dr. George Washington Carver had been cited as the outstanding scientist of the year for having found more than 200 uses for sweet potatoes and a great many uses for peanuts.

Taking note of the national and international situation, Judge Persons urged more purchases of War Bonds to prevent inflation and commended the English people for their valiant stand against aggression. He lambasted those who criticise England's stand against a stronger foe.

Judge Persons stated that the letters home from the boys in the service reflect their Christian training and in none of the letters is complaint uttered.

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Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
July 8, 1942

## Like Baa Baa Sheep

The movement for a new "Reconstruction" in the South proceeds without abatement. It began early in the Roosevelt administrations; it is now taking on, with the war the excuse, greatly increasing force. Negroes, labor leaders and intellectual "liberalites" are holding mass meetings and denouncing the commonwealth of Virginia, its courts and governor, because a murderer was executed who had not been convicted by his "peers", namely, persons who could not qualify as jurors by having paid a poll tax of a dollar and a half. Even The New York Times has committed itself to the proposition that a "penniless" person who has killed a man should not be tried unless by a jury composed of some of the penniless.

Interesting The News and Courier and disconcerting to it is that this movement goes on without arousing protest, except a very little, among Southern congressmen. Senator E. D. Smith sensed it when he walked out of the Philadelphia convention in 1936. In January, 1938, Mr. J. F. Byrnes perceived it when he said that "the negroes had come into control of the Democratic party" (those were his words), but subsequently in a South Carolina convention he tried to explain his anti-lynching speech, declaring in substance that he did not mean what he said as reported in the Congressional Record. When he delivered the speech in the senate he was no more a Roosevelt New Dealer than The News and Courier is.

This negro agitation springs from the presence of negro colonies in great cities of the North. The Democrats have captured these voters. The Southern congressmen, to control patronage, obtain subsidies for their states and districts, conform to the national Democratic administration, they swallow their pride, they trample on the traditions and history of their people, they repudiate the Hamptons and the Tillmans, they sell out. (There are exceptions of course.) They actually support the third termism of the late Roscoe Conkling and President Grant.

The new Reconstruction is afoot. It has gained great headway. For it the representatives of the South are responsible. They have wilted, paled, and run away, they have followed and obeyed like baa baa sheep on their way to the feed trough. You are not hearing them in the present campaign speaking out for their South Carolina, and if they do not know that there is trouble in front, they are ignorant, they are simple-minded.

56k-1942
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# The Negro Wonders

Sometimes we wonder if America knows what democracy is, and if it does, whether it really wants a democracy in America. These recent events are what causes us to wonder:

1. The execution of Odell Waller upon a verdict reached by an all-white poll tax jury.
2. The unwarranted killing of a Negro soldier at Flagstaff, Arizona, by civilian police.
3. The brutal attack upon Alfred Knox, soldier attached to Fort Huachuca, by military police who objected to his entering the railroad station in Houston, Texas via the white waiting room.
4. The lynching of Willie Vinson in Texarkana, Texas.
5. The brutal attack upon Roland Hayes by police in Rome, Ga.

These are just a few of the incidents that have occured within the past three weeks to make us wonder if it really matters whether we are murdered here in America or elsewhere.

We wonder if there is anyone in America from the President on down, who really cares, and if it can be true that one, including the President, has authority to bring a halt to the wanton and brutal treatment inflicted upon Negroes in and out of uniform.

Steal a dollar from the Government and it will spend a million to track down the thief and bring him to punishment; take a life of one of the Government's citizens, and it doesn't spend a cent to bring the criminal to punishment.

American Negroes need a man in Washington who can and will speak to the President for the Negroes. We need a laison man between us and our President. Out of 13,000,000 Negroes in America, we have not one who command enough influence to gain the President's ear when we need that ear.

While all of the above-mentioned offenses were taking place, the NAACP left Washington and New York to hold an annual convention in Los Angeles. What it accomplished out there was nothing. The only worthwhile speech was that delivered by Mr. Willkie, and he would just as soon have delivered it from New York or Washington, D.C. While the NAACP led its followers to that war zone, war broke out in Houston, Texas, Rome, Ga., Flagstaff, Arizona, and Texarkana, Texas. No one was in Washington to lead a movement for speedy action on the part of the Government against the lynchers.

To our mind the movement of A. Phillip Randolph is about the best movement currently in operation. Negroes would do well to jump on Mr. Randolph's bandwagon, and declare him our undisputed leader. We should give him a blank check to deal with the Government in our behalf. He should lead us and we should follow him. He has ability, integrity and loyalty to commend him. Almost single-handed he wrenched from the President Executive Order 8802. Maybe, with proper support, he can wrench another order from him.

Washington should welcome the establishment of headquarters of a militant organization headed by Mr. Randolph, and it should tell the NAACP to move on the outskirts of town and let an organization come in here who is willing to fight our enemies at home, while we leave to fight our enemies abroad.

Goodbye, Mr. White! Come in, Mr. Randolph.

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"The Weekly Review"
Birmingham, Ala.

## EDITOR'S DIGEST

By ROBERT DURR

### "White Men Think"

We have a lot of white readers, with some of them we often have a heart to heart talk—man to man. We really enjoy talking with a lot of them for in this way we have been able to better understand each other. Most people are really decent at heart and you find that out once you have "a prayer meeting" with each other on matters pertaining to our mutual welfare. If you have reason to disagree with people, very often you will find them quite willing to work with you most satisfactory in efforts to make things better for all.

Early this week a white man, whom I have never seen, called me from out in West End of Birmingham and informed me that he was a regular of this newspaper and asked me if I knew Mr. Robert W. Kincey of the Birmingham News. I told him I knew Mr. Kincey, but had not had the pleasure of meeting him. My caller told me of an article Mr. Kincey wrote under the title, "Business, Industry and Defense" in a recent issue of The Birmingham News-Age-Herald. In the course of our very pleasant conversation, this white man said he felt that the white man owed it to himself to take a helpful interest in the problems of the Negro people. And to this of course I said, Amen, Amen.

I asked this white friend to send me the clipping of Mr. Kincey's article. Here is what Mr. Kincey said:

"A VISITOR from New York is interested, among other things, in the probable future of industry in the South after the war. He is interested in the so-called Negro question. He is interested in the war "consciousness" of the people of these Southern commuiities.

Because he talked to this department it seems appropriate to mention, briefly something of the conclusions that were presented to him .

As to Southern industry and all industry after the war, one person's guess is as good as another's. Nevertheless, and regardless of what industry in the East may think of industry in the South there are many reasons to believe and even to predict that the South, with special reference to iron and steel, will be in a stronger position after this war than it has ever been.

Capital investments, even though made primarily to expedite the war effort, will be called upon to make the most substantial return possible long after the war shall have been forgotten. Manufacturing economies in the South, with particular reference to the Birmingham industrial district, are coming to be generally recognized largely because of the proximity of essential ingredents and the generally favorable climatic conditions.

It is inconceivable, then. that these major capital investments shall not be given the most carefull consideration in plans for the national industrial picture of the future.

As to the "Negro question", the problem is being handled, for the most part, intelligently and with the understanding that it is essentially a long range problem. The truth is that the Negro in the Negro in the South has not, in many instances, been made to realize and to appreciate his responsibility, either as a citizen or as a worker. That is due, in large measure, to the fact that he has been handicapped educationally and economically.

Even a tthe expense of condemnation and criticism, we say, as a native of the Black Belt of Alabama:

1. That the rank and file of the Negro population of Alabama does not seek and does not want what is usually called "social equality".
2. That the Negro is, with the proper training and education combined with the proper consideration from the white race, a good citizen.
3. That equal opportunity economically should be afforded him and that his purchasing power should be increased.
4. That he should be given proper training to make a greater realization of his responsibility as a citizen and as a producer, and that he should be encouraged in citizenship to the extent that he must be a producer, especially in times like these, rather than strictly a consumer.
5. That the "Negro questiion" can be more intelligently and satisfactorily handled by our own Negro leaders and liberal white men, working together, than by any interference from elsewhere,

no matter how well-intentioned, and that there is a growing realization of the prejudice heretofore prevalent in this section, along wit han equally growing tendency to discard much of that prejudice. Criticism from outside the South is usually resented, but it would be foolish for us to deny that such criticism has often awakened us to the need of making changes.

6. That the Negro and the white man [illegible] the South are friends and that, all things considered, the Negro has made and will continue to make rapid strides educationally and economically which will, in turn, make for a better race of solid, substantial citizens.

As to the war consciousness of the people of the South, they are, like the people of all other sections of the United States, not fully alive to the imminent danger. They are beginning to feel the pinch in a mild way. Like the people of the North, the East and the West, they will make whatever sacrifice, in time money or blood it takes to write a successful conclusion to the struggle."

On point number one, I can say, that history proves that the Negro never has wanted what is called "social equality". A recent survey by a white man and woman in Harlem, where there are thousands of "street walkers" of both races, reveals that when the question was asked why there were no reports of rape by Negro men on the women of either race, the reply came back that the Negro was not interested in women of the other race, preferring the association of his own women. You hear a great deal about this that and the other in the south on the same score as a basis of creating bogeys about interracial association, but hundreds of Negro women can tell you that they are constantly molested in their homes, along the streets and elsewhere by trashy white men. So on the whole, it may safely be said that there are good and bad in both groups, but by and large, most of both groups, do not want what is called "social equality" as a matter of policy and never will, within or without either group, because there is nothing to be gained by such, but the Negro wants social justice—plain and simple and not a type of social justice especially designed by some one else for the Negro as if he were a lower order of human beings. That is why we hate Hitler, with all our souls. The Negro wants to share equally in the benefits of a democratic social order, and without this he can not be happy.

On point number two, the Negro feels that the whole of society would be, wholesomely invigorated by equality of opportunity along all lines.

On point number three the Negro holds that on such equality the south should dedicate itself religiously, if it is to rid itself of the backwardness which gives the ground upon which some call the south the economic problem number one of the nation.

And on point number four this department agrees wholeheartedly with Mr. Kincey.

On number five Mr. Kincey expresses my conviction and the end to which I have dedicated newspaper and myself.

On number five, I affirm that the Negro is the white man's best friend, he has proven it in spirit and in deed. And the white man of the south ought to see above everything else, that the Negro's friendship is not in vain and prove it by making up for all the Negro has deserved for so long. The white man has an inescapable responsibility in that connection. No one can make him do what he should do, nevertheless the responsibility is there and a destiny stronger than life and will hold him accountable for a honorable discharge of that responsibility.

Enlightened whites and blacks of the south must find a middle ground upon which to build as friends, a better way of life for both, as friends.

There is so much good to be done in the south. The rocks, red hills, weeds, and rivers, must be scientifically converted into the needs of people everywhere, to increase the income of the common people of both races as well as those on the other side of the railroad tracks. The road to God runs through men. The road to a better south must run through and out from the brains of both whites and blacks developed to the fullest possible extent, in order all may make the greatest possible contribution in the building of a more abundant life for all.

There is no reason for hatred, fear, prejudice, exploitation and oppression. We are our own best keepers in proportion as we realize that we are not only our brothers' keepers, be they white or black, but that we are our brothers' brothers.

It remains for us to lay aside every sentimental weight which so easily besets us, hatreds based upon the neglects and wrongs of the past and work together—one for all and all for one. Any other course is silly, and will do more harm than can be afforded or repaired.

Enlightened white people are not enemies of black people. I can recall, even back in my younger days when I use to teach school in the deep woods of Mississippi, southern white teachers, used to meet me on the road to and from school and labor with me about doing this or that as a means of achieving some of my ambitions.

Back there in the deep, deep woods of Mississippi, where I used to hear my father early in the morning humming, "By And By When The Morning Come We Will Understand" or "Lord I Didn't Know I Had To Bow So Low", I saw the answers to his early morning prayers in Mississippi in white merchants, bankers, lawyers, who in a lot of cases did all they could—more than they sometimes would do for their own relatives, to help me achieve much of that which makes it possible for me to serve as your editor today. They gave me the respect I gave myself. A lot of them would have done much more had they not been afraid of the unenlightened of their own race. Our understanding was on the individual basis They were not untrue to their own, they did not expect me to untrue to my own. They belonged to me and I belonged to them. We did whatever good we could together, even if we did have to do a lot of it by way of the "underground railroad" method.

When I take an inventory of friends who have supported our efforts with this newspaper. I find that a lot of white people have done all they could to help just as a lot of Negroes have done. I would have it no other way, for while I plead a lot for my own people, I am no racists. I believe in the efficiacy of the higher and middle ground.

In all the above related experiences, we have tried to be understanding, patient, honest and fearless in our attitudes.

We have not tried to be selfish. We have not wanted to uplift any at the expense of others, although we have felt that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak. We have not asvocated upholding any at the expense of others.

We know the south—its whites and Negroes. And we know that, "as close as sin and suffering joined, the oppressor and the oppressed march to fate abreast." We believe the south can be made to stand upon its own feet in proportion as social-minded whites and blacks dedicate themselves to the enormous task of developing blacks and whites to the fullest extent to the end that all may have a more abundant life.

Any advantage gained, manitained or sought by either group at the expense of the other may be likened unto the well known mill stone around the neck of all.

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

# Race Issue Losing Out In Political Appeal, Says Southern Leader

SEP 1 3 1942

## Recent South Carolina And Georgia Results Cited By Dr. Odum As Proof

SEP 1 3 1942

ATLANTA—(AP)—Dr. Howard W. Odum, president of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, said Saturday he believed the result of the gubernatorial primary in Georgia and the recent senatorial campaign in South Carolina "shows clearly that the race issue no longer has its oldtime political appeal."

In a statement issued through the commission office here, Dr. Odum, who is director of the Institute for research in social science at the University of North Carolina, asserted the elections "will contribute definitely to the unity and welfare of the Southern region."

Gov. Eugene Talmadge campaigned in Georgia for renomination with a contention that "white supremacy" was endangered by "outside influences," and much the same issue was raised in South Carolina by Eugene Blease, running for the United States Senate.

The opponents of both held that the contention of race was not a real issue. They appealed to voters to reject attempts to further discussion of racial issues.

Atty. Gen. Ellis Arnall defeated Talmadge on the basis of unofficial returns from a Wednesday primary. Last fortnight Senator Burnet R. Maybank defeated Blease in a South Carolina primary.

Dr. Odum's statement:

"The outcome of the gubernatorial contest in Georgia last Wednesday shows clearly that the race issue no longer has its oldtime political appeal. Relied upon by the governor as his chief asset in a hard fight for reelection, this issue was repudiated by an overwhelming vote for the opponent who had denounced its injuction into the campaign as insincere and dangerous.

SEP 1 3 1942

"The result of the recent senatorial race in South Carolina bears testimony to the same effect. Politicians may well take notice and hereafter pitch their appeals on a higher plane.

"These results and the trend they indicate will greatly encourage the constructive leadership of both races in the South and will contribute definitely to the unity and welfare of the region. The Negro may reasonably expect increasing sympathy and cooperation as the great heart of the South follows its judgment in a continued program of unity and progress."

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New York Times

New York, N. Y.

# HITS GEORGIA RACE ISSUE

AUG 1 4 1942

## Arnall, Talmadge's Rival, Says He Will Do Best to Ban It

AUG 1 4 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Aug. 13 — There were two reactions today to the appeal of Milwee Owens, editor of The Augusta Herald, to Governor Talmadge and Attorney General Arnall, candidates for Governor, urging them to purge the race issue from the political campaign.

Mr. Arnall accepted the Augusta editor's proposal. Atlanta's Mayor, William B. Hartsfield, gave a warning against "wild rumors about race troubles here and in neighboring cities."

AUG 1 4 1942

In his approval of Mr. Owen's plea Mr. Arnall said:

"I pledge that I will do my best to eliminate this false issue from the campaign. When our nation is fighting for its very existence it is little short of treason for any professional demagogue to undertake to destroy our national unity in an effort to save himself politically."

Mayor Hartsfield said rumors of race trouble in this area were false. He reminded Atlantans that there were "Federal wartime laws covering the spreading of rumors intended to excite or upset the morale of the people during the war."

56k-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
(For ANP)

**NEGRO DEBUNKING SOCIOLOGY?**

John McCray, editor-publisher of the Lighthouse and Informer, one of the most recent stars to rise upon the Negro journalistic horizon, is threatening to go places. McCray is a concrete refutation of the unfounded allegation that southern Negroes are afraid to contend for the rights and responsibilities of full-fledged citizenship. Located as he is in Columbia, S. C., in a city of the South where the voice against lynching was first lifted by the Columbia State in the long ago, he has the moral support of some of the finest white citizens of this country.

The heart of South Carolina Negroes is best shown by the way they are rallying around the McCray standards. As a South Carolinian of South Carolinians, I hail John McCray whose auspicious beginning is heartening. In one of his recent editorials entitled "Figures Don't Lie," Editor McCray puts to shame one of the feature writers of the News Courier of Charleston, S. C. This writer was attempting to excuse the high incidence of crime in Charleston by falling back on the hackneyed assertion that Charleston's large Negro population was the logical explanation. The population ratio being nearly 50-50.

JAN 14 1942

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But when our feature writer broke down the crime by races it was found that of the total of 17,412 arrests, 12,122 were white and 5,290 were Negroes. Or if we consider it from the percentage point of view, 70 percent of Charleston's crime is white and 30% Negro. In other words, the Negro's 50 per cent of the population is affording 30 per cent.

This writer was not only startled but confounded by this revelation! It seems too strange to be true. Sociologists for lo these many years have been saying that if we could banish poverty and ignorance and poor housing and low wages, humans would be regenerated after such manner that crimes would largely cease. As a teacher and student of sociology for 20 years, this was one of my strongest points. Within the last 5 years it has been my privilege to address 20,000 young whites in some of the best universities North and South and when it came to "laying it on" about the correlation between crime and poverty, I never grew weary. Now we have it that the poorest, most poorly housed, the most flagrantly underpaid, the most disadvantageously segregated, the most underpaid group has a lower incidence of crime than the more privileged group.

What are we poor sociologists going to do for explanations of the Negro's shortcomings? We environmentalists who have so persistently contended that the environmental nature of the Negro's economic and cultural retardation was the one explanation of the Negro as he is, are dealt a knockout blow by the figures submitted by McCray. The Negro's economic plight has been our trump card as played at the table of interracial discussions. Yet we find here in Charleston something bordering on the revolutionary in sociological and economic thinking of the ages.

But this is not all. One of the officials of the state penitentiary here in Richmond has lectured often before my classes in sociology during these 20 years. He told us ten years ago that the proportion of whites and Negro criminals was gradually changing with Negroes declining in numbers while the whites were increasing. In other words the ratios were gradually changing with the Negro in the favored position. I ran into my white friend at the stadium last Saturday; he came to sit with me and the question of these crime tendencies came up. He was further confirmed in his position that these crime tendencies that the percentage of Negro criminals was declining while that of the whites was on the increase.

JAN 14 1942

It would be interesting to know how general is this tendency which is leaving the sociologists and economists high and dry. If Negroes are going to be good without an improvement in their economic status just what are we Negroes going to quarrel about? If Negroes can be good and law abiding in their misery and squalor the white man will be accordingly tempted to let them remain there. Are Negroes by their declining propensities towards crime going to debunk our sociologists and incidentally Negro leadership? Unless the criminal elements of Charleston and elsewhere wake up and give us some crime, we are going to lose one of our finest arguments in race relations. Unless we can have more crime, we sociologists will be forced to the inconvenience of doing some head clinching to save our face! Negroes, wake up Criminals, to the rescue!

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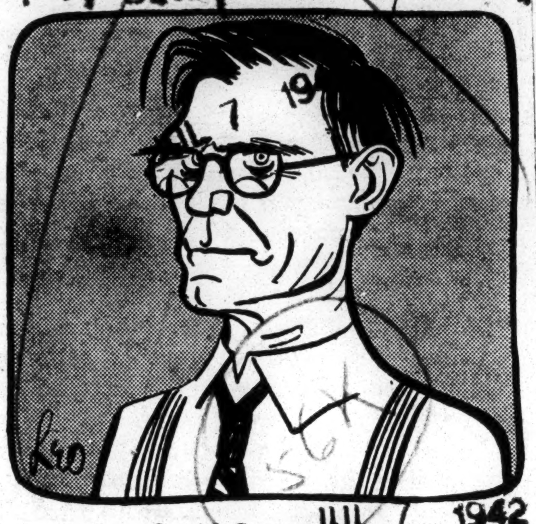
# Talmadge Seeks Jim Crow Votes

"PM Daily" New York N.Y.



Special Correspondence

JUL 7 1942

MOULTRIE, Ga., July 6.—Red-suspendered Gov. Eugene Talmadge, two-bit fuehrer from the Georgia hills, is going to run for a fourth term—on a color-line plank.

The "wild man from Sugar Creek" chose Independence Day to announce his candidacy. His program:

To keep Negroes forever from attending white schools.

JUL 7 1942

He told a questioning cracker:

"Before God, friend, the Negroes will never go to school with the whites while I'm Governor. Our Constitution forbids it and I swore a mighty oath to uphold our Constitution and you know I'm a goin' to do it."

Talmadge declared he would "drive carpetbaggers from the state"—including leader "Jim Cox of the Atlanta *Journal*." Cox, ex-Governor of Ohio and one-time Democratic candidate for President, publishes the *Journal* which opposed Talmadge's purge of University of Georgia faculty last July for supposedly favoring admittance of Negroes to Georgia's white colleges.

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***By Albert Deutsch:***

# Rep. Rankin

PM

Rep. John E. Rankin, the hatemonger from Mississippi, is still hopping mad at us for insisting that the Red Cross reverse its policy of segregating the blood of Negro and white donors in its blood plasma banks.

Mr. Rankin has inserted two frenzied attacks on PM in the *Congressional Record* because we had the temerity to suggest that the Red Cross cease allowing itself to be used as an instrument of national disunity and race prejudice. PM reprinted the first attack as a remarkable example of hate-bitten, divionist oratory.

PM answered the Rankin peroration with hard facts, citing the scientific evidence that there is absolutely no difference between the blood of Negroes, whites and any other race.

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The errant knight returned to the jousts with a second attack on PM in the *Congressional Record* of June 8, accusing us of "slandering the Red Cross." On what grounds? Because we had said:

"The American Red Cross already has taken large quantities of Japanese blood and mixed it with white."

NEW YORK N.Y.

We felt this was praiseworthy, since blood is blood, whether it comes from Japanese or Caucasian veins. Mr. Rankin is horror-struck at the idea. He quotes our statement in the *Record*, and comments as follows:

"I checked up on the proposition, and I am prepared to brand that statement as a deliberate, malicious lie. The Red Cross is not banking any Japanese blood without labeling it as such.

Mr. Rankin's characteristic contempt for truth is here coupled with his penchant for personal abuse when protected by the shield of Congressional immunity. I did some checking myself, and here are my findings:

*Item*: An inquiry to the national headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington elicited this reply:

"So far we have no instance of Japanese blood donations. There is no rule requiring segregation if any is donated."

I will show that the first part of this reply is strangely inaccurate. Note, however, that the Red Cross flatly disclaims the policy of segregating Japanese blood.

*Item*: Several months after Pearl Harbor a group of Japanese residents of New York donated their blood to the American Red Cross as a symbol of their loyalty to the U. S. A. The group was organized by the Japanese American Committee for Democrocy. Yoshitaka Takagi, the Committee's secretary, received a letter from Dr. Earle Booth, director of the local Red Cross blood donor service. It read:

"The New York Chapter acknowledges with sincere gratitude your generous donation of blood for the United States Army and Navy."

**It is a fact that neither the donations of this group, nor those of individual Japanese donors, was ever segregated.**

*Item*: At the Los Angeles County Jail last February, 625 prisoners made a mass donation to the Red Cross blood bank. Of the 29 prisoners bled the first day, the blood of 10 Negroes was carefully segregated, but that of 3 Japanese prisoners was pooled with the white blood.

Nowhere in his outpouring does Mr. Rankin cite a single scientific justification for segragating the blood of Negroes and whites in plasma banks. There is none. He has on his side only blind prejudice. It is a shameful thing that the American Red Cross must depend on this montebank for support of a policy that is universally condemned by science. (*For further glimpses of Rankin's mind at work on racial issues, see Page* 13.)

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Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

# RACIAL WAR OR RACIAL BROTHERHOOD— WHICH?

## Colored Peoples and the Cause of World Democracy

**William B. Barton**

JUN 18 1942

Nineteen centuries have passed since Christ admonished His disciples to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. Although the fulfilment of this command began with the Jews, oddly enough it was the wihte people's of Europe and America who carried to the ends of the earth Christendom's missionary program. In the wake of the missionary program went semblances of the white man's culture, commercial enterprise, and government. Thus to the colored races throughout the world the missionary, the business man, and the government representative have through the centuries been the symbols of the white race. In the far corners of the earth these groups have presented the only means by which the colored races through actual human contact had opportunity to know the white race.

Unfortunately, the white man's business methods and governmental processes, as seen by the colored peoples in the far corners of the earth, have seldom lent support to the program of Christianization. Indeed, they have frequently worked at cross-purposes to the program of Christianization. Too often the efforts of the missionary teachers and preachers to Christianize have been nullified by the white man's unchristian business dealings, which in turn were interwoven with and protected by his processes of government. Up to now, judged by material standards, these unchristian business practices have generally succeeded. This material success has at least to a large degree been made possible because the white man's governmental processes could exercise sufficient force and intimidation to protect business dealings, unchristian though they were. On the basis of such ill-gotten material gains, the white man has often assumed an attitude of racial superiority. At times even the missionary program of the Christian religion has been prostituted and betrayed by some of its erring sponsors who have assumed the attitude that the white peoples as a superior race were condescending to lend a helping hand to inferior colored peoples.

Not only is the white man's claim to racial superiority unchristian, but it is also unwise. The pitfalls in any such claim are now being demonstrated. Eye-witnesses of Allied setbacks in the Far East give testimony to the fact that at least in part these setbacks have been caused by failure of the native colored populations to support the Allied cause. The years of mistreatment of native populations by the chicanery of unchristian business dealings, which have been interwoven with and supported by the white man's governmental processes, have undermined the good will created among colored peoples by the genuinely Christian missionaries and by those few business interests which have approximated the Golden Rule.

A far greater calamity to civilization than the present war itself would be for the military campaigns in the Far East to develop into a racial conflict. It is to the discredit of the white man that by his past misconduct he has made it possible for the Japanese to appeal to other colored peoples to make the war in the Far East such. Not only would a racial war at this time be per se a calamity, but it also would undermine the one righteous appeal that lies back of the Allied cause, the appeal that its purpose is to defend the democratic way of life.

The support of the Allied cause by the Chinese, by most of the Filipinos, and by a good share of the Indian population indicates that it is not yet too late for the white man to make amends for past offenses against colored peoples. If such amends, however, are to have any genuine and lasting effect, the white race must not adopt the attitude of grudgingly making certain concessions to colored peoples. It must rather convince them by word and deed that the great majority of white people are themselves opposed to white exploitation of colored peoples. It must also take in as full partners such members of the colored race as wish to make their contribution to the cause of world democracy.

If the English speaking peoples can learn and practice in the present struggle the lesson of human brotherhood as applied to their colored allies in the Far East, a victory for the Allied nations would in that event present the first opportunity in history for world-wide participation in democratic forms of government. Does the white race prefer that result or future centuries of racial struggle and hatred?

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Ft. Payne, Ala. Times
July 15, 1942

Mr. McNutt, who is Mr. Roosevelt's federal security administrator, seems to be imbued with Mrs. Roosevelt's ideas. He says the nation can not stand for the kind of "nonsense" under which some employers bar certain jobs to Negroes. The nation, in equipping the armed forces for the greatest war in history, has no time for "nonsense" either. What the employers need is the cooperation of the government, not the meddling of Mr. McNutt, Mrs. Roosevelt, and various commissions.—Greenville Advocate.

Strong words, those. But you mustn't forget that the administration, along with equipping the armed forces—and we give it credit for that—also wants to keep itself equipped to hold the Negro vote up there in those Northern states.

56k-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Negro America Spoke for Victory, Equal Rights in Great Harlem Rally

"Victory in the desperate fight for freedom and independence our country is waging, together with our allies," Ferdinand Smith, a vice-president of the National Maritime Union, declared, "requires the effective and full use of the human material resources of the nation, and the wiping out of discrimination and segregation of Negro Americans."

In outlining the 12-point draft program of the Conference, the Negro trade unionist called for the effective use of American manpower in the war against the Axis.

**"The hopes of all freedom-loving people rest with complete victory over fascism. The Negro people know that. They know that only through a victory by the United Nations can their aspirations be fulfilled. They want that victory and want it soon," he said.**

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, was the main speaker of the meeting. He represented the White House, according to a telegram from Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt.

McNutt declared that the Roosevelt administration is pressing the fight to break down discrimination.

**"America cannot stand that kind of nonsense," he said.**

### ON THE MARCH

Councilman A. Clayton Powell warned the appeasers and Negro baiters that a "new Negro was on the march."

**"A new Negro is on the march," he said. "We know our place now. It is out front fighting for our rights together with labor."**

The Negro Councilman asserted that the Negro's fight to improve his conditions and participate in the war had also brought about "a new white man" who is trying to help us win these rights.

He lauded the CIO citing examples of labor solidarity which had broken down Jim-Crow in Detroit and at the Chevrolet plant.

Marcantonio explained that he threw his whole-hearted support to the war when its character changed from an imperialist war to a people's war.

**"It was the will of the British people that made Churchill come out in support of the Soviet Union the day after it was attacked," he asserted.**

The peoples of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain have made this war a people's war, the Congressman added.

Mrs. Connery Miller, mother of Dorie Miller, Negro hero at Pearl Harbor, reassured the audience

Negro America in Harlem pledged its life and sacred honor to the cause of victory over fascism, and demanded that the jim crowism which bars them from equal participation in the war effort be immediately shattered.

In one of the most splendid demonstrations of patriotism ever seen here, 6,000 Negroes and their representatives symbolically speaking for 13,000,000 Americans, asked for a chance to participate fully in war production and the armed forces.

They cheered, shouted and bravoed every reference to the war, which proclaimed that the fate of the Negro people is at stake in this struggle against fascism.

This was the temper and tenor of the meeting organized by the Negro Labor Victory Committee which took place Sunday night at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem.

### MARCANTONIO SPEAKS

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who received an ovation from the audience, was introduced by Councilman A. Clayton Powell, who called upon the audience to return overwhelmingly the militant anti-fascist Congressman to Congress.

Marcantonio, well known to the audience for his fight against discrimination, hailed the rally as a "demonstration of the people's will to open a second front."

Blasting the Peglers, Dies, Smiths and Coxes for fostering disunity, Marcantonio declared that every available man, Negro or white, must be allowed to participate in industry and the armed forces in order that victory may be ours in 1942.

that there was "something to fight for."

**"Some say we colored people have nothing to fight for," Mrs. Miller said. "We have freedom to fight for. . . ."**

Charles A. Collins, business agent of Local 6 of the Hotel and Club Employes Union acted as chairman.

The Negro people are behind the war, he said, and those who are trying to split us on other issues are guilty of treason.

Miss Winifred Norman, chairman of the National Conference of Negro Youth, asserted that Negro youth would have no freedom at all if Hitler won. "We must help the youth of all nations which are fighting Hitler."

She recited instances of Negro history from Crispus Attucks to Dorie Miller, which demonstrated the loyalty and devotion of Negroes to their country.

### HEAR TRACK STAR

Former Olympic track star Eddie Tolan, also declared that there would be no Negro people left in the United States were Hitler to win."

**"We know what plans Hitler has in mind for us," he said.**

There is only one thing for us to do, Tolan insisted, and that is get out there and lick Hitler and his stooges as quickly as possible.

JUN 30 1942

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 30, 1942

# Politics and Politicians

people of Georgia going to stand for this brand of political claptrap?—Cuthbert Leader.

Some of our state politicians seem determined to inject the race problem into the campaign for Governor. The latest development on this threadbare issue came when superintendent of state schools, M. D. Collins, asked Attorney General Ellis Arnall for a ruling as to whether Negroes could be taught vocational subjects in white school buildings with the equipment used for white children even though there were no white children in the building at the time. Mr. Arnall promptly ruled that no such thing could be done under the Constitution of Georgia. The fact that the question was asked by Dr. M. D. Collins just at this time seems somewhat intriguing, considering also the fact that Mr. Collins is listed as one of the owners of the Statesman, political organ of Governor Talmadge.—Brantley Enterprise.

Governor Talmadge has announced that he will open his campaign (for re-election as Governor, presumably) at Moultrie on Saturday, July 4. On that occasion we may expect His Excellency to rant about "white supremacy" and tell all about how the issue in this is "nigger, nigger." All of which is pure poppycock and will appeal to none but the uninformed and unthinking. Even the Governor knows that the state Constitution forbids the mixing of races in the state's schools and colleges and that no one in his right mind entertains the idea that any effort will be made to alter that provision of the Constitution. But the Governor, now in extremely bad standing with thousands of Georgians because of his pernicious political meddling with the state's University System (which meddling has caused most Georgia colleges to be dropped from the accredited list), is going to build himself a straw man—"white supremacy"—and attempt to go back into the Governorship on the prejudices of those who are gullible enough to swallow the stuff he plans to dish out in this campaign. We do not believe there are enough voters of this type to re-elect him to another term as Governor.—Early County News.

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 2, 1942

### THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

To the Editor: The weather was hot and sultry. In the humid atmosphere of the bus the strident voices of the passengers mingled with the pulsation of the motor. The bus was loaded to capacity except for one seat. The grinding brakes, jerked the bus to a halt and a young Negro entered. The voices quieted; tension was in the air as the people waited to see whether the Negro would sit down in the empty seat beside a banal white farmer. The Negro proceeded to the seat. The bus driver sensing his plan, rose and ordered the Negro to stand.

This scene is repeated numerous times every day here in the South. Law suits are dragged from the humblest county court to the Supreme Court over the Negro's "place" in the South. The day of Abe Lincoln's "I can just leave them alone" has passed. We, in this section of the country, must clean the stigma of our past treatment of the Negroes from our record.

The President has promised complete freedom and privileges to all men after the present struggle. Does this mean to all men except Negroes in the South? The Negro has fought and is fighting and dying beside the white man today; he has a part in our future.

This country was not created in a day. This problem cannot be solved in a day. It must be devised over a period of time. Time to correct the white man's prejudice; time to allow the Negro to adjust himself. Any intelligent Southerner cannot avoid seeing that this time is approaching.

CLYDE GILMORE.

State College.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illino

# U. S. GOVERNMENT VS. SHREVEPORT, LA.

Because of an anti-discrimination clause in the Federal Works Agency's contract, Mayor Sam S. Caldwell of Shreveport, La., has cancelled plans for the city's sponsorship of an $83,000 health project to be erected by the FWA. Mayor Caldwell argued that he was "convinced that Negroes are trying to secure not only social but economic equality with the white people of the South." Therefore he has refused to approve the city's participation in any project where Negro workers will be hired and paid on an equal basis with white workers.

His views were made known in a letter to Senators Allen J. Ellender and John Overton and Representative Overton Brooks. The issue might well be interpreted as a contest between the federal government and the prejudiced South which has failed to live up to the basic fundamentals of democracy.

From reliable sources, it was learned that in spite of the mayor's objections the FWA will assume the entire responsibility for the construction of the health center without the assistance of the city. This is what we call democracy in action. Of course there will be much political pressure brought to bear to force a change in the decision of the FWA officials. If southern politicians have the best interest of the country at heart,—which we sometimes doubt—they will not press for denial of work opportunity to Negroes or any other minority group at a time when national unity is so much needed to win the war.

We are certain that President Roosevelt and enlightened public opinion will support the officials of the Federal Works Agency in their decision to enforce the terms of their contract.

JUN 20 1942

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 27, 1942

## The Journal's Republic of LETTERS

*Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.*

### WHO STARTED IT?

Editor, The Journal—Dear Sir: Your report by the various newspapers of the other cities of Georgia on Governor Eugene Talmadge and the race issue is most interesting. May I ask a few questions? It may be that some of the small town editors are not aware of some things happening in Atlanta.

Who started this purge? Did Talmadge do it, or was it our affable attorney general? Here are some incidents that I recall, first it was during the Rivers second administration that with a group of citizens I attended a session of the Economy Committee where a protest against subversive text books and literature was made. Then again it was at an open hearing in the Senate chamber with Governor Rivers that Professor Harold Rugg appeared in defense of his subversive text books. Then it was none the less than our attorney general who ruled the Rugg books out of our schools and who took credit for doing so. This same attorney general has in his possession enough information about Communism and its activities in Georgia so that he is obliged to know that it is not and was not the race question (except those Negroes involved in Communism) any more than his own attempt to stop the spread of that deadly gang in Georgia.

The method is different but the result should be the same. Certainly Governor Talmadge has nothing against the colored people of Georgia, they know it, too. When the Governor made his last race against Rivers I asked our colored postman who he was voting for. He replied, that he could not vote in the white primary, but if he could he would vote for Mr. Talmadge. I asked him why, he said, well he says awful things about us, but he does things for us. Then he related how the Governor had been responsible for the reduction of our phone, light and other bills.

Certainly this is no time for a race issue, there never was and never will be such a time. We must remember that God created the three races of men, the white, colored and yellow. God must have known what He was doing. He must have a job for each of us to do. Those who would destroy both the white and colored races and build a brown race are defying the Creator of all of us. Who really started this issue? The attorney general ruled the books out, and the Governor ruled out the professors. They both are to be congratulated.

MRS. E. STEWART.
645 Kennesaw Avenue, N. E.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
August 16, 1942

## The Poison Spreaders

In South Carolina, in every Southern state, is a ruffian element in the population, on the alert to attack and misuse negroes. The constant effort of self-respecting Southerners and their newspapers, The News and Courier and The (Columbia) State conspicuous among them, for more than half a century has been to prevent oppression of the negro population.

Year in and year out they have denounced lynchers, denounced all injustice to the negroes. The trial judges and the juries too have been, generally, indulgent in dealing with negro cases, possibly so indulgent that crimes to which only negroes are parties have been too numerous and are numerous now. The most serious problem of the Southern negroes is crime confined to negroes. In The News and Courier from week to week are stories of carvings or shootings of one negro by another. Regretfully it is observed that no "campaign" among the leaders and pretended friends of the negroes is proceeding to solve this problem.

Conflict between the races has come to be less and less common the last forty-odd years. It is now rare. Meanwhile, the attention and energy of negro leaders, white and colored, in the North appear to be absorbed in agitation for abolition of poll taxes, admission of negroes to white colleges and schools, as if those things would improve the manners and habits of the criminal negro class from which respectable negroes suffer.

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These agitators undoubtedly have many disciples, black and some white, in the South. What are they gaining by it? They are arousing the passions of the ruffian element of the whites, they are making it extremely difficult for the white leaders friendly to the negroes to protect them.

This has had illustration in South Carolina in the last week or ten days. In instances white men have, causelessly perhaps, assaulted a negro. What is at the bottom of it? The knowledge has seeped into the minds of rough and "dumb" white men that a national effort, an effort of principal men, women too, on a tremendous scale is carried on and is backed by abundant financial resources, to break down the social barriers between the races.

Not surprisingly outbreaks are first occurring in districts in which the races are and always have been separated in certain important industries employing tens of thousands of white women and white men. In the hearts of these white people is fear—fear that government will undertake to introduce negroes into the industrial plants. We think that government will not undertake it, that, for the present, the fear is groundless, but the agitators are fanning the fear into flames of anger.

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The miserable side of these conditions is that if the agitation continues the poor negroes will be the sufferers. No army can be had to invade the South and break down the racial barriers. The "Liberalites" are a pitiful minority wholly unacquainted with the facts. The white Americans, in or out of the military services, will not take sides with the negroes against other white Americans. Once, when the country was at war twenty-five years ago, a number of negroes were killed in a Southern town. The inhabitants of that town had no more to do with the chasing and killing than had the people of Zanesville, Ohio, or of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The fight was between white men in military service on leave, strangers in the town, and negroes. It began in "dives". Why will not the leaders of the negroes, of the North, and their Southern disciples, face the facts? They are the facts of nature.

Again The News and Courier declares, as so often it has declared, for equal and exact justice, always with racial separation preserved, to the colored people. Left alone they prefer to live to themselves. They have the last four decades voluntarily sought to live in their own residential districts. The News and Courier distinctly favors the payment of salaries to negro school teachers according to their qualifications.

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The agitators for racial amalgamation, against separation, or segregation, are poisoners. They are poisoning a race. They are at the same time poisoning simple-minded and prejudiced white people. There are always ruffians to lead mobs, and the memories of the first "Reconstruction" are not dead in South Carolina.

It was only twenty-one or twenty-two years ago that a secret society was organized, a society that stole a name, that included prejudice against negroes in its program—and it had more members in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other Northern states than it had in any state of the South. In the South it was demolished by the press.

Some of the poisoners mean well. They imagine themselves "humanitarian." They are the more dangerous spreaders of the poison—far more dangerous than the pot-house politicians of political parties in Chicago, Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh, who go out to buy the votes of negroes in election years, who sell their little souls for votes.

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# Racism at Home

## *Grudging concessions are not enough to inspire our largest "minority"**

By Alfred Baker Lewis

Common-Sense

New York, NY

JUN 1942

56K

JOE LOUIS is the idol of many Negroes, but he was widely and vigorously criticized in Negro circles when he donated the proceeds of a recent prizefight to Navy Relief. The immediate cause of the criticism was the Navy's known anti-Negro bias. More important, Louis' donation to a service which until a few weeks ago admitted Negroes only in menial capacities added to their feeling that the free world they are being asked to defend is one from which they have been largely excluded.

Although the Gallup Poll was showing a steady rise in interventionist sentiment before Pearl Harbor, Negro interventionists were few. They consisted mainly of New Dealers and Negro trade unionists like A. Philip Randolph, the president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Frank Crosswaith, the chairman of the Negro Labor Committee. The Negro trade unionists saw clearly their stake in the war, and so they led in the effort to swing Negro opinion into interventionist channels. But their efforts were by no means successful.

JUN -- 1942

Pearl Harbor created a more receptive audience for fight-for-freedom propaganda, but didn't alter the Negro community's basic attitude that all *it* has to defend is a kind of second-class citizenship. The continued discrimination against Negroes in the armed services and war production plants has strengthened this attitude. The Navy's delay and apparent reluctance to release information on the heroism of a Negro mess attendant at Pearl Harbor, the refusal to accept blood for blood banks from Negro donors, and a host of similar incidents have brought resentment in some quarters to a new pitch.

Racial sentiment has also been intensified. Negro trade unionists and those in the "interracial fringe," represented by the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have struggled against this growing racialism, but even they are bitter.

George Schuyler, the most widely read Negro columnist, has repeatedly referred to the war as a white man's affair, despite the fact that China's four hundred millions make the non-whites fighting the Axis more numerous than the whites. His remarks may be discounted somewhat, for he consciously follows the Pegler style. But his views are widely shared among Negroes, although often more discreetly expressed. Many Negroes have a sneaking admiration for the Japanese success in deflating white prestige. They tend to speak of the Japanese as "brown," rather than "yellow," so as to bring them closer to the Negro.

Anti-white sentiment is definitely increasing and in Harlem has even taken the form of anti-Semitism. It is significant that Arthur Reid, a tireless purveyor of anti-Semitism on Harlem street corners, was made chairman of Adam Clayton Powell's speakers committee, when the latter recently ran and was elected to the New York City Council by an almost solid bloc of first choice votes from Harlem. Powell is neither anti-White nor anti-Semitic, but he regarded himself (and was) the Negro people's candidate, and he thought Reid had a following significant enough to be worth cultivating.

Virgil Jordan, a Negro who boasted of being a Nazi, was arrested by the FBI early in March and jailed for failure to register as an Axis agent. But before Pearl Harbor the *Amsterdam Star News*, the leading Negro paper in New York, had employed him as a columnist, apparently in the belief that his dubious supporters would increase its circulation.

JUN -- 1942

Liberal Negro leaders have been trying valiantly to direct the growing resentment against discrimination into constructive and democratic channels. A year ago they organized a "March on Washington" Committee, with the slogan, "Equal Participation in National Defense for Negroes." Led by A. Philip Randolph, Walter White of the NAACP, and some Negro church and labor leaders, the "march" tried to end discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces and in defense industries. It proposed a mass demonstration of Negroes in Washington on July 4 as a dramatic "pressure" move. The idea spread rapidly among the Negro population in the urban centers of the North and East. An Administration-inspired attempt was made to have the demonstration called off, and some leading Negro newspapers, including the *Pittsburgh Courier*, also opposed it. The leaders persisted until mid-June when the President summoned them to Washington. Their conference resulted in a Presidential proclamation, or executive order, forbidding discrimination in employment in defense industries or in the government service on racial grounds. Shortly thereafter the President created the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The proclamation and the activities of the FEPC have had some good results in the way of increased employment in war industries. More such employment probably will be made available for Negroes as the need for man power grows; an all-out effort on the production front obviously cannot ignore the potential labor power of 10 per cent of our population. However, results on the whole are as yet pitifully inadequate. Only a few large firms in war industries have taken the President's proclamation seriously. Some have refused to comply at all. In most instances firms with war contracts have hired a few Negroes, chiefly in unskilled capacities, as a sort of token compliance, and then have continued their discriminatory practices. The subterfuge may have misled a few government officials in Washington, but the Negro community is undeceived, and its morale has suffered.

JUN -- 1942

New York, NY

Common-Sense

## What Must Be Done

If we want wholehearted participation by Negroes in the defense of freedom, we must give them some more genuine freedom to defend. It will require such steps as passing the Federal Anti-Lynching Law, now held up in Congress by a bloc of stubborn Southern Senators, and ending the widespread discrimination in our educational system, both in the pay of teachers and the opportunities for Negro pupils. It will require much less grudging action than the Navy's announcement that ratings for Negro enlistment would be opened up, but with the understanding that they will not be used as fighting men at sea and will receive no commissions.

JUN -- 1942

There has been more of an effort to alleviate the situation in the Army, but here too the cure has not gone to the roots. Many Northern Negroes, when inducted, have been sent to camps in the South. While they have been used to discrimination in employment back home, they have enjoyed basic legal and civil rights. It will require the elimination of the more severe and insulting forms of discrimination Negro soldiers have faced in the South. They and their folks back home, weighing this treatment against the soldier's sacrifices for his country, have flamed in resentment. Racial injustice, even if slightly less than ever before, stands out more glaringly against the background of our professed democratic war aims. The necessary moves are up to Washington and the white community.

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* Two significant comments on the Rev. A. Clayton Powell's April article, "Is This a White Man's War?" will be found in the letter pages at the end of this issue. One is by a Negro, the associate editor of the *Boston Chronicle*, the other is by an American journalist residing in the Negro Republic of Haiti.

Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
May 27, 1942

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### THE RACE ISSUE CROPS UP

HARVARD University at Cambridge, Mass., is conducting an institute at which many pertinent questions are up for discussion and consideration. Upon attendance is T. R. Waring of The News and Courier editorial staff, and he is writing a series of interesting articles appearing daily in that newspaper. In the issue of Tuesday he reports a discussion of the negro question and quotes from the addresses made upon the subject. Much of this is informing and leads to thoughtful consideration of the problem.

Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, spoke of the president's order to give equal opportunity in war production jobs. He stated that on June 1, the navy would accept negroes for other branches of service than mess attendants, and that the army is now training them for other branches of the service.

Mr. Waring said that the speaker opened his address with references to the race issue in Malaya, Burma, Singapore and India as warnings of its seriousness in war-time. He quoted Gandhi's statement expressing doubt that India would "accept United States leadership" because of discrimination. There are 140,000,000 negroes in the world, 920,000,000 Caucasions, 785,000,000 members of the yellow race, 39,000,000 brown, and 1,000,000 American Indians in North and South America. In the United States there are 13,000,000 negroes, 6,000,000 Jews, 1,000,000 American Indians and Orientals, 26,000,000 Catholics and 5,000,000 aliens whose status comes under the study of "prejudice."

5-6K

In South Carolina there has been recent discussion of the matter of allowing negroes to vote in the primary elections of the democratic party. The matter was "hushed up" at the recent state convention by being allowed to rest in the rules committee for the next two years. During the past ten years negroes have made the greatest progress in obtaining civil rights since their emancipation. They are making rapid progress in education, in industry and in home and land ownership. In fact their progress in these lines has been stupendous. It seems that their only "bone of contention" now is the matter of being allowed to participate in the white man's primary.

The **Press** and Standard would urge continued patience and a continuance of their progress in education and in industries. When one contrasts the position and the condition of the negro today and seventy-five years ago, one marvels at the progress made. We are glad to see this, and we hope to see them continue to grow and develop. They have all been going to school during the years since 1865 and we trust they will continue to grow and to develop.

**Negroes** must remember that they are the victims of a very unwise policy of placing them in command over their former masters at the conclusion of the war and there was created by that action a very deep-seated prejudice which, like the animosities between the Confederate and the Federal advocates, will have to be tolerated till it finally wears out. Little by little the negro will be accepted in industry and in other positions and the final result will be to grant a limited suffrage. There need be no hurry for nations are not made by the hurried process. The proof of this is in the fact that when the conquerors of the South tried to force the issue, it could not be done. Mr. Ethridge said, "My position is that the negroes have great justification, but prejudices cannot be cured by law."

Just at this time it is bad policy to attempt to force the issue. Our entire nation is geared up to war production and to war efforts and it is perhaps just as well to await a determination of this great struggle before attempting any great adjustments.

We are glad to see that nothing is being said now as to social equality. Neither race desires this and it is just as well to let it be known that this fact is true. There is no place here for a mongrel race.

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

# Leaders of Macon Negroes Disavow Agitators, Assert Desire for Racial Harmony

JUN 9 1942

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Definite efforts looking to the maintenance of harmonious relations between the white and Negro races of Macon have been taken by leaders of the Negroes of Macon. Disavowing radical acts of agitators and disclaiming any intention of sanctioning programs which would disrupt pacific cooperation of the two races, officials of the NAACP last night declared their aim was to avoid racial disputes.

Several incidents in Macon recently have aroused fear among some citizens that many years of peaceful relations between the two races might be broken.

**STENNETT HAS STATEMENT**

The Rev. R. Waite Stennett, pastor of the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church, secretary of the inter-racial board of directors of the Booker T. Washington Community Center, acting leader of the Negro division of the defense council and chairman of the executive committee of the Macon chapter of the NAACP, acted as spokesman for his race.

Explaining the objectives of the Macon chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Rev. Stennett said:

5-6K

"There has been some needless misunderstanding or propaganda against the NAACP. The NAACP is a national organization, whose membership is not confined to any one race. It does not seek to foster racial animosities but rather tries to soothe and solve racial disputes. It is a thorough American organization and does not condone any subversive or criminal activities among its members. It seeks the benefits and blessings of the democratic way of life for all Americans. The charter in Macon welcomes any true American to its membership."

**AD DISCLA[illegible]**

JUN 9 1942

Rev. Stennett said the NAACP disclaimed any connection with an advertisement which appeared recently in the Negro edition of the Macon Telegraph, declaring the wording was at cross-purposes with the organization.

He stated that conferences had been held with officials of transportation companies in an effort to adjust difficulties and prevent the repetition of such disorders as have occurred on busses recently. He said he was confident satisfactory progress had been made along this line.

Rev. Stennett said the Macon organization of the NAACP had named the following officers, all of whom are well known Macon Negroes:

Dr. E. M. Calhoun, president; C. R. Woodward, vice president; J. A. Jenkins, secretary; T. B. Hooper, treasurer; E. A. Henry Jr., corresponding secretary; Rev. R. W. Stennett, chairman, finance committee; Attorney R. L. Smith, chairman, legal redress committee; Martha Hooper, chairman, press and publicity; C. D. Ingram, chairman labor and industry; J. A. Colston, chairman education committee; Fannie Moore, chairman entertainment commit[illegible] Lillian Reid, chairman of junior a[illegible]outh council work. The executive committee consists of officers and the chairmen of committees with the following: Dr. C. W. Dyer, C. W. Moore, Z. C. Clay, V. G. Fullmore, L. H. Mounts and Vernon Colbert.

JUN 9 1942

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Columbia, S. C. State
May 25, 1942

# USC Seniors Hear Weldon At Services

## Ministers on Carolina Commencement Program Are University Alumni

Understanding, steadfastness and courage are the three prerequisites to winning life's highest degree, the Rev. Wilson O. Weldon, pastor of the First Methodist church of China Grove, N. C., told members of the graduating class of the University of South Carolina at services conducted on Melton Field last night.

Preaching the annual baccalaureate sermon, Mr. Weldon took these three words, whose initials make U. S. C., as the theme of his address, urging his hearers to find the courage that comes only with reliance on God so that they may hold steadfast through the difficult days that lie ahead.

5-6K

"It's going to take a lot of courage to win the war," the minister declared, "and we will win it. But it's going to take a lot more courage to face conditions which will prevail after the war is won."

"We in the Southland have not been practicing Christianity with the Negro," the Rev. Mr. Weldon said. "In the days ahead, will you have enough courage to face that situation?"

"The days that lie ahead are terribly difficult days. . . . We must have Christlike courage that knows no turning back in the quest for truth and service," he declared.

The invocation was delivered and scripture read by the Rev. L. D. Gillespie, pastor of the Shandon Methodist church. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George K. Way, Orangeburg district superintendent of the Methodist church.

President J. Rion McKissick pointed out that all three ministers participating in the service are Carolina alumni, and paid tribute to their worth and service.

Music was furnished by the University chorus.

The first prerequisite to winning life's highest degree is understanding, the Rev. Mr. Weldon said—understanding of God.

"This is eternally true, that every time you fail to begin with God you fail completely in the long run," he declared.

Such understanding of God brings keen sensitivity of our relationships to others, makes their problems and suffering ours also.

"We were not so greatly concerned when our scrap metal was being used to destroy Chinese coolies, but when it was turned against our sons and brothers and friends then we became deeply concerned," Mr. Weldon declared.

After understanding must come steadfastness, Mr. Weldon said.

"We must develop a steadfastness that knows something of discipline and sacrifice," he declared. "Our generation has been drunk with pleasure and ease."

"This is no time to face life lying down. . . . Miracles are not wrought by the sleeping and the dead; they are wrought by those who give their lives with a mighty abandon.

"Not to think is a sin. Thinking calls for discipline of our minds. . . . We must be steadfast in our devotion to the best that we know."

In the church lies the future of building a better world, Mr. Weldon declared. The basis of all social redemption must be in morality rooted in conviction.

II

56k-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# STARDUST

## Open Letter To Bill Robinson

JUN 13 1942

Dear Bill:

That stunt you pulled at the Greater New York Interracial Rally last Wednesday evening at Lewisohn Stadium burned up a lot of Negroes. It would have been a little less objectionable if it had, happened at the Apollo Theatre or at some private gathering. But the grandeur, the dignity, the utter seriousness of the occasion approached the ridiculous when you stood up on that platform and told us colored folks that if we wanted to get some money to buy War Bonds we need only play the numbers you were about to give us.

ROBINSON

**That was mighty hard to take, Bill, and it's making you even harder to take. There were thousands of us whose throats sank in the pit of our stomachs and we wanted to die on the spot. Some of us felt that you were throwing us back to the cotton fields.**

Pearl Buck, Thomas E. Dewey, Marian Anderson, not to mention the biggies from the War and Treasury Departments, were seated on the platform right behind you. Never in life have I been less curious to know what they were thinking.

Just moments before, friends of our race were pleading for equality for us, blasting their own race's theory that they were intellectually superior to us. They were fighting for breaks and opportunities for us and they were laying the groundwork for a permanent integration.

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

**JOIN THE NAACP TODAY**

**Racial Discrimination Must Be Smashed!**

5-6k

**Contact J. A. Jenkins or J. T. Collier**

JUN 7 1942

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Possibility of Disaster Unless America Changes Attitude Toward Negro

JUN 13 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Thirty-four graduates received their degrees at commencement exercises at Dillard University on Wednesday. The address was delivered by William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, who declared that a new type of mind is being evidenced by Negroes in this country.

He asserted that Negroes have never been satisfied with the place assigned them in American life, but as a matter of expediency have allowed white people to assume that they belonged to a pleasant, docile, and easy-going race, in order to ease the tension under which they were compelled [illegible] live. However, since Pearl Harbor, Negroes who usually counseled "soft pedaling" and "going slow" in seeking their rights were now boldly and militantly demanding that America accord them their rightful sphere of influence in a democracy. Judge Hastie said: "Either outmoded ideas of the Negro's place must give way, or America will suffer a lack of unity and a waste of human resources which can be disastrous to all of us."

Paying a tribute to those Negroes who are serving the country today with distinction and efficiency in positions of trust and responsibility, Judge Hastie asserted that Negroes have come to the point where they can meet the test by any standard that might be set up as a possible deterrent to their employment. He cautioned the graduates that Negroes in the past have depended too largely on protest and too little on process.

—A Colored Judge—

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

## Marcantonio Will Hit Jim-Crowism In Congress

One anti-Soviet argument after another has been taken from the U. S. enemies of the USSR, Congressman Vito Marcantonio declared Friday night, so that there is nothing left for them now except grudgingly to praise the Soviet Union while attacking the Communists in this country.

"I deem it to the best interests of our nation, however, not only to unite with the Soviet Union but with all peoples, all political parties here opposed to Hitler and willing to fight Hitler," Marcantonio said.

Marcantonio was among several prominent speakers at an anti discrimination mass meeting in Park Palace, 110th St. and Fifth Ave., Friday night.

Referring to the agreement signed by the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain last week, the Harlem Congressman reminded the cheering audience of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Italians, Jews and representatives of other peoples who make up his district, that he had proposed in October, [illegible] that a second front be opened against Hitler.

Certain persons had wanted to "crucify" him then, he said, but now the President himself has vindicated that stand and made it the national policy of the United States.

He added amid loud applause:

"We're winning this war on the military front and we're winning it on the political front."

Marcantonio promised that hereafter he would even the score of Congressmen who discriminate against American citizens by attaching riders to their bills denying the use of funds to so-called Communists.

"Hereafter I'll attach riders saying that none of the funds provided herein may be used for concerns who violate the President's Executive Order 8802 and decisions of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee."

Councilman Adam Clayton Powell said that "despite the efforts of certain people, the common people may win this anti-Hitler war this year." He said the "death blow to the old world ended with the signing of an accord by the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain."

"After [illegible] war the people representing the USSR, China, Great Britain and the United States will sit down at the peace table and they'll see to it that the old mistakes of the first world war are not made," Powell said.

Councilman Peter Cacchione urged the people to pay more attention to what goes on in the City Council. If they could sit in on some of the committee meetings, he declared, they would be ready to sweep the Council clean of the obstructionists.

JUN 13 1942

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

## Race Rule Erased

The oldest and hootiest U.S. pedagogue's fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, which for 31 years has drawn a sharp color line, manfully erased it last week. Observing that if their country's black-brown-yellow allies were good enough to die for they were good enough to live with, Phi Delta Kappans decided to admit Negroes, Chinese, *et al.* as fellow members.

Phi Delta Kappa is the No. 1 professional society of U.S. educators, with 28,000 big & little wigs as members. Ever since the fraternity wrote its constitution in 1911, restricting membership to "white males of good character," there has been wig-pulling over this clause. Two years ago the Ohio State chapter ruled that Negro George Wright and Chinese Dai Ho-chun were "white men" despite the color of their skin, admitted them as members. The chapter was promptly suspended by Phi Delta Kappa's national council.

Though some Phi Delta Kappans protested, and the Harvard chapter went so far as to stage a defiant meeting with Negro Philosopher Alain Locke as lecturer, Ohio State remained in Coventry—until Pearl Harbor. Then the fraternity's biggest chapter, at Columbia's Teachers College, led a revolt which forced a national referendum. Result: for keeping the color line: [illegible] chapters (mostly Southern); for repeal: 67 chapters, more than the necessary two-thirds.

JUN 13 1942

56k

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
June 7, 1942

# Talmadge Lauded For Stand Against Race Co-Education

ATLANTA, June 6. (AP)—Governor Eugene Talmadge was praised by the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee today for opposing co-education of whites and Negroes, and administration leaders indicated he would make racial questions a principal issue in a campaign for re-election.

Byron Castellow of Cuthbert, a former congressman, keynoted the committee's endorsement of Talmadge with praise of Talmadge's fiscal management and a declaration that Georgia today faces a challenge of its state rights, as it did in the War Between the States.

"There's an element in the Northern states which ever since Lee's surrender at Appomattox has been trying to wipe out the color line. It's been trying to get racial equality," he said. "I commend Governor Talmadge for what he did. If he hadn't done it, he wouldn't have been fit to be governor."

Dean Cocking of the University of Georgia school of education was dismissed last summer after Talmadge charged—and Cocking denied—that the educator had advocated racial co-education.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

# 'Forget Color' Author Tells Howard Grads

JUN 13 1942

## Negroes Must Interest Selves In All Problems, Pearl Buck Says

WASHINGTON.—"How can you ask the white man to forget the color of your skin if you cannot forget it?" With these words Pearl Buck, noted author, closed a speech made at Howard university Friday prior to receiving an honorary degree.

Miss Buck made the statement in admonishing the graduates and audience that they should "stop thinking of yourselves as colored people in a white country. You must instead, think of yourselves as people determined with other people to make democracy come true."

Speaking of the question of meeting race prejudice Miss Buck suggested that Negroes should enter wholeheartedly into the fight to preserve real democracy rather than draw off into a group within a group.

### Understand Others

She madea plea that colored people of the nation try to understand and interest themselves in the problems of China, India and the other great nations of the East, declaring that these nations are watching the development of the race problem in America as evidence whether the democracy they hope from this country can really come true. "For if America, the great, the good, treats its dark citizens less kindly than its white, what hope have they? What is left for them to do except prepare themselves for war and fight for themselves?

### Freedom and Equality

"Well, one may say, let this be so. The white man has had his day, and now let the colored man have his.

"To which I can only say that freedom and equality are the precious things and that these will still be lost. It does not matter from the viewpoint of eaons of history which is uppermost, colored or white. But it does matter from the very bottom of life whether or not the trend of our hope is toward freedom and equality or away from it."

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Columbia, S. C. State
June 7, 1942

# Hogan Surprised At Answer By Manning

To the Editor of The State:

I noticed my name in an account given of the campaign meeting in Lexington Tuesday in which I was quoted as asking the two candidates for governor for an expression on the state convention postponing for two years the question of Negroes voting. Knowing that one of these men would be elected governor for a four-year term and that this question would come up again in all probability in the next two years and noticing the presence of some of the men who advocated the vote for the Negro in the Democratic primary in prominent seats in the building, I was constrained to ask the position or attitude they hold on this matter. Mr. Manning's answer surprised me when he said that he was surprised that such a question should be asked of him in the campaign for the office of governor of South Carolina. If not at such time and place, then pray tell me, Mr. Manning, when and where you would like to be asked this momentous question? I would like to ask Mr. Manning where he has been for the last eight or ten years, and more particularly for the last five or six weeks, including the time the question was brought before the state Democratic convention. Does he plead ignorance of this vital question, or is he sidestepping? Again I would say I was simply seeking information to know how to cast my ballot in the coming primary. One of the gentlemen said he was surprised at such a question being asked while the other gave a very clear answer.

A. H. B. HOGAN.
Columbia.

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The State's report of the Lexington meeting, written by a member of its staff, quoted Mr. Manning's reply as follows:

"I'm surprised that such a question should be asked. The Democratic party is a white man's party and must be so maintained."

(Mr. Hogan's letter is reprinted this morning because inadvertently four words were dropped from text in putting it into type).

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 12, 1942

## SHOULD HAVE EQUAL FACILITIES.

(Mark Etheridge.)

War always brings tensions, history-minded, sane Southern white people will recognize that. It makes the obligation all the greater to act with sanity. It is to be hoped that all of us will conduct ourselves so that the tensions will not be increased. The decent Southern white person can make the greatest contribution to that. If he is not willing to break down segregation—and he is not—he can at least see that it is not achieved on the brutal standards of a Ku Klux Klansman. He can see that it is made as painliess as possible. . . .

Moreover he can interest himself in the legitimate aspirations and the legitimate demands of the Negro population. He can see to it that the distribution of public utilities and public benefits—such as sewer and water connections, street and sidewalk paving, parks and playgrounds, public health, public nursing and hospital facilities come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need and fairness rather than upon his ability to muster votes. He can give him jobs, for the white man has almost all the jobs to give out. He can interest himself in full justice in the courts for the Negro. . . .

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Macon, Ga., News
July 4, 1942

# Race Riots in Georgia

Wonder if those unthinking persons who are about to loose the ugly red snake of race prejudice on the people of Georgia this summer realize what a terrible thing they are about to do. Digging among the dead bones in the War Between the States graves to resurrect the red, bloody shirt of race hatred at a time when unity and an era of good feeling are our greatest need. A terrible consequence of this policy of evil minds may be an outbreak of race riots in Georgia. Human beings may be beaten and murdered as a result of this selfish project of shortsighted politicians. Such incidents may be instigated by henchmen of office seekers in order to aid their selfish cause. This hellish idea that anything is fair in politics may destroy this America. One can only say, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."—J. P. Mahaffey in Hoschton News.

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 3, 1942

# *Mixing The Unmixable*

If Mrs. Roosevelt wishes to weld all races, creeds and colors into one big happy family, she should go to India, (and what a relief that would be), for in India there would await her some experiences that might prove informative.

By the time she had gotten through some social equality arrangement under which the individual preferences of different elements of society were ignored and all were forced to mix, mingle and eat at the same board and live under the same roof, (and the land had been soaked in blood as a consequence,) she might learn something of value about the human family—and also learn to respect the wishes of human beings.

And knowledge of this character is of the utmost importance if one is to exercise a constructive influence upon the world. Human beings, whether Moslems, Untouchables, Hindoos, Chinamen, Malayans, Burmese, Negroes or Anglo-Saxons, have a supreme right to choose their own associates within the scope of their ability to choose, and no person having proper respect for the rights or preferences of others, will seek to interfere.

Mrs. Roosevelt has a perfect right to associate socially with Negroes, as she does on numerous occasions, but she has no right to say that her neighbor shall form such social contacts, or to attempt to create by governmental pressure a condition under which such associations would be forced upon any person.

The phrase "Give me liberty or give me death," did not refer merely to the right to be out of jail. It meant freedom of every nature, including freedom in the matter of choosing one's associates, and Mrs. Roosevelt, nor any one else under heaven, has the right to try to deprive any individual of this liberty, or to force upon any individual conditions under which this liberty is threatened.

Consideration for the feelings of others is not only a test of intelligence but a test of culture.

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About 5,000 matches are lighted every second in the U. S.—4,000 of which are borrowed.

56k-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Mayor Bans Negro Workers, U. S. Funds Are Withheld

## Shreveport Executive Against Hiring of Skilled Mechanics

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—An interesting sidelight on the failure of the city of Shreveport, La., to receive an allotment of $76,000 from the federal government for the erection of a public health center is shown in the letter which passed between Gen. Philip Fleming, administrator for PWA, and Sam Caldwell, mayor of the Louisiana city.

Mayor Caldwell disagreed with the federal agency in the matter of hiring skilled Negro workers on the erection of the project and refused to budge from his stand Whether or not he could have obtained these workers the PWA could not ascertain, but when the mayor refused to budge from the stand he had taken the federal funds were withdrawn.

"In view of your letter of May 11, "wrote Gen. Fleming, "The contract created by the acceptance by the City of Shreveport on Feb. 3, of the offer dated Jan. 31, by which offer, the United States agreed to make a grant of $67,000 to the City of Shreveport for the construction of a health center under War Public Works Docket No. Louisiana 16-115, is hereby cancelled and rescinded. This action is taken because of the city's refusal to comply with the terms of the offer, particularly Paragraph 15 of the Terms and Conditions which are attached to and made a part of the Offer, and the city's consequent abandonment of the project."

The paragraph referred to has to do with the hiring of workers on the federal projects, specifying that a certain percentage of workers must be Negro skilled workers.

The argument could be prolonged into a "name-calling" thing but Gen. Fleming let the case rest as he stated in the initial paragraph of the letter sent out in May..

A temporary structure will fill Shreveport's needs, it is reported until such time as the Mayor sees fit to comply with the terms and conditions set forth in the governmental agreement.

This, however, is dependent upon reports from army medical men and the ability to get the materials necessary for the construction of the temporary public health center.

JUL 3 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Race's Struggle Reviewed By High In New Article

## Negro's Loyalty Is Pointed Out By High Churchman

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—(SNS)—In the Reader's Digest for July, Stanley High, well-known writer, discusses at length the struggle of the American Negro to obtain fair representation and the recognition in the nation's war effort.

The article becomes extremely important from the fact that the Readers's Digest with a circulation in excess of 6,000,000 copies is an outstanding American magazine.

Mr. High's theme is that the Negro knows he has what it takes and he is equally certain he can deliver. And so, says Mr. High, he is combining his fight abroad with fighting for more freedom at home

**FACES MANY CLOSED DOORS**

That the Negro has faced and still faces many closed doors is an established fact, according to Mr. High, but he adds "there is no doubt he is far ahead of where he was in World War 1. In one instance Negroes employed by the aviation industry have increased during the past year from 300 to 3500 and a majority of them are in skilled or semiskilled production work. Other strides of similar magnitude have been taken in the recent past by the Negro who "from New York City's Harlem to red-soil Georgia is on his way."

"Mr. High points out that many of the leaders of the race, looking at these advances in the light of the country's 13,000,000 Negroes, are proclaiming them as "token" achievements only. More realistic are the Negro leaders in the Federal government, men and women who look after race interests from positions of key importance and are among the best educated and most constructive-minded leaders in the country. These "token" advances, they say, are opening the door. The next job, they declare, is for the Negro to make good. How well is he prepared to do so?

**BETTER EDUCATED**

Answering this question Mr. High states: "Today only eight percent of Negroes are illiterate, as compared with 30 percent in 1910. Three were 64 Negro hgih schools in 1915; today there are 2500. Between 1930 and 1939 there were 16,500 Negroes graduated from college, more than tiwice as many as in the preceding decade. Ten years ago only 15 percent of Negro supervisors of education in the South were college graduates; today 70 percent are graduates and many have master's degrees. . . Proof of what the Negro can do—collectively and on his own as a better-educated, better trained American—is appearing from many quarters."

Claiming that "the Negro is more positively American than he was in 1917" the author describes some of his civilian defense activities, and the pride Negroes generally take in the Negro units established under new Army policy in every branch of its service. There is no evidence of fifth column work among them; only one Negro is known to have been arrested for Axis leanings.

Neither disloyal nor ungrateful, the Negro believes in Mr. High's opinion that he is realistic and logical in being "prepared to use the war and the white man's global embarrassments to speed up his advance." In the words of one Negro publication quoted in the Reader's Digest article: "The loyalty of our race to the ideal of democracy remains unshaken, but we have a legitimate grievance and we intend to be heard."

JUN 27 1942

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# WILLKIE SAYS BIAS IS A NATIONAL EVIL

### Racial and Religious Discord Will Weaken Us in War, He Warns in Current Article

### ASKS ALL TO BE ON GUARD

### Each of Us, if Not Alert, May Carry 'Germ' That Will End Our Freedom, He Declares

The development of intolerance and oppression in American will weaken our fighting arm immeasurably, Wendell L. Willkie warns in an article in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post. A preface to the article, signed by the editors of the magazine, says Mr. Willkie was invited to write his views after the publication of an article by Milton Mayer on the Jewish people in the same magazine earlier this year.

"Today we are living once more in a period that is psychologically susceptible to witch-hanging and mob-baiting," Mr. Willkie declares. "And each of us, if not alert, may find himself the unconscious carrier of the germ that will destroy our freedom. For each of us has within himself the inheritances of age-long hatreds, of racial and religious difference, and every one has a tendency to find the cause for his own failures in some conspiracy of evil.

"It is, therefore, essential that we guard our own thinking and not be among those who cry out against prejudices applicable to themselves, while busy spawning in tolerances for others."

Mr. Willkie says the full recognition of the rights of minorities has been part of the evolution of America and part of its present strength, which must not now be dissipated.

"Minorities are rich assets of democracy, assets which no totalitarian government can afford," he continues. "Dictatorships must, of necessity, fear and suppress them. But, within the tolerance of a democracy, minorities are the constant spring of new ideas, stimulating new thought and action, the constant source of new vigor. To suppress minority thinking and minority expression would tend to freeze society and prevent progress. For the majority itself is stimulated by the existence of minority groups. The human mind requires contrary expressions against which to test itself."

While there is some record of intolerance in our history, we have found in America the most reasonable expression of freedom that has yet existed in history, Mr. Willkie points out, warning that it must not be torn asunder, for "no man knows, once it is destroyed, where or when man will find its protective warmth again."

JUN 24 1942

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

## New Dixie Technique?

FROM THE SOUTH come reports of a practice which should cause grave concern once it becomes more widely known. Travelers from certain parts of Dixie arriving in New York have reported that Negroes must fill out questionnaires in the railway stations before being permitted to purchase tickets to come North. It seems, from the scant information we have been able to gather, that the South is faced with a labor shortage, with the Selective Service Act and war industries riddling its ranks of common laborers. The farmhands, the handyman, the washwomen, cooks, maids, general factotems and ordinary flunkies have dropped plows, brooms, washboards, pots, rakes and aprons, and are making a bee-line to the nearest defense factory or town in which they might find better opportunities.

The same thing, more or less, took place shortly after the United States entered the war against Germany in 1917. Negroes by the thousands quit the South in the greatest inland migration in history, coming North for better opportunities for freedom and for some degree of equality that was denied them at home. The South at that time, as old timers can recall, took extreme measures to keep its labor at home, even to the extent of violence and false promises that things would be better.

What the South has for Negroes to do in wartime is best illustrated in a recent issue of the Amsterdam Star-News in which it reprinted an editorial from the Laurel (Mississippi) Ledger calling on Negroes to go to work as cooks, maids, porters, etc., so the white women of the town could do Red Cross work. The Larel, Miss., viewpoint can be correctly applied to most of the South today.

JUN 27 1942

56k

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Race Bias Is Chief American Problem, Says White Educator

In 1935-6 the value of all $2,000,000 for transportation of white pupils, but reported not 1 cent for that of Negro pupils.

And this in spite of the fact that Negro pupils represent 49 per cent of school enrollments — and that more than 50 per cent of such Negro pupils live in rural areas.

In 1035-6 the value of all school property used for Negroes in Mississippi was $3,194,500, and that for white pupils was $45,456,000.

It seems pointless and cruel to say the least, declares this writer, that invidious reflections and references should be made in the light of the calculated purpose of a sovereign State to keep nearly 50 per cent of its population in blind ignorance.

JUN 25 1942

### A PORTENTOUS FUTURE

These are but two recent examples of practiced democracy as upheld and praised by representatives of a section which debases citizenship, and unashamedly makes a mockery of our declared war aims and purposes, matched only by our U. S. Treasury Department which sought "Federally" to discriminate between its white and colored employees in their railroad travel to Chicago. Those responsible, however, did not get away with their discriminatory plan and intent.

The future is ahead of us. It is portentous. Crystal clear however is one fact: Individual human worth, and the dignity and equality of citizenship, the rights of the common man, are to be recognized for what they are in any planning for the future.

Bigotry and intolerance are on the way out, and those who seek to obstruct the orderly processes of human growth and development, and to perpetuate traditions that seek the subordination of men and women of different colors and races, are on the way to deserved frustration and disappointment.

JUN 25 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# America Concerned With What Negroes Think, Dr. Bethune Tells Audience

JUN 23 1942

Mary McLeod Bethune left encouraging words ringing in the ears of more than 4,000 persons Monday night at the City Auditorium.

In that forceful Bethune style, the prominent educator and Government official told her hearers that "America is concerned today about what 14,000,000 Negroes are thinking."

Considered one of the influential spokesman for the colored race Mrs. Bethune said on many occasions she has told President Roosevelt:: "Never doubt the black [illegible] Mr. President."

### CONGRESS GUEST SPEAKER

Mrs. Bethune was the guest speaker for the pre-Congress musical, an opening attraction to the National Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress, which opens officially at noon today.

A masterful orator and a great showman, Mrs. Bethune called on members of the audience to "get your dark faces in higher places.' She went on to cite the many jobs and positions now open to Negroes, telling them that "this is your day; your greatest opportunity to make real history for the Negro race."

In a very timely introduction, Mrs. Ida F. Henderson, prominent in local and national Baptist affairs, called Mrs. Bethune "A Woman Moses."

Mrs. Bethune wasn't all of the show Monday night, but she was a great part of it.

JUN 23 1942

Sharing the limelight was the 500-voice chorus, composed of Atlanta voices and directed by Lawrence C. Mann, of Atlanta, and Cornelius V. Ford, of Buffalo.

Mesdames Florence M. Hogan and Roseland Days served as accompanists.

Mann and Ford proved themseves fancy directors and too much can't be said about Mrs. K. A. Huggins who appeared as soloist in the featured number "Inflammatus" by Rossini. Mrs. Huggins was exceptionally good.

### MASTERS OF SPIRITUALS

Members of the chorus proved themselves master of the Spirituals.

The program started 40 minutes late, but once under way, it satisfied the entire gathering from beginning to end.

The Rev. S. P. Pettagrue, chairman of the music committee, presided. The Rev. C. N. Ellis, president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union, served as general chairman.

Miss Lucy Campbell, national director of Congress music, occupied the platform along with Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. L. L. Craig, president of the. Young People's department of the National Baptist Convention. Inc.

### HELP DEMOCRACY AT HOME

Beginning her address, Mrs. Bethune said "We are here as great Americans; we are here with all we have to fight for this America. We women stand shoulder to shoulder with other women of the nation to help make democracy at home.

"All we ask is a full chance to participate in every activity of human life. America needs this faith, this courage, this loyalty that we possess and we are going to give it to our fullest extent. But while we do this, we ask that we be given the full protection that the American flag offers us."

—R. M. R.

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Thomasville, Ga. Times-Enterprise
August 8, 1942

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# "MONGRELIZATION PLAN" FOR THE SOUTH

There is more serious consideration being given to winning the war than ever before and yet we find in this country a condition that betokens a sad lack of intelligent and sound operation of the functions that affect our morale and our racial integrity.

There are two considerations now paramount— to win the war and to prevent the assimilation of racial integrity in what is known as mongrelization, or so-called by a certain of our outspoken congressmen, who knows conditions and the horrof of miccegentation that faces us if we do not heed the warning.

Winning the war is not going to be easy, in fact it is already outlined as an exceptionally dangerous mission. If Russia fails to stem the German tide there will be definite attack on England and the United States shortly. If winter intervenes and Russia can hold we will be able to arm to the teeth before such an event transpires or will be able to offset such chances by an attack on our own part.

The people of America however will have to eliminate some of the present outrages and deliver the country into the hands of a just and reasonable plan of adjustment before it can be done. Our progress is not encouraging and our labor troubles are among the most disastrous that we face, despite all the claims of the administration that it is being handled. We all know that it is not and that the government is most influenced by the labor lobby, which is growing more and more powerful and as it grows in power is being more and more dictatorial and unworthy of American ideals.

There is no doubt of the fact that the administration of our government is being led around by the nose and that labor racketeering is going on in certain restricted quarters in certain sections that threatens our safety and is a serious blow to the agricultural interests of the country. The Teamsters Union in New York is cited as one instance of the outrages and it is certainly enough to give a rather sinister pattern of the whole cloth. The congress seems impotent to create a surcease from such activity and all the while we are at war. Unity of purpose is forgotten in the fury of selfish and aggrandizing efforts on the part of certain labor leaders led and controlled by Lewis.

This condtiion is bad enough but there is one that is worse and that is the social plans of the government, at least of the controlling factors in it, unless they have been grossly misrepresented. Every sign points to a "mongrelization plan" as it was termed by one vigorous congressman, insofar as it affected the south. This merely means that the federal powers are going to be exercised to offset state laws and to make every person in the country submit to any and all forms of miscegenation.

This is the question that intimately concerns the south but which will be more and more dangerous as the days pass unless there is an aroused public sentiment that will chart the course of the projected plans and oust without compunction those who are back of such a wicked and indefensible scheme, presumably invoked in the name of political prestige and power. If all that is said is true, we do not face any more serious danger in the South than this. It will be faced however and regardless of party lines we will be fighting for the integrity of our white race and fighting a battle that ought never to have been made necessary except for the low and vicious activities of political marplots and rascals.

56k-1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# 'Cracker' Governors Take Defiant Stand Against Roosevelt and War Effort

## Fifth Columnists Utilize Disunity In Southland to Foment Trouble; 'Uncle Toms' Add to the Confusion

AUG 1 1942

(BY DAN BURLEY)

The South is heading for a showdown with the administration on the Negro question, and the future is fraught with grave consequences, thinking ~~persons of both~~ races agree. The stand taken by the Governors of two key Southern States last week gives evidence of the attitude in Dixie toward the war effort and toward President Roosevelt, who is doing all in his power to unite all groups solidly behind the drive to crush the Axis.

Governor Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, last week, in refusing a contract with the Defense Supplies Corp. for 1,750,000 yards of convict-made Osnaburg cloth so long as the contract contained a non-discrimination clause, charged Mr. Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee with attempting to force through policies designed to "break down the principle of segregation under which the white and Negro races have lived in peace together in the South since Reconstruction."

**Tobacco-Chewing Talmadge Speaks**

"The clear intimation," the Governor declared, "was that unless the Southern people changed their way of living and abandoned the principle of segregation, they would be forced to do so by the Federal Government."

Tobacco-chewing, rabble-rousing Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, issued a public statement last Thursday, in which he advised any Negro who objected to the State's segregation laws "To stay out of Georgia." This was the comment of the Governor on the numerous telegrams of "indignation" he had received after police at Rome, Ga., had brutally beaten Roland Hayes, internationally famous singer, and had thrown both Mr. Hayes and his wife in jail for refusing to sit in the back of a shoe store.

"We are going to keep the Jim Crow laws and protect them and will not allow the whites and the blacks to be taught in the same schools and colleges in the State of Georgia," Talmadge declared in his political weekly, "The Statesman."

In Louisiana, home State of the late Huey (Kingfish) Long and the Rev. Gerald K. Smith (considered one of the leading American Fascists, along with Father Coughlin and others), Mayor Sam Caldwell, of Shreveport, challenged the national war effort with this Hitleristic statement of [illegible]:

"The white people of the South will never be bribed by grants or otherwise in accepting the Negro as an equal upon any basis, and before the city of Shreveport will be high-pressured into using Negro labor, we will reject the proferred grant of $67,500 (to build a public health center), and as badly-needed as this building is for the public health of the people of Shreveport and Caddo Parish, we will do without it. . . . This is damnable . . . the race issue will never die in the South and the people of the South will never accept this."

**Mr. Ethridge, a Disappointment**

Mark Ethridge, vice president and manager of two Louisville, Kentucky, dailies, the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, original chairman of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee, is on record in two statements in the South, one in New Orleans before the National Conference of Social Work, last May, and the other, at the FEPC hearings in Birmingham, Ala., last month, as being in favor of maintaining the South's policies of social segregation and Jim Crow even in face of the war effort and the Federal fiat that it is against the policy of the national government to discriminate in the employment of workers in defense industries.

Ethridge's famous statement that "there is no power in the world, not [illegible] in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis, which could now force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation" has been accepted as the battle cry of the South which still puts the race question before the crushing of Hitler, Hirohito and the other Axis satellites

**Fascists Busy As Beavers**

The South, the Star-News has been informed, is being overrun by saboteurs of the national morale and other dangerous enemy agents seeking to foment racial strife in a well-organized campaign to disrupt the program in war industries in certain vital Southern areas. Others in Texas are just as rabid in their Fifth Column activities to wreck the war effort. The lynching of Willie Vinson, at Texarkana, Texas, was perpetrated against the background of a $150,000,000 war industry program located in that section of the Lone Star State.

The Star-News has information that Fifth Columnists are busy as beavers stirring up trouble between Negroes and whites. The rumor was calculatingly spread for two months before the lynching of Vinson that Negroes planned an uprising against the whites in Texarkana, which borders on Arkansas. The Negroes were supposed, according to the rumor, to have a number of secret ammunition dumps and were only awaiting a certain time to turn on the whites with shot and shell.

The rabble whites and many of the leading white citizens fell for the rumor. The lynching of Vinson, said to be an innocent dishwasher, followed. From New Orleans this newspaper has unimpeachable information that Negroes in the Mississippi Valley are being held in bondages far worse than actual slavery—bonds of mental fear and intimidation, by the cracker elements in power.

"A definite, unhappy and perilous disquietude smoulders in the Louisiana Negro's bosom because he is discriminated against as a citizen, having not yet been able to enjoy the practical citizenship granted him by the Constitution of this great and glorious America, for whose defense he so many times has given his blood and for which, even now, in foreign fields he is giving his life," reads a plaintiff letter smuggled out of the heart of the Bayou country and in possession of the Star-News.

That the South is preparing for a showdown with the Administration on the issue of whether Negroes are to be treated as citizens and whether segregation and prejudices will be carried on "as usual" in spite of the war, is a calamity expected to break any day. With the Federal Government ready for any eventuality, the situation is fast approaching a head. Those elements in the South which are committed to discrimination and racial abuses regardless of what the Government says, hailed with great glee the suggestion by Horace Wilkinson, of Birminghom, that there be organized a nationwide campaign to protect white supremacy because the Negroes have the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Anniston (Ala.) Star editorially condemned Wilkinson's theory on the ground that "in effect, it is an invitation to a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, and if a greater calamity could befall the South or the nation than that, we do not know what it could be in this crucial period of our history when we need harmony among all races and creeds in order to save ourselves (the white people, Ed.) from slavery."

On the other hand, the Anniston Star declares: "Abolishment of the segregation policy is a step that would be distasteful to the Negroes as well as the whites. Both want the system retained, for they realize that abandonment of this principle would lead to disastrous conditions. Under the principle of segregation, the two races live in near-perfect harmony. Both realize the other's problems and limitations. While there are instances of misconception on parts of both, these are isolated incidents, and can be blamed upon human failings rather than that of the system."

The Anniston Star then goes ahead to commend the action of 12 "Uncle Tom" Negroes in Gadsden, Ala., in commending the remarks of Governor Dixon. Said the Star: "In this connection, the action of 12 of Gadsden's leading Negroes Saturday in wiring Governor Dixon their approval of his remarks provides a striking example of the success of the system. The wire in part stated: 'Our past and present relations with our white people are satisfactory and we do not want any strife to mark our present relationship.'

"Thinking people of the South, both white and black," the Star editorial continues, "want the Negro educated and trained. They realize, however, that these things must be done, can be done, and are being done within the framework of the existing social structure. The present war emergency must not be used as a pretext to bring about abolition of color lines in the South." (Representative John Rankin, of Mississippi, and other Southern reactionaries will be the subject of a story next week.)

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

# Governors On The Spot

AUG 6 1942

Governor Frank Dixon, of Alabama, and Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, were definitely on the spot in their respective states during the past week, when the Montgomery Advertiser, influential daily [illegible] Alabama, and the Atlanta Constitution, sometimes called the "bible of the South," emphatically branded each of the chief executives with demagoguery of the worst type. Both governors stand charged with raising in their respective states the race issue where no such issue really existed.

Frank Dixon, governor of Alabama, in a lengthy statement printed in the Montgomery Advertiser Friday, July 24, based his refusal to sign a Federal government contract upon the inclusion of the "seller's clause," which forbids discrimination on account of race or color. Dixon went even further than refusal to sign, to say that Alabama would not be bound by any Federal Committee, regardless of where said committee's authority might come from. This was a direct slap at the President of the United States, and in our opinion is little short of sedition and sabotage of the nation's war need.

Talmadge in Georgia, campaigning for a fourth four-year term, with "all the newspapers of the state against him,"

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charges there is a movement on foot to establish mixed schools in Georgia. The Atlanta Constitution in a ringing editorial Sunday, July 26th, not only brands this charge of Talmadge as a deliberate misstatement of fact, but repudiates the whole Talmadge administration in a broadside, which for absolute candor in the discussion of this whole delicate matter of race relations, is only surpassed by the editorial, two full columns in the Montgomery Advertiser, Saturday, July 25th, in which Dixon is thoroughly castigated for his raising of the issue of social segregation in the matter of acceptance of Federal war production contracts.

AUG 5 1942

We cannot recall a time in our history when the governors of any states have been more completely repudiated by the most reputable papers in their respective states than these mentioned. In the case of the Montgomery Advertiser vs. Dixon, the former admits having helped to elect him, but now condemns him in the most sincere fashion for his betrayal of the state at a time when its fullest devotion to the national cause is demanded.

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# No 'Showdown' Will Solve This Problem

"The Courier-Journal"

Louisville, Ky.

JUL 20 1942

This newspaper has previously expressed the hope that friends and sympathizers of the executed Negro sharecropper, Odell Waller, would not make of his case a cause to incite further frictions and hates between two races which must live together and which must solve their difficulties by patient education, not by an accentuated defiance and suspicion.

This hope seems destined to remain unfulfilled. The unfortunate Odell Waller, so much of whose life was a struggle for existence, seems destined in his death to become a symbol for division.

This much is evident from the letter sent to President Roosevelt by a group of Negro leaders, led by the head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Philip Randolph. Hints of a coming "showdown" on the question of total democracy for the Negro are linked in this letter with a charge that the Waller execution unleashed "barbarous forces" responsible for two recent lynchings and the beating of the noted Negro tenor, Roland Hayes.

5-6R

That barbarous forces are abroad nobody can doubt. But they were not unleashed by the unhappy Odell Waller. They were in evidence long before his death, long before the crime for which he was executed. And, unhappily, you cannot legislate barbarous forces out of existence.

JUL 20 1942

There exists in this country today every necessary legal device to insure to the Negro his full political equality under the Constitution. There is nothing more the President can say to implement those devices that he has not already said. Presumably the writers of this latest manifesto are asking for another Presidential proclamation, another guarantee that the Negro is entitled to the rights of citizenship.

Unhappily you cannot educate a people by proclamation. Unhappily, the solution of the painful problems existing between white and Negro citizens of the United States must be sought by the long and patient processes of education. It cannot come from some magic word which will abolish suspicion, misinformation, arrogance and cruelty, all of which exist in black men and white men alike, and which must be weeded slowly and painfully from the heart, not banished by some verbal hypnotism from the mind.

JUL 20 1942

The road to better racial understanding is long. Some progress along it has already been made and moderate and patient men in both races will make more. But it is a tragic pity that men who should, as natural leaders of their people, be more imbued than others with wisdom and forebearance, are now the very men who speak out with haste and anger which cannot fail to harm instead of help their cause.

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

**Dixon Speaking**

# Governor Backs Race Segregation

JUL 24 1942

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Montgomery, Ala., July 23 (AP). Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama charged today that Federal agencies had adopted policies "to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and Negro races have lived in peace together in the south since reconstruction."

He also criticized "those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

The governor's accusations, including one that the fair employment practice committee had intimated the U. S. Government would force abandonment of race segregation, were included in a letter declining to sign a contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation for 1,750,000 yards of convict-made osnaburg cloth so long as it contained a non-discrimination clause to which he objected.

**Nonsegregation Clause**

The clause as set out in Dixon's letter to Ralph D. Williams, New York agent for the corporation, reads:

"The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national orgin."

Dixon told newsmen his primary objection to the clause was "the effect it would have under announced Federal policy," and said in his letter to Williams:

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the fair employment practice committee immediately to descend upon the State with the demand that Negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that (corrections and institutions) department in approximately the same proportion that the Negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal agency, and I will not permit the employes of the State to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs."

JUL 24 1942

Release of Dixon's letter followed by one day a statement by Horace Wilkinson, a Birmingham attorney long at political odds with the Governor, that "a herculian effort is being made to break down and destroy segregation."

Wilkinson, speaking to a Bessemer civic club, said: "If there is room in this country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is need of a League to Maintain White Supremacy."

### *Talmadge Enters Fight To Keep Segregation*

Atlanta, Ga., July 23 (AP).—Gov. Eugene Talmadge today advised any Negro who does not like the State's segregation laws "to stay out of Georgia."

JUL 24 1942

He made the statement in his political weekly, The Statesman, in commenting on telegrams of "indignation" he received following charges by Roland Hayes, Negro concert singer, that he was beaten recently by Rome, Ga., police.

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Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
August 18, 1942

## *A Political Faux Pas*

Considering the campaign for the United States Senate from all angles it must be admitted that Judge Eugene S. Blease was unwise in his injection of the race question in the midst of a war that threatens the survival of democratic government in this country and throughout the world. If the United States forces are victorious it will be due to the united effort of soldiers of all classes, races and creeds.

Drawing the color line by Judge Blease was untimely as it was unjust. While he was making his speeches in various counties of South Carolina white and black men from the state probably were serving on several fronts. Negro troops are fighting the Japanese in the almost impentrable jungles of New Guinea. Who knows how many of them are from this state.

The Filipinos are of a different race from the majority of American soldiers, yet they fought valiantly at Bataan and in that memorable "charge of the tanks" General Wainwright (or was it General MacArthur) referred to the fight as one of the most glorious in the annals of American arms.

Would Judge Blease say of the Filipinos what he has been saying about the Negroes of South Carolina? There may be a few persons in the state who feel that way about Filipinos. Recently a young Filipino, in training at Camp Croft, visited a neighboring city. He went into a restaurant and was promptly ordered out by the proprietor. He was not permitted to explain and a threat was made to call the police.

The Herald had all the details of that incident, which occurred several weeks ago, but they were not printed because this newspaper was unwilling to carry a news story that might cause racial friction. Since Judge Blease was not so considerate we feel that reference to it now may be made.

We cannot think that Judge Blease would draw the color line on the Chinese. Many of them are serving in the United States Army in this country and American airmen, under General Stilwell in China, are proud to fight with the soldiers of Chiang Kai-shek.

Considering the campaign of the former justice of the state supreme court from all angles we believe the unbiased historian will pronounce his drawing of the color line the outstanding faux pas of recent politics, that it was a blunder from the standpoint of economics, religion and politics. Of its economic error we hope to have something to say before the close of the campaign.

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Greenwood, S C, Index-Journal
June 3 1942

# Addressing of Negroes By Surnames In Washington Not Permitted

Washington, June 3 — Southern girls, many of whom are from the Carolinas, now find that they must address Negro co-workers as "Mr," if males, and "Mrs" and "Miss" if females.

This was revealed today when a girl from the Carolinas, employed in the Library of Congress, received a notice from Herman H. Hinkle, director of the Processing department, as the cataloging and filing department of the Library is known, telling her that the custom of addressing Negroes by their surnames was no longer permitted.

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Practically one-fourth of the employes of the Library are Negroes and Negro employes as well as other Negroes dine in the great Library cafeteria, which is on the top floor of the main building, along with whites. This is a custom that has been in practice for several years and since social equality is now gaining a strong foothold in all governmental departments and agencies in Washington under the New Deal, this new order is the first that has been promulgated by which Negroes can not be addressed by their surname.

It reads as follows:

"To the Staff of the Accessions Division:

"It gives me sincere satisfaction to be informed that since March 11, members of the Assessions Division staff have cooperated in observing the normal formalities of business address.

"The altercations engaged in by certain members of the staff on March 11 are well known to all members of the division They appear to have been settled on a personal basis to the satisfaction of all parties concerned without the necessity of any direct administrative action. It is my wish that no further occasions of this kind will arise in this department, and to this end I make the following statement:

"The long standing custom of some members of the staff of addressing Negro men employes by their surnames only is a discourtesy which violates the spirit of General Order 1052, declaring the opposition of the Library administration to discrimination against any employe, regardless of race, creed, or national origin. The use of the surname as a form of address is an informality commonly practiced between men and in itself obviously harmless. Where the practice is followed, however, as a mark of racial discrimination, it should not and will not be condoned.

"To each of the parties concerned in the present instance, I extend my most cordial thanks for your full cooperation.

"HERMAN H. HINKLE,
"Director of the Processing Dept."

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

# Such a World

## Macon Negroes Deny All Connection in Smashing Business

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3

## Carpet-Baggers of Sixties With Us Again in Work of Reconstruction

JUN 10 1942

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## Gov. Talmadge Not Unfriendly to the Interests of the Negro in His Sphere

### —By W. T. Anderson

IT IS NO SURPRISE to me that several well-known leaders among Macon Negroes, in a statement to the public, published in Tuesday morning's Telegraph, denied connection with or endorsement of an outside group which has no interest in the Southern Negro except to use him in the North for political purposes, in its agitation to "smash" what this carpet-bagger group terms "racial discrimination."

In last Sunday's Telegraph and News Negro edition, there appeared an advertisement which read: "Join the NAACP today. Racial discrimination must be smashed. Contact J. A. Jenkins or J. T. Collier."

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THERE WAS another advertisement to this same effect brought in for the same issue, but it was withheld because of its incendiary and veiled nature, and the one quoted above caused a surprise when it was found in the paper on Sunday morning.

For several days all sorts of rumors have been current in Macon as to Washington officials and certain Negro agitators from outside of Macon having been working here to "smash" racail discrimination.

Some citizens have been inclined to believe or said it was "fifth column stuff, promoted in the interest of Germany and Japan," but certainly whether it was fifth column or 100th column, it is regarded as subversive, and many Macon white people have denounced it and stated they felt sure no Macon Negro had anything to do with it. Macon whites and Negroes have donated their money to construction of a Negro community center, and have also furnished quarters for entertainment of Negro soldiers, providing Macon Negroes with all facilities for showing Negro soldiers all the courtesies and consideration given white soldiers.

JUN 10 1942

ON SATURDAY LAST a conference was held in my office regarding the stories and rumors as to this agitation, and I stated that we should keep cool heads and not be led into even indirect support of anything that would promote the purposes of this "smashing" group—that Macon Negroes are our people, as we are theirs, and after all this war business is over they are going to live with us as we must live with them, and that we should not be a party to any friction that might arise.

I recalled that the chairman of the Democratic Executive committee of Pennsylvania, with about 300,000 Negro votes, was quoted some time ago as saying Negroes should have equality and be given public office on pro rata basis of population as compared with white population.

JUN 10 1942

Also that the same kind of chairman in Missouri, seeking the large Negro vote in that state, went Pennsylvania one better, and said he not only figured the Negro was entitled to and should have political equality but he should have social equality, with all that term implied.

* * *

MY COMMENT was that this attitude was based altogether on politics, that Negroes as a rule had as much self-respect as anybody, and that social equality was something to be arranged between individuals, and not by law. I stated that I had never seen anybody more uncomfortable and out of place than a Negro on a social equality among a lot of white people—that he loved his own kind, naturally, and wanted to be with his people; that the forward-looking and fair-minded white people wanted the Negro to make all the progress possible, not only for his own sake, but as a matter of self-preservation on the part of the whites—that whatever the Negro lacked of being self-supporting and carrying his part of civic responsibility and obligation must be supplied by white people, and it behooved all of us to help him do his part; that what he wanted was justice and fairness, and in his own way and with the encouragement and proper example and help of white people he would work out the destiny the Creater had set for him, among his own, and not mixed up and crossed with whites.

JUN 10 1942

THE TELEGRAPH [illegible] editorially in reference to the many recent deplorable cases of rape in Macon, that extreme caution should be used in passing on such cases by the courts—that it should not be assumed as of yore that any accused Negro was guilty. As to progress being made by respectable Negroes, it should be noted that in former years in these rape cases there would have been all kinds of lawlessness threatened or indulged—as witness the terrible Atlanta riots when no Gestapo crimes ever exceeded the butchery of innocent Negroes because one or more of their race was accused of some crime.

Witness the recent Detroit riots, when the United States Army had to be called out to enable Negroes of that city to move into a housing project built for them by the United States government.

I dare say the Negro housing project in Macon was in every way as closely situated to white residents as was that in Detroit, and yet to this good day there has never been the least suggestion of protest in Macon against it, or any discouragement of the Negro moving into it.

JUN 10 1942

PROMINENT Negroes have come in to see me from all parts of the United States and expressed their appreciation of the fine spirit and racial co-operation that exists in Macon—that everywhere Macon had a good name for the fine relations and mutual understanding that obtained in this city.

And now we must have some strange group come in here and demand "smashing" of somebody or something.

The Negro has come a long way with "his Southern white folks" since he first set foot on American soil. He has made more progress and faster development with the least cost to himself than any race on earth—but fitting himself into the picture and working with the whites and not against them. "Carpet-baggers" came in here after the Civil War, and they tore up the finest relationship and development the world ever saw—they set Negro against white and taught the art of rape, with what result? One of the finest unwriten chapters of loyalty and fatihfulness and rectitude the world ever witnessed was the Negro's taking care of "Ole Miss" and the children during the Civil War, making the food and clothes to send to the front where "Ole Marster" was, so far as the Negro knew, fighting to keep him in slavery.

He was for his folks, as ably attested by Harry Edwards' great story of Aneas Africanus. Aneas had his troubles and his trials, but like it is with all Americans of today, there were matters of future adjustment, to be handled when the enemy at the gate was disposed of.

JUN 10 1942

SOME [illegible]ORT is made to drag Talmadge into this racial discussion. Talmadge told me that he was fond of the Negro as he knew him from boyhood, that some of his best friends are leading Negroes of the state; that he desires and works toward being fair to the Negro and helping him to succeed among his own kind; that they can progress better as a race working together and living together than they can mixed up with white people, and he intends to see that policy observed insofar as possible—regardless of what outside politicians and carpet-baggers from the North or elsewhere may do about it.

Governor Talmadge feels that if any Negroes and white people want to get together on social and schooling basis, the North is open to them, and that is the best place for them to go, rather than taking all the time and trouble to make the South over—Detroit, the mecca of "social" equality, for instance.

* * *

I REPEAT I am glad our own Negro leaders repudiate what we hear about "smashing" established customs in the South and trying to re-instate all the villainies these carpet-baggers of the sixties brought to us.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# "Let the Dead Rest; Get Live Leaders" -- Pearl Buck

JUN 13 1942

Charging that the "colored people lack leadership," Pearl S. Buck, noted novelist, told Howard University's graduating class last Friday to forget the dead leaders who are spoken of too often, and to begin now to develop leaders among the living.

"We hark back too much to the people who are dead. Crispus Attucks, hero that he was, is dead. So is Booker Washington and Harriet Tumban. We need living heroes of our people," she said.

### One Living Leader

Citing an instance when she served as judge of an essay contest for colored students, Miss Buck said that of the scores of essays, the students, both high school and college, mentioned the same half-dozen heroes of their people. "The only living one mentioned," she said, "was Dr. George W. Carver, noted scientist of Tuskegee Institute."

Admitting that Dr. Carver was a scientific genius, the speaker said that one living great man was not enough for a race of 13,000,000 people.

"In China," she said, "any bright child might be chosen by his village for special education and development, with the express purpose of his reflecting honor upon his region and his people."

### Emulate Gandhi

She suggested that Negroes could do likewise, at their own expense. She called for leaders among the Negro people as Gandhi is to the people of India.

JUN 13 1942

"To be sure," she said, "this would be a slow process. At least a generation would have to pass before there could be results. But there would, I think be results sooner or later, not only in leadership for the colored, but in opening the eyes of the blind white people and forcing them to see that a man's color made no difference in his ability to achieve great things.

"In the long run of our national life, the training of all unusually able children would result in the [illegible] of conditions and even in some measure work against race prejudice, for history shows that two groups tend to approach each other with lessening prejudice as they become more alike in the economic and social standards. Yet to do this it would be necessary to develop colored industry and colored enterprise in all fields, so that colored leaders could find scope."

JUN 13 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Letters To The Editor

## Says All Races Kin To Negroes By Blood

JUN 14 1942

To The Editor:

In the June issue of the Ladies Home Journal Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was questioned on the point, "Do you have colored blood in your family?" Mrs. Roosevelt gave a Biblical answer by stating, "I suppose we can find that we all stem from the same beginning," Her answer is found in Acts 17th Chapter, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28th verses.

These verses show that all races have some colored blood in their veins. King Solomon's Mother was a colored woman by blood. The Queen of Sheba's father and mother were colored by blood. Judah, the father of the tribe that Jesus Christ was born out of married two colored women (by blood). These wives of Judah gave birth to five children, they were all males; three by his first wife and two by his second wife. The names of the two are Prarez and Zerah. They are quoted in the genealogy of Jesus Christ in the first chapter of St. Matthew and the 3rd verse. According to this Jesus had colored blood in his veins. God is surveyed this matter. God is surveying a "Colored Man with wooly Hair to Come and Stop all Wars." He was rocked in the black man's cradle in Africa, all of this is according to Biblical History and Prophecy. I am a witnessed reader of the same.

The Chicago Tribune portrayed a cartoon during the rumors of the Ethiopia War picturing if Musso- witnessed reader of the same.

The Chicago Tribune portrayed a cartoon during the rumors of the Ethiopia War picturing if Mussolini struck Ethiopia he would germ all nations into War. So we behold that prediction now. The Cartoon portrayed a prophetic prediction.

JUN 14 1942

JAMES M. WEBB
Chicago, Ill.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# MME. CHIANG ASKS EQUALITY OF RACES

## Chinese Fight in Expectation of New World System, Wife of Generalissimo Says

## SHARING OF 'RIGHTS' URGED

## Alumnae of Wellesley Request the President to Equalize Shipments to Fronts

JUN 14 1942

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, in a message broadcast yesterday from China to a luncheon marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of her graduation from Wellesley College, declared that America's freedom and belief in the equality of all races had inspired China in her war against Japan.

The 1,000 alumnae and friends of the college who attended the session at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria contributed $5,279 toward relief in China. Groups in other parts of the country made similar contributions.

JUN 14 1942

Mme. Chiang's message followed several addreses in which tributes were paid to her personality and accomplishments as well as to the morale of the Chinese armies and people in their long war against Japan.

### Asks End of Exploitation

"Exploitation, imperialism and all other anachronisms of the prewar world society must be swept out of existence," Mme. Chiang declared.

Assuring her listeners of the ability of the Chinese people to hold on in the face of apparently insuperable difficulties if China is given the necessary equipment now," Mme. Chiang explained that she had encouraged them to believe that after victory the world system would be entirely altered, that we would be all free peoples and that nations strong or weak would deal fairly and squarely with each other."

"If our people and army had not been induced to believe this," she asserted, "the war as far as China is concerned would have been over a long year ago.

JUN 14 1942

"I have faith that from the crucifixion experienced in this war the democracies will learn the lesson that prevention is better than cure; that it is better to prevent wars than win wars. But war can only be prevented if the world society is so constituted that all races are given equal opportunity to develop their native genius, not hampered but aided by stronger and more advanced races.

"It is paradoxical but true that nations, like individuals, can only permanently enjoy privileges and rights if they are willing to share them with others. If they attempt to reserve them solely for themselves they will lose them."

### Part of China in War

Dr. Lin Yutang, author, referring to China's part in the war, declared that at least 15,000 had been killed or wounded in the battles of the last week.

Other speakers were Mme. C. L. Hsia, a cousin of Mme. Chiang; Owen Lattimore, personal political adviser of the generalissimo, and Dr. Yu Tsune-chi, Consul General for China. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce introduced the speakers and Mrs. Maurice T. Moore presided.

JUN 14 1942

A committee headed by Mrs. H. P. Pattison Jr. sent to President Roosevelt a message urging that bombers and fighting planes be sent immediately to China and that "a consistent ratio be established between aerial assistance to our Allies in the Far East and to those in Europe."

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cago Bee
cago, Illinois

# The Louisiana Fuehrer

SEP 6 1942

DOWN in the state of Louisiana one man who identifies himself as E. A. Stephens, candidate for democratic nomination for the United States Senate rants and raves about the question of keeping the Negro in his place and says that if the people of that state elect him to Congress he will work towards that end. This is the major plank in his platform.

In one of his speeches he is quoted as telling the voters that "if you folks send me to Congress I shall modify the draft laws to suit the South." It appears that the candidate is not exactly satisfied with the Selective Service act as it was devised and enacted by Congress. He explained it in the same speech. Said he: "We are fast taking our white men and leaving the Negroes on the street to present an increasingly menacing social and economic problem."

SEP 6 1942

Candidate Stephens, who is America's vest-pocket edition of Hitler, seems to object to seeing Negroes in the streets while white people are fighting. Of course, he sees white people in the streets also, but that doesn't count.

In his lucid moments he should be told that if this is a war to maintain the status quo in this country the white people of the South have more to fight for than colored people. Status quo in the South for colored citizens means the right of white men to lynch black ones without any reason. It means the right of the white man to continue to exploit the colored citizen. It means the right of the white citizen to go to school all year around while the colored citizen goes at "convenient times" and with gross inadequate educational accommodations.

SEP 6 1942

But, with Candidate Stephens, we would not say that he is living in the wrong age; we would, however, say that he is living in the wrong country. His statements regarding the place of a minority group would have a more familiar ring if heard in Nazi Germany.

Since we are in an all-out effort to win the war most everything is valued in view of that fact. Along that line it is not difficult to see the danger that is being done to the war effort by the disruption of national unity in the race-baiting speeches of Herr Stephens.

It would appear that if the leader of the Silver Shirts and the Bund movements could be prosecuted for unAmerican activities, their spreading of race hatred and their subversive tendencies, then the Department of Justice should stop the blatant, venomous, race-baiting candidate for nomination to the highest deliberative body in the world with the most effective action at its command.

SEP 6 1942

56k-1942

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 21, 1942

## Obey Segregation Laws, Enjoy Peace Good Will

Some superficial editors and commentators have become exercised over an incident in Rome the other day in which Roland Hayes, well known tenor, became involved in a row when his wife was asked to be served in the colored rather than the white section at a retail shoe store.

The whole incident was exceedingly unfortunate but any unpleasantness which arose grew out of failure to observe the segregation laws and regulations which are as fixed in the South as ever the laws of the Medes and Persians were in ancient times. These laws are fixed, unchangeable and indestructable and are wisely conceived for the best interests of the white and colored people of the South who can and must live in peace.

So long as these laws and regulations are strictly observed no one's feelings are going to be hurt, no one is going to be subjected to mistreatment of any nature, and no one will have occasion for ill feeling. It is as simple as that: obey these wise precepts and live in harmony while enjoying mutual respect. That's the course which was insisted upon by Booker T. Washington, one of the wisest and most influential Negro leaders, and it is the course that must be followed regardless of what ill-advised agitators in Washington and elsewhere may say upon the subject or may do to influence public thought and action.

It is too bad that Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Ickes and a lot of others who are stirring up racial misunderstandings haven't as much sound knowledge on this subject as was possessed by Booker T. Washington. Were this true there would be little friction, little disorder and little misunderstanding. The great majority of Southern Negroes are well-behaved, law-abiding and are as polite to white people as white people are polite to the well-behaved in their groups. It is only when outsiders, who know little or nothing about Southern conditions, or who deliberately seek to stir up strife, begin their agitations that real troubles are made likely.

It was this sort of agitation, originating in Washington, that undoubtedly led to the tragedy in Flagstaff, Arizona, the other day when six misguided Negro soldiers attempted to force their way into a social club where white girls were dancing with their escorts. These ill-advised soldiers, no doubt having read of the entertainment of Negroes at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt, of her having Negro escorts and having her picture taken with Negroes, felt that they were licensed to go where they wished to go, regardless of segregation laws.

Feeling thus, these six soldiers returned to the camp, obtained machine guns, automatic rifles and pistols, and, returning to town, began to "shoot up" the ordinarily peaceful community of Flagstaff. As a result of these wild disorders Flagstaff police had to use their weapons and when the fight was over one Negro soldier was dead, another was wounded, and a vast amount of unnecessary friction had been created. All because thoughtless persons had been incited to violate segregation laws and regulations.

These incidents, and they will become greatly multiplied if the social equality drive by Washington is not dropped like the hot potato it is, are deeply deplorable, but they grow out of one thing, the disregard of wisely conceived laws and regulations designed to maintain peaceful relations between whites and blacks. Misguided mischief makers who provoke disregard of these wise rules of conduct are rendering an ill service to the Negro race as a whole, and especially to the well-behaved Negroes who constitute the great majority in the South. They would render a better service were they to remember that there is a war on and devote their energies to the winning of that struggle instead of meddling with things they know nothing about and which tend to destroy unity.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

## It Won't Work

AUG 28 1942

Voters of South Carolina have given deserved rebuke to a candidate for the senate, Eugene S. Blease, who injected racial issue into his campaign. Senator Burnet R. Maybank, strong supporter of the Roosevelt administration, defeated Blease in the primary of Tuesday last.

That a candidate who raises the racial issue is raising an utterly unfounded and false issue is self-evident. At least in the south, the relations between the two races are not such as to cause alarm. The candidate for office who raises the ancient cry of "nigger, nigger," is doing so only because he thinks thereby to gain votes and has no scruples whatsoever as to how he gains them.

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For Blease, of South Carolina, it may be said he did not, at the start, predicate his campaign upon such an unworthy issue. He adopted it when he realized he was trailing in the race.

Not so much can be said for Talmadge, of Georgia. He laid the groundwork for that shameful issue in equally shameful manner in his notorious legal lynching of professors at the University of Georgia. His act was premeditated and deliberate, not done in the stress of a campaign.

AUG 28 1942

Georgia will join her neighbor state South Carolina in repudiating such political chicanery at the polls on September 9.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

## "Solid South" Effective Barrier To True Democracy In United States

THE states of Arkansas, Texas, Virginia and especially Gene Talmadge's Georgia are doing everything possible to help Hitler and Hirohito win the war.

These states during the past several weeks have given Germany and Japan effective material for their propaganda machines.

JUL 25 1942

"Judge Lynch" is on [illegible] march again in these poll-tax states In Arkansas and Texas mobs lynched two men. In Virginia Odell Waller was lynched by judicial decree. Gene Talmadge, the chief executive of Georgia, does not have time to bother when Roland Hayes, an international character is insulted and beaten. His Excellency is too busy attending "fish fries" and informing his followers that his chief campaign issue is no Negro shall be permitted to attend schools with white folk, to investigate the imprisonment of a world-famous singer and his wife.

The teeming millions of India will ponder these American incidents before they give aid to American and British soldiers who are there to protect the "Four Great Freedoms discussed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

JUL 25 1942

The Chinese who are fighting gallantly to defeat Japan will question the kind of democracy which accepts, if not actually condones, these kind of occurrences.

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Wendell L. Willke made a great and powerful speech before the NAACP in Los Angeles on Sunday. He pointed out that the Japanese had knocked our racial superiority ideas sky-high. Mr. Willkie stated, "When we talk of freedom and opportunity for all nations, the mocking paradoxes in our own society become so clear they can no longer be ignored."

Mr. Wilikie has been more vigorous in his denunciation of racial prejudices than any important man in high public place.

JUL 25 1942

However, much of the effectiveness of Mr. Willkie's work will be wasted if the United States of America permits the reactionary South, with its poll tax laws, to continue to shape and control its policies on the race problem.

It is time for this great nation, which at heart is truly democratic, to crack down vigorously on its "economic poorhouse." America will never be what it could be so long as the solid South sits in the saddle, riding roughshod over all that is honorable and decent in human life.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Contends Negro Already Has Second Front Opened

## Attacks on Race at Home Worries Black Americans, Whites Are Told

HAMMOND, Ind.—(ANP)—Negroes already have a "second front," the one opened by race prejudice here at home, Dr. Dennis A. Bethea, prominent physician, told members of the Hammond Rotary club at their luncheon meeting Tuesday as he spoke on "The Negro's Second Front Fight."

"Perhaps during this emergency it would be a mighty fine thing for the black folk to suspend lot of their complaints, but would it not be just as fine for some of the white people to suspend some of their Negrophobia?" he asked.

**ANSWERING CALL**

Asserting that colored Americans were answering the call to the colors, Dr. Bethea said:

"But there is a second front which is to him none the less urgent. A success on this front will make the first more secure. This is the home line. Here he is denied employment except in the more menial jobs, and very little opportunity given for advancement.

"Untill recently he has had to fight to get a chance to fight in the armed forces of his country. Being the man farthest down, everyone has felt free to kick him around at will.

"The question is frequently asked: Should the Negro use the war to better his conditions?

**REMEMBER LAST WAR**

"In this connection the colored people remember painfully well what was told them in World War I. They were led to believe that if they fought for democracy abroad, they would be given a reasonable portion of it when they return to the states. But alas! They found their last plight worse than the first."

Declaring that it was "pure nonsense" to think of Japan as a champion of the darker races, the physician asserted, "Japan is for Japan and Japan alone."

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Bund Threat Bared in L. I.

## Declares War On Negroes; Seeks To Ban Protest Rally

By J. ROBERT SMITH
and ELLEN TARRY
(Star-News Staff Writers)

JAMAICA, L. I.—Continued investigation into the activities of fifth column elements directly pointed against the Negro led the Star-News into this town last week when reporters learned that a segment of the German-American Bund known as the "White Knights of America" has been operating here undercover for quite some time.

The subversive group loomed into the spotlight when its leader who bears the title, "Sir Peaceful," emerged from secrecy and directed an edict to the Jamaica branch of the N. A. A. C. P. informing the organization that its program was "devoted to the extermination and banishment of savages from this country."

In order to thwart the efforts of the Jamaica N. A. A. C. P. to stage a mass meeting last Thursday night at Allen A. M. E. Church, "Sir Peaceful" and a Jamaica lieutenant of police who said that he was acting under orders from Mayor LaGuardia, attempted to scare Dr. John A. Singleton, chairman of the N. A. A. C. P., into calling off the protest gathering.

The meeting was the result of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, an anti-Negro defense plant, refusing to hire colored high school girls who were referred to the plant by the N. A. A. C. P. through the request of the War Production Board.

Declaring that the fascist organization is to protect whites, "Sir Peaceful" in his four-page letter to Dr. Singleton said, "I have read your disgusting notice in the paper (The Long Island Press) as to job discrimination, and I hope you also read this accompanying article as to the beast that you are trying to advance.

**Called "Hairless Animals"**

"It's about time the people of this city do something to put you hairless animals back where you were before the Civil War. After almost one hundred years of democracy you barbarians have proved their gratitude by such revolting crimes as have been happening in Harlem.

"We send our boys overseas to fight for freedom while a lot of mad animals attack their families at home; now we've decided to organize and fight a freedom fight right in our own city.

"Yours is the organization of N. A. A. C. P. and ours will be the N. A. O. P. W., or the National Association of Protection of Whites and our whole cause will be devoted to the extermination and banishment of savages from this country.

"The people of this country saw fit to corral and put on reservations as well as otherwise restrict the American Indians, who by comparison to your aborigines were perfect gentlemen, so you had better start to clean your own house first, before crying about discrimination, because we won't discriminate once we get started, everyone of you blacks will wish you had learned to behave."

The lieutenant of police on the other hand approached Dr. Singleton as an envoy of the "Little Flower," declaring that it was common knowledge the N. A. A. C. P. was conducting an employment agency without a license and on that score the meeting could not be held.

**Church Packed**

Having as speakers Roy Wilkins of the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. and John Beecher, of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, the townspeople packed the church despite the threats and listened to first-hand accounts of the tactics used by the plant's officials to hinder their employment.

The audience adopted a resolution protesting the Sperry Gyroscope Company's discriminatory policies and sent copies to the President of the United States, the War Production Board and the firm.

In the meantime an extensive investigation into the activities of the "White Knights of America" is underway. Reporters learned that it is an infant organization on the style of the German-American Bund and having as its definite objective an anti-Negro campaign.

AUG 29 1942
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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# PUBLICATION REVEALS ALABAMA RACIAL HATE CAMPAIGN

## Effort Centers Around Plants With War Work

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(A N P)—Disclosures here this week by the News Digest, labor publication, revealed that officials of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company and the Republic Steel Corporation were providing financial backing for a statewide campaign designed to stir up racial hatred in industrial plants engaged in war work.

The hate campaign was touched off recently by Governor Frank M. Dixon who refused a contract proffered by the Defense Supplies Corporation, a division of the War Manpower board, on the grounds that it was an attempt by a government agency to force "racial equality" upon the south.

E. D. Lemay, assistant to the president of the coal and iron concern, attempted to secure the support of the Alabama Press association meeting here July 24-25, by having them endorse Dixon's stand no the maximum use of manpower during the national emergency. The editors, however, refused to allow introduction of his resolution.

**ATTEMPT TO SPLIT EMPLOYES**

E. M. Ball, superintendent of the same company, has been busy attempting to split employes in the TCI and Republic Steel Corp. ore mines along racial lines, by belaboring the question of whether white man should work under Negro supervision, the News Digest charges.

Before either of the companies was unionized the practice was to employ Negro foreman with crews of from eight to ten men of both races working under them. When the union came, company officials allowed only Negro men to work under Negro foremen.

Ball said: "There is one thing I won't do, work a white man under a Negro."

**INCITING CHARGED**

E. N. Thompson, assistant general manager of the RSC, was accused of inciting white non-unionists against his Negro employes by maintaining a pistol-carrying auxiliary police force at the mines.

Union leaders reported that affidavits on statements and activities of the directors of the race hate campaign are being submitted to the FBI, the National Labor Relations board, and the War Labor board.

The News Digest, sharply criticised Dixon for his fascist doctrines and polices declaring that if the governor is not checked, his campaign against Negroes will extend to a movement against Catholics, Jews, labor and other minority groups, split the nation, and lose the war.

**JUSTICE IS ASKED**

"Our position," stated the paper, "is that 90 per cent of the people in the United States are white and 10 per cent are colored, and this 90 per cent should be able to give justice to the 10 per cent, get justice for itself, and live with them in peace and harmony.

"Our position is that the use of manpower, white, black, red, yellow or any other color, race or creed is a war problem and not a racial or social problem, and that if the white people of the United States are half as just, as charitable, as law-abiding and as Christian as they should be, they can find ways and means of using all our manpower, black as well as white, to the best possible advantage toward winning the war."

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# RACIALISM

## WE MUST HAVE PROGRAM TO STAMP OUT EXPLOITATION JUST AS LABOR UNITED TO DO

FEB 14 1942

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

LAST week Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university gave me an idea which I am going to pass on to you. It seems to me that his notions places our problems and present struggle for status and greater participation in the American scene, in a frame of reference and gives it greater perspective which affords much more insight.

Mr. Cayton

There have been two fundamental principles which from the beginning of our history have directed the channels in which our institutions and our way of life developed. In a virgin country with great wealth and natural resources capitalism, with its emphasis on free competition and the exploitation of both resources and men, seemed to be the quickest and most efficient method of developing the country. The opportunities which the Western Frontier provided made it possible for individuals with ingenuity, strength, and courage to escape from the Eastern wage system and become in turn trappers, then farmers, and, finally, business men. With the closing of the frontier, after it reached the Pacific Ocean, this same type of free and unrestrained competition led to the development of huge fortunes and through a period in the 1800's it received its greatest expression in the ruthless economic behavior of the "robber barons."

FEB 14 1942

### SOCIAL CONTROL IS RECOGNIZED

But in time it became evident that unrestrained competition lead to the aggrandizement of wealth and power into a few hands, and allowed the exploitation of the great working population by a few powerful economic barons. As this concentration of wealth and power developed, there also came a consciousness on the part of the masses of the people that some social controls must be enforced.

BEGINNING back in the early part of the last century, a series of social legislations, which controlled the conditions under which women and children would work, were begun. There has been a constant development of such social legislation in regard to labor which finally culminated in the National Labor Relations Act—labor's Magna Charta. This legislation established legal mechanisms to enforce collective bargaining and to protect the rights of working people.

FEB 14 1942

### RACIALISM TO THE FORE

The control of our economic system has been pushed even further and in addition to safeguards for labor, we have in recent years determined the conditions under which the most competitive of all of our economic institution, the stock market, should be operated.

THE SECOND fundamental force in our national life has been racialism. This is evident when we realize that slavery played the important role which it did in the development of entire sections of our country. The subordination of darker people was just as important in our early history, and to an extent now, as was the economic principle of free competition. Indeed the two are not unconnected.

### LAXITY IN CURBING RACE EXPLOITATION

We have similarly had a history of social legislation which has attempted to curb the racialism in this country. This movement has paralleled the development of social legislation to curb unrestrained economic competition, but has not developed to the same extent. Both were embarked upon because these two forces seemed destined to destroy the country if left unregulated.

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THE PASSAGE of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments was one great step which raised the Negro to the legal position of a full citizen. Since then, though there has been some small progress, there has not been the recognition on the part of the people and on the part of the government, that it was necessary to continue to curb racialism by legislative means. This has been true, perhaps because economic competition is easier to control by law, or perhaps because the pressure groups for labor are stronger than those fighting racialism, or perhaps because the acceptance of racialism was more deeply planted in the mores of our culture. In any case, from the period of the Civil War until present administration, we have not had much of a development in this direction.

FEB 14 1942

### NEED LEGISLATION

From time to time this column has stated that we must have a legal bed rock and that we must fight for a whole program of legal protections to stamp out racialism in this country. Although in many respects we have had a democracy, we know that in the case of the Negro it was not existent. Now it is becoming evident to whites as well as to Negroes that to preserve anything of our democracy it is as necessary to legislate against racialism as it is to control the relations between employers and employes and the operation of the stock market.

LEADERS SUCH as Randolph and Walter White, as well as many others, should see our problems in this historical perspective. They should realize that we, as a racial group, are beginning the fight to achieve our rights which labor embarked upon a hundred years ago. Now, because of the fluidity of the social structure due to the impact of the war, enormous gains can be made.

### MUST HAVE PROGRAM

We must conceive of and develop a program of legal protection to stamp racialism just as labor united upon a program of legislation which would protect them against exploitation. We are fortunate in that an increasing group of white people recognize the fact that continued racialism will destroy even the veneer of democracy which we have had in the past and will prevent any expansion and strengthening of this concept in the future.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# As the Crow Flies

FEB 7 - 1942

By DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

Mr. Du Bois

WHEN I was in New York at Christmas time I was sitting in a physician's parlor. We had just finished dinner and his office hours were about to begin, and his wife reminded him several times that the office was full of patients.

Nevertheless, he drew his chair toward me and bent over. As he talked he became more and more interested and excited. He touched the sleeve of my coat to emphasize his points. He was singularly impressed and even uplifted.

The ordinary run of physicians whom I meet seem curiously cold and hard considering how closely they are dealing with life. But this man had an idea and despite the call of his consulting room, he had to express it. He said, "Do you know I have been thinking of one thing a long time and that is the fact that young Negro writers do not get the proper encouragement. They are writing continually for an audience that does not care about what they feel or what they want to say but only is interested when they say the sort of thing that this white audience wants to hear, and say it in the way and in the manner that they want to hear it." Now this white demand thus imposed and borne upon the Negro author is not a natural but an unnatural thing, a convention, an old and outworn pattern, rooted in Negro minstrelsy with the wisecracks of Mr. Bones; the remarks of "our cook," "my old mammy," a "nigger I used to know"

### "Work Necessarily Artificial"

The black man who wants to write is not writing of this world and its experiences because he knows little or nothing of it. He may, of course, realize what white people want to hear about Negroes and adapt himself to it but that is necessarily artificial. It has made and will make no authentic literature.

The black man is living in a new world; new not only to him but to all men. Its facts and complications are new and unusual. They give rise to all sorts of thoughts and emotions. He wants to tell about this and explain it; he wants to make re-live this world of strife, of love and hate, of birth and murder, or the building of homes and of cities and of star-clusters. Here is something real and authentic for the founding of a new art and a new literature, but the black man has little or no chance to build it. Publishers could not sell such literature or at least do not believe they could. Writing it means not simply sacrifice; it may mean starvation, ostracism, persecution.

### "Want to Encourage Writers"

All this the physician and I explained to each other in interchange of thought, coming to substantial agreement. Then he said, ignoring the door bell, "Now what can be done and how? I have a scheme," he added. "I want to encourage young writers to write what they want to say and what they know and can say and not simply what white folk will pay for by way of entertainment. I want to encourage a natural, normal and real literary development." Then assuring him that this was in line with my thought for many years past, we agreed:

1. We must get a definite book-buying colored public, say one thousand persons pledged to buy at least one book a year for cash.

2. We must offer prizes for young colored writers. Perhaps at the beginning five hundred dollars annually for a book worth publishing, with publication guaranteed.

3. We must secure, through the selection of a committee whose knowledge and judgment command respect, the choice of at least one book a year for this new Negro Book-of-the-Year Club.

4. We must start selling this plan to the public by establishing a center and find for that center the right secretary and give him (or more probably her) funds for propaganda through correspondence and travel.

"Dear, your patients!" interrupted the wife, but the physician only moved nearer and talked faster.

"I would be willing to put money into a scheme of this sort, money and time. My income is large enough to spare a little and I have few ties and commitments. How can I start?" I caught my breath and my hostess' eye at the same time, as the physician arose. "I will write you about this," I said.

FEB 7 - 1942

I am writing.

56k-1942

# RACIALISM

## WE MUST HAVE PROGRAM TO STAMP OUT EXPLOITATION JUST AS LABOR UNITED TO DO

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HORACE R. CAYTON

FEB 14 1942

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Mr. Cayton

FEB 14 1942

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FEB 14 1942

### RACIALISM TO THE FORE

The control of our economic system has been pushed even further and in addition to safeguards for labor, we have in recent years determined the conditions under which the most competitive of all of our economic institution, the stock market, should be operated.

THE SECOND fundamental force in our national life has been racialism. This is evident when we realize that slavery played the important role which it did in the development of entire sections of our country. The subordination of darker people was just as important in our early history, and to an extent now, as was the economic principle of free competition. Indeed the two are not unconnected.

### LAXITY IN CURBING RACE EXPLOITATION

We have similarly had a history of social legislation which has attempted to curb the racialism in this country. This movement has paralleled the development of social legislation to curb unrestrained economic competition, but has not developed to the same extent. Both were embarked upon because these two forces seemed destined to destroy the country if left unregulated.

FEB 14 1942

THE PASSAGE of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments was one great step which raised the Negro to the legal position of a full citizen. Since then, though there has been some small progress, there has not been the recognition on the part of the people and on the part of the government, that it was necessary to continue to curb racialism by legislative means. This has been true, perhaps because economic competition is easier to control by law, or perhaps because the pressure groups for labor are stronger than those fighting racialism, or perhaps because the acceptance of racialism was more deeply planted in the mores of our culture. In any case, from the period of the Civil War until present administration, we have not had much of a development in this direction.

FEB 14 1942

### NEED LEGISLATION

From time to time this column has stated that we must have a legal bed rock and that we must fight for a whole program of legal protections to stamp out racialism in this country. Although in many respects we have had a democracy, we know that in the case of the Negro it was not existent. Now it is becoming evident to whites as well as to Negroes that to preserve anything of our democracy it is as necessary to legislate against racialism as it is to control the relations between employers and employes and the operation of the stock market.

LEADERS SUCH as Randolph and Walter White, as well as many others, should see our problems in this historical perspective. They should realize that we, as a racial group, are beginning the fight to achieve our rights which labor embarked upon a hundred years ago. Now, because of the fluidity of the social structure due to the impact of the war, enormous gains can be made.

### MUST HAVE PROGRAM

We must conceive of and develop a program of legal protection to stamp racialism just as labor united upon a program of legislation which would protect them against exploitation. We are fortunate in that an increasing group of white people recognize the fact that continued racialism will destroy even the veneer of democracy which we have had in the past and will prevent any expansion and strengthening of this concept in the future.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# As the Crow Flies

FEB 7 - 1942

By DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

WHEN I was in New York at Christmas time I was sitting in a physician's parlor. We had just finished dinner and his office hours were about to begin, and his wife reminded him several times that the office was full of patients.

Mr. Du Bois

Nevertheless, he drew his chair toward me and bent over. As he talked he became more and more interested and excited. He touched the sleeve of my coat to emphasize his points. He was singularly impressed and even uplifted.

The ordinary run of physicians whom I meet seem curiously cold and hard considering how closely they are dealing with life. But this man had an idea and despite the call of his consulting room, he had to express it. He said, "Do you know I have been thinking of one thing a long time and that is the fact that young Negro writers do not get the proper encouragement. They are writing continually for an audience that does not care about what they feel or what they want to say but only is interested when they say the sort of thing that this white audience wants to hear, and say it in the way and in the manner that they want to hear it." Now this white demand thus imposed and borne upon the Negro author is not a natural but an unnatural thing, a convention, an old and outworn pattern, rooted in Negro minstrelsy with the wisecracks of Mr. Bones; the remarks of "our cook," "my old mammy," a "nigger I used to know"

### "Work Necessarily Artificial"

The black man who wants to write is not writing of this world and its experiences because he knows little or nothing of it. He may, of course, realize what white people want to hear about Negroes and adapt himself to it, but that is necessarily artificial. It has made and will make no authentic literature.

The black man is living in a new world; new not only to him but to all men. Its facts and complications are new and unusual. They give rise to all sorts of thoughts and emotions. He wants to tell about this and explain it; he wants to make re-live this world of strife, of love and hate, of birth and murder, or the building of homes and of cities and of star-clusters. Here is something real and authentic for the founding of a new art and a new literature, but the black man has little or no chance to build it. Publishers could not sell such literature or at least do not believe they could. Writing it means not simply sacrifice; it may mean starvation, ostracism, persecution.

FEB 7 - 1942

### "Want to Encourage Writers"

All this the physician and I explained to each other in interchange of thought, coming to substantial agreement. Then he said, ignoring the door bell, "Now what can be done and how? I have a scheme," he added. "I want to encourage young writers to write what they want to say and what they know and can say and not simply what white folk will pay for by way of entertainment. I want to encourage a natural, normal and real literary development." Then assuring him that this was in line with my thought for many years past, we agreed:

1. We must get a definite book-buying colored public, say one thousand persons pledged to buy at least one book a year for cash.
2. We must offer prizes for young colored writers. Perhaps at the beginning five hundred dollars annually for a book worth publishing, with publication guaranteed.
3. We must secure, through the selection of a committee whose knowledge and judgment command respect, the choice of at least one book a year for this new Negro Book-of-the-Year Club.
4. We must start selling this plan to the public by establishing a center and find for that center the right secretary and give him (or more probably her) funds for propaganda through correspondence and travel.

"Dear, your patients!" interrupted the wife, but the physician only moved nearer and talked faster.

"I would be willing to put money into a scheme of this sort, money and time. My income is large enough to spare a little and I have few ties and commitments. How can I start?" I caught my breath and my hostess' eye at the same time, as the physician arose. "I will write you about this," I said.

I am writing.

FEB 7 - 1942

Globe an
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Nashvill n.

## KNOX, TALMADGE AND COOPER

JAN 2 - 1942

Among public officials, who in 1941 aroused the ire of Negro citizens and with impunity, were Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia. The end of the year finds both with plenty of trouble on their hands and, naturally, Negro citizens are shedding no tears over their plight.

JAN 2 - 1942

Secretary Knox, long regarded as a liberal Republican, and therefore SUPPOSED TO BE a friend to the colored race, proved to be just about as reactionary as any politician from one of the backward states, when it came to considering the rights of Negroes seeking induction into the U. S. Navy on par with other American citizens. Mr. Knox provided a classic excuse for not receiving Negroes in the Navy in any capacity except that of servants to the other men. Negroes, he stated, would show so much intelligence as to entitle them to be promoted to positions of petty officers in the Navy, and that would be "demoralizing," according to Mr Knox.

5-6K

Gov. Talmadge worked himself into a frenzy over a report to the effect that Dr. Cocking and other Georgia educators had said they thought it would be economical to admit colored teachers to the University of Georgia to take post-graduate work.

Mr. Knox is being blamed for the disaster which took place at Pearl Harbor. His resignation is being demanded by the powerful Chicago Tribune, which contends that Mr. Knox was a failure both as a politician and a newspaper publisher when he was appointed to the important post of Secretary of the Navy. His appointment never did please Democrats, who logically insisted that a member of their own party should have been appointed to this important cabinet post.

Mr. Knox got a lusty bronx cheer from a member of the Illinois Legislature this week, when Representative Charles J. Jenkins, a Negro member of that body, cut loose with the following:

JAN 2 - 1942

"None of the Axis powers would keep a man in charge of the Navy or Army who hadn't been a Navy or Army man substantially all of his life. Instead of taking command from Admiral Kimmel, Knox ought to resign. Both he and Secretary War Stimson were political appointees."

JAN 2 - 1942

As for Gov. Talmadge, his antics have virtually wrecked the educational system of that state. He has been denounced by educators from one end of the country to the other and Georgia colleges have lost their accredited status. It is certain that Georgians are not going to let Talmadge wreck their educational system and lose the financial support of the great philanthropic boards of the North

Both Secretary Knox and Gov. Talmadge appear on their way out, "the public welfare demanding it."

Incidentally, Gov. Prentice Cooper who lectured Negroes last year on the theme "This Is a White Man's Country" isn't wearing any halo of public favor himself, these days. His wisecrack didn't seem to make any big a hit with his own race than it made with the Negroes of Tennessee and the nation.

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Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 7, 1942

## 'Negroes Interlaced In Social Pattern'

5-6K

Editor of The Knoxville Journal:

Among the numerous questions asked during Negro History Week by those who have only a passing fancy of Negro achievement is:

What have Negroes done for America and why aren't they satisfied with what they have?

An answer might be found in the statement that Negroes are interlaced in the pattern of our social order to the extent that every impact upon that pattern is felt equally by him. He is compelled to share, whether he wills or not, hence he is not satisfied with less than an equal chance at sufficient growth, without which he cannot produce his best.

Rapid gains have been made in the field of Social Service. The National Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have played major roles in the orientation of Negroes to new thinking and combined social action for the common good. The Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations among Negroes are aware of this concept of the unity of mankind, and are committed to the task of incorporating in their working philosophies the truly Democratic ideal. To be sure, the Negro recognizes his part in the present economy, and knows that he must be considered in any long range program of social planning if such a program is to be effective.

If Democracy, about which we are all concerned at such a time as this, is to withstand the onslaughts of encroaching dictatorship, her Negro constituents must be given equal chance for participation and growth. Our social forces must produce a co-operative order because one ideal cannot maintain itself without the strength of the other.

(MRS) MAYE HOWELL,
306 Surrey Rd.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Push Drive Against Prejudice in Want Ads

MAR 19 1942

### Cacchione, Mintz Bills Pressed by Jewish Committee Here

A campaign for the passage of the Mintz Bill in the New York State Assembly and the Cacchione Bill in the City Council, for the eradication of discriminatory help wanted advertisements has been undertaken by the Jewish People's Committee, Bernard J. Harkavy, national secretary announced yesterday.

The Mintz Bill provides that any newspaper that publishes want ads with reference to race, creed or color of applicants, shall be barred from getting advertising from any department of the New York State government. The Cacchione Bill is similar except that it forbids any department in New York City government from advertising in such a paper.

5-6K

MAR 19 1942

In announcing the campaign Mr. Harkavy called for a flood of telegrams, letters and postcards to be sent to Assemblyman Oswald D. Heck, chairman of the Assembly Rules Committee where the Mintz Bill is now under consideration. He urged that New York City members of the Committee should be informed immediately of the desirability of the bill's passage. They are Patrick H. Sullivan, James J. Dooling and Abbot Low Moffat of Manhattan; Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn and John A. Devany, Jr. of the Bronx.

MAR 19 1942

The Cacchione measure has been sent to the Finance Committee of the City Council which is headed by Councilman Kinsley. Members of this committee include Councilman Isaacs, Klein, McCarthy, Carroll, Schick, Quin and Vogel.

The Jewish People's Committee is organizing a series of meetings throughout the city in support of these measures.

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Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 15, 1942

### Accommodations for Negroes.

*To The Observer:*

Recently my husband and I have journeyed to Louisiana and back to see our son, going afar as a soldier. We had great difficulty in finding any place for our driver, not chauffeur, to eat, sleep and comfort stations. A man can't live for days on drug store sandwiches. We were not willing to have our car parked away from us and very few places would sleep Negroes.

The Observer is a liberal paper and I think it would be rendering a service if you brought this problem before the public. In Biloxi we asked where the man could eat and they sent him five miles away; and at only two very modern Standard Oil stations did we discover any accommodations for Negroes.

5-6K

At one tourist camp I asked why there was no provision for drivers and they said so few calls came that it was not worth while. Here is an activity Colored people could engage in, the color of one's skin has nothing to do with the needs of the human body.

I was glad to see the letter to The Observer about Kress store accommodations and that somebody has some consideration.

F. K. AMOS.

Southern Pines.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

## *NEGROES' LEADER ASKS POSTPONING OF RACIAL ISSUES*

AUG 26 1942

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25 (AP).—The American Negro was advised today by one of his leaders that "this is not the time for the Negro to unduly press for advantages."

Speaking before the two day planning session of the American Teachers association, Dr. F. M. Wood, former president of Kentucky State college for Negroes at Frankfort, Ky., and now a supervisor in the Baltimore school system, said that "regardless of the shortcomings in the United States system of government wartime is no time to raise such issues."

5-6K

AUG 26 1942

The conference of Negro leaders replaces the canceled national convention, and problems of administration, educational differentials and postwar adjustments are under discussion.

Dr. Wood declared that: "I am thoroly in accord, and all Negroes should be, with the war against aggression. Japanese and German appeals to racial prejudices are not getting them anywhere and I hope that continues the case."

56k-1942

Pittsburgh Courier

## 40 MILLION DARK AMERICANS

On this Western Hemisphere and within the confines of the Americas and the islands that are included in the plan for "hemispheric solidarity," there are admittedly forty million and more individuals who are identified with the darker racial groups and this does not include Mexico, whose subjects are just as swarthy as the Indians to whom Sir Stafford Cripps offered the famous "post-dated" check. The rights of these people must be given serious consideration if there is to be any lasting peace.

MAY 22 1942

This nation of ours, this glorious United States of America, has been repeatedly warned that racial discrimination against darker people has far-flung and dangerous repercussions. President Roosevelt correctly recognizes that the "issues of fairness to the Negro in our armed forces and war industries is now a major issue."

Pittsburgh, 21

Adversity, exploitation, poverty, misery and color antipathies have embittered the hearts of fifteen million swarthy souls in the United States, sixteen million in Brazil, four and one-half million in Cuba, and many more millions in the islands of the Caribbean and in the scattered South American countries. This bitterness will gradually result in a community of interest and express itself in "hemispheric resentment." It appears clearly that there will be no solidarity of the hemispheres of the Western World until the despicable systems and customs of the white world are ameliorated or abolished.

MAY 22 1942

Representative John M. Coffee warned the Congress scarcely a month ago that "sad things have been happening to governments whose officers and bureaucrats failed to keep abreast" and "who showed inflexibility, stodginess and race prejudice." Since that time Burma has fallen.

Forty million dark-skinned Americans are vitally interested in the Good Neighbor program and in Pan-Americanism. They are now witnessing examples of the effects of prejudice and plutocracy. Brazil, described as the largest Negro nation on earth, cannot help but be aware of the inside fight that we in the United States are being compelled to wage to gain a place to stand, a fulcrum and a lever. Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Central America and Peru with their heterogeneous population must also have their attentions fixed. All the world is watching the battle for human freedom and liberty. The darker races of this continent have an interest and a stake in the great conflict and that interest and that stake will fix the rights and privileges of nations yet unborn.

We are proud to observe that definite recognition of the seriousness of the hemispheric plight is now recognized by this nation. Only the bourbon Southland and fanatical Northern segments seem bent on clinging to the sins of yesterday and they may well make sure that "their sins will find them out."

A new day appears to be dawning over the horizon, for after this dreadful shedding of blood, there perhaps will be a remission of sins and a change in the relations of man to man. Out of the shell holes of war, we dark folk of the United States may be able to fly down to Rio on some Sunday morning and gain inspiration and hope in the knowledge that color lines can be wiped away and man can live by the side of man in peace and harmony. If it can be done in the Latin Americas, it can be done here.

MAY 23 1942

"God works in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

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Peoples Voice
New York. N. Y.

# Washington

By CHARLES PEARCE

56k

ALTHOUGH Mrs. Bethune called a special meeting of the "Black Cabinet" Thursday night to discuss affairs which have taken a peculiar turn, she was unable to be present because of a Baltimore engagement which necessitated her appearance in that town. The topic? No one knows, but the group that was present climbed all over a proposal to establish a "super-duper" bureau here to be known as the *Bureau of Negro Affairs,* suggested by a high-ranking Negro official who hasn't exactly been in close touch with things for about eight years. That was the way the evening was spent, and if that gentleman could have heard the things that were said, would he be sore?

More talk arises about Dr. Robert Weaver going over to the Civil Service Commission to fill a needed spot there. Only the doctor is keeping quiet on the topic.

The Ted Postons have two Persian kittens, yclept, "Scotch" and "Soda."

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They are talking about Chandler Owens' "consultant" job with OFF here at a nice per diem rate of pay. Mr. Owens' chief interest was in the publication of a booklet with some strange ideas in it, which was to have been distributed to the soldiers now in service. They do say that Walter White, Judge William Hastie (who had endorsed something else for Owens) thrashed out right and left, withdrawing whatever they had said, once they learned what was intended. OFF is still in the middle.

The bane of Negro journalism is not Westbrook Pegler and his ilk, but the "part-time boys," most of whom have axes to grind and shout loudest for free doings.

New addition to President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices—Gosh, all hemlock, soon as Dutton Ferguson and Al Smith get a fairly complete list of the Cabinet ready for mimeographing, something pops up. Either they are on or they are off. Gracious knows, they move fast; 'tis said the general didn't want his name listed in the danged thing.

Howard University is denying that Otto McClaren represented that institution in his famous "reply to Pegler." He represents some journalistic fraternity or other.

Newest wrinkle here—a mass meeting to tie up the two names, "McArthur and Miller," referring of course to Dorie Miller, on a victory button. That is a rather wide stretch, isn't it?

This is the town of intrigues, rumors and cliques. Everybody has a story to tell; everybody has it "hot from sources higher up"; others know it "off the record," and everyone wants to know "what do you hear?"

Got your gas rationing card yet? Most traffic has been halted round these here parts, partner. Except when you got a friend in the government.

MAY 23 1942

How are the war stamps and bonds going around Harlem? They are better plays than the digits, can't lose on them.

With the growth of the Negro press, the place of the "sun down" editor is definitely relegated to the ashcan—that is, those brethren who hold jobs elsewhere and do newspaper work in the evening when the sun has gone down.

The plight of the dancing teacher who was trying to make ballet dancers out of a group of little jitterbugs. As fast as she would turn her back after having them on their toes going through the gyrations of ballerinas, the little scamps would swing out.

The colored brother got it in the neck as usual in the new plans of the CPTC (which trains civilians in aviation). Pointing to the waiting list at Tuskegee, the whites say there is no need for additional schools. Just as soon as some money can be realized out of the proposition for the students' training, the colored schools are cut out of the picture.

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MAY 23 1942

"California" Jones, erstwhile newsman, was a visitor to Washington last week. On business, of course, as who isn't in this section these days?

This new influx of young Negroes is certainly pepping up the old town. You see them everywhere and all of them are filled with the same idea—making democracy work.

Old line government agencies are in for a thorough going-over by a certain agency here which is investigating the reasons why so many Negroes are kept in certain low grades and never receive promotions to other jobs no matter how many civil service registers they are on. And a general commotion is in the making. But that's what is needed, something to stir up these complacent agency heads.

56k-1942

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

**GOOD NEIGHBOR**

# Friendship Of South Americans Stymied By Attitude Of U. S. Towards Own Colored Citizens

**NEW YORK**—Virtually two-thirds of the 150,000,000 people of Central and South America are of African and Indian descent—of colored blood by North American standards—and are not unaware of the marked prejudice against colored persons existing in the United States, declared Attorney Charles H. Mahoney, former Michigan Commissioner of Labor, and now president of the Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Company, commenting on our "Good Neighbor" policy in South America, in an interview here at the Hotel Theresa this week.

Recently returned from his annual visit to Central and South American countries, whose culture and folkways he has studied for many years, Mr. Mahoney, on a suggestion from this reporter, spoke of some of his observations in regard to the working of our "Good Neighbor" policy, what it appears to be accomplishing and not accomplishing.

First of all, Mr. Mahoney asserted, the people of the United States will not get very far toward building hemispheric solidarity with the Caribbean and Latin American countries, without a careful regard for the racial composition of their populations. "This is not to say," he advised, "that these countries are not willing to cooperate with the United States in opposing the Axis menace, in fighting Hitler and his 'New Order.'"

Rather is it to say that a great many—all too many—of these people, whatever temporary collaboration may be effected between them and the United States, will continue to regard with suspicion and distrust a country whose official policy permits and even encourages, race and color discrimination. It is clear, it seems to me, that the long-range objectives of the 'God Neighbor' policy will be difficult of realization so long as South Americans suspect the motives and aims of North Americans," he said.

### Treated Most Graciously

Mr. Mahoney said he and his party found themselves always, wherever they went in the several countries visited, treated most graciously, adding that a distinctly North American accent was so far from being cause for coolness, actually, the apparent ground for the most cordial treatment. The Latin Americans, many of them seem to seek out for special friendliness and conversation colored persons from the United States. One got the impression, re-enforced by many incidents and on many occasions, Mr. Mahoney said, that these people, whether black, brown or fair, felt something in common with the North American of color.

Continuing, Mr. Mahoney declared that while he noted no special brusqueness exhibited toward white North Americans, he observed that there was a sort of special concern for the comfort and well-being of colored people from the United States. This seemed even more noticeable during his last visit than on previous ones.

### U. S. Should Send Commission

In view of easily observable facts, Mr. Mahoney says he believes the U. S. "Good Neighbor" policy would be considerably advanced if the Government would send a commission of representative colored Americans to the Latin American nations to further the "Good Neighbor" policy and strengthened hemispheric solidarity. Instead of so many Southern white Americans and imperialist Yankees, "who, whatever their conscious intentions, seem chiefly to succeed in patronizing our Latin friends to the south."

Such a commission, Mr. Mahoney believes, could do much, by the very nature of its composition, to promote a different and, in the nature of the case, a better understanding between the United States and the peoples of Latin America.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# U. S. ATTORNEY BIDDLE ASKS NEGRO EQUALITY

JUN 6 - 1942

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—Speaking at commencement exercises of LaSalle college last week, United States Attorney-General Biddle stated that this country must give Negroes their promised equality of opportunity to keep the faith with the democratic ideal.

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Biddle called for tolerance in American relations, and added the warning that there were points beyond which "compromise becomes intolerable."

Particular emphasis was placed upon the demonstrations surrounding the Detroit Housing riots, which ensued when Negroes attempted to occupy the Sojourner Truth Housing Project, he declared such bigotry must be stamped out to make democracy work.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

This page is a contribution to Negro rights, which stand out so largely as a factor in America's success in the war.

Progress has been made in this respect during the past week. This has been seen in the Navy order for Negro enrollment in the sea fighting forces. It is to be noted in extended activities against discrimination based on the President's executive order, and in the initiative taken by a number of unions for Negro rights.

This is good, but it is not enough.

MAY 24 1942

There is much more to be done—in the establishment of democratic equality in the armed forces, in the throwing down of all bars against Negro employment, in the abolition of the whole anti-American discrimination system.

MAY 24 1942

Such measures, reflecting the strong feelings of the American people, will speed the war effort. They will enhance the determination of the Negro people to give their full energies to the fight against the Axis. Those measures will, at the same time, remedy a gross injustice.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

## THE STRATEGY OF GOOD-WILL

MAY 31 1942

Since this war is too big for any human imagination to grasp in its entirety, a newspaper and its readers must emphasize one part of it at a time. For instance, most of us have been watching the Russian front during the past two weeks, with a side glance since Wednesday at the flare-up in Libya. In China the Japanese were trying to choke off Chungking's access to the outside world by going up the Burma Road and by getting control of a long strip of the southeastern coastline. This news came to us, but it had to take second place.

There is another kind of news, hard to get because it calls for a knowledge of what is going on in millions of human minds. Just what are people thinking, in China, in India, in Burma, in Malaya, in the Philippines, in the Netherlands East Indies, in the heart of Africa, in Arabia and the Near East, about the course of this war, its seeming objectives and the kind of peace that will follow it?

Pearl S. Buck throws light on this crucially important field in an article published today in THE TIMES Magazine. The fact that she finds dominant in the Far East is the end of "the colonial way of life." The unquestioned rule of the white men over the much more numerous Asiatic races, she believes, is over. The East Indian or the Chinese does not care to be ruled by Japan, but if he must be ruled by an arbitrary outside power he may prefer one of "his own kind." The attitude may be shortsighted, for white control in the Orient has been in process of relaxation for many years, whereas Japanese control is new and brutal. But the attitude exists. We have to deal with it.

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The only way we can successfully deal with it is to concede the equality of the Eastern and Western races: not their present equality in education, in industrial power or in living standards but their equality in rights and responsibilities, individual for individual, given the same freedoms and opportunities. The Eastern peoples owe much to the benevolent aspects of Western imperialism: medical services, sanitation, lowered death rates, in many cases better living conditions, sometimes protection against domestic anarchy or native tyrannies. But benevolence, as a quality shown by a superior toward an inferior, is out of date. We can henceforth be of real use to peoples like the East Indians and the Chinese only if we let them be equally useful to us as fellow-citizens in a democratic world civilization.

There is an alternative, which Mrs. Buck is not afraid to state. We can eliminate the color barrier, or we can prepare for "a war between East and West in which the Chinese will not be on our side." The path which every liberal-minded American wishes to take is also the highway toward victory in this war and peace in years to come. Where good-will and the understanding heart have gone, there the mechanized battalions may not have to follow.

56k-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Gains On The Home Front

AMERICA'S "Tenth Man," who, in the war effort particularly, has been having difficulty in sharing the "democratic way of life" on a scale comparable with his fellow-Americans, may find fresh courage in recent developments.

In the past it has been almost impossible for the Negro to get his case before the bar of public opinion. He would ask and be refused; he would protest and be not heard, and the upshot of it all would be a distortion of his asking and of his protesting in an unsympathetic press. There have been exceptions, of course, found mostly in liberal Southern newspapers.

The Negro newspapers have tried to list and interpret the difficulties and present the case. Their efforts, in important respects did not go far enough. The Government has gotten much information from the Negro newspapers, but the important industrialists, the big business men who influence decisions and make policies, the great body of American people whose reading is confined to the white press have received only a distorted picture of the Negro's case from casual articles based upon misinformation and misunderstanding.

JUN 6 - 1942

This situation is being changed. In the June issue of **Fortune**, the business man's magazine, published by **Time Incorporated**, who also publish **Time** and **Life** magazines, there is a factual, well considered article entitled "The Negro's War."

This article does not undertake to make it appear that American Negroes are trying to start a war within a war, nor trying to take advantage of the present war to bring about a drastic revolution in American life, but it does set forth in dispassionate words which have their basis in fact, the way that Negroes are being prevented from making their contribution to an American victory over our powerful enemies.

In doing this, some interesting revelations are made. In September, 1941, the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security inquired of defense industries how many job openings they expected during the following six months, and how many would be available to Negroes, and found that 51 per cent of all anticipated openings, or new jobs, were barred to Negroes as a matter of policy. These answers came in at a time when labor shortages were getting in the acute stage.

Later, in December, 1941, an inquiry by the National Industrial Conference Board disclosed that management's experience with Negro labor had little to do with practices of discrimination. It is often said that Negroes are not employed because they are "undependable, shiftless and inefficient." The NIC Board requested 102 selected industrial managements employing Negro labor to rank colored employees on comparable skilled and unskilled work. As to ability and skill 70 employers graded their Negro employees equal to their white colleagues, 31 thought they were poorer, one graded them better. On production 85 found Negroes equal to, 12 poorer and five better than whites. As to regularity in attendance, 64 reported Negroes equal to, 32 poorer and five better than white workers. This score speaks for itself, especially when it is considered that white management was doing all of the rating, and, in many instances, white management had numerous reasons to be either prejudiced or evasive.

## Importing Labor With Lots Of It At Home

The **Fortune** magazine article made another interesting disclosure. Selecting Baltimore as a typical seat of defense activities, it found that the city, after exhausting its native white labor supply and importing a great many—for whom new housing had to be provided—still needed 35,000 additional workers, which if produced from outside, would have to be provided with new housing. While Baltimore pondered this problem its 167,000 Negro workers remained untapped. No arrangements had been made to use workers from this local reservoir. No training program had been set up for them. The article quotes the Baltimore Sun as saying: "We are not here concerned with the long-range social consequences which might result from the removal of these barriers (against the use of Negroes for skilled work).We are thinking simply of the ironic situation Baltimore finds itself in now: on the one hand a desperate shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workmen for our war industries, and on the other hand the existence of a large reservoir of labor which is rarely considered when there is need for skilled rather than unskilled workmen." Of course, the situation in Baltimore was duplicated in practically every area in which war industries needed labor.

JUN 6 - 1942

## Employers Explode Old Fallacy

Perhaps the most important revelation in the **Fortune** article is that whenever or wherever management takes a firm stand the objections to Negro workers that are based on race generally disappear, with no bad results to management, white workers or production. The article analyized carefully the widespread exclusion of Negro workers due to objections on the part of plant foremen, white workers, and occasionally to management, and did not undertake to discount altogether the human factors entering into these objections. It was found that the Employers' Association of Chicago had set a salutary example for the solution of this problem by issuing the following memo: "Some employers have raised the objection that the attitude of their own employees force them to discriminate. However true this may have been in the past, it is now the job of employers to influence their employees to sacrifice such prejudices as a matter of patriotic necessity. It is not going to be easy—nor is it going to be easy to train a whole new army of unskilled men and women—but both must be done, and the employer must do it." The **Fortune** article then pointed out how several large industries had proceeded to do just what the Chicago group had suggested.

## More Light on the Labor Unions

The **Fortune** article then turned the light on the labor unions, and their part in the exclusion of Negroes from participation in the war effort in a manner to fully utilize this large reservoir of manpower. It was found that 19 international unions, 10 of them affiliated with the A. F. of L., "explicitly exclude Negroes from membership." Officially the A. F. of L. frowns on this policy, but most of the unions are self-governing and make their own rules bearing upon membership. Where the constitution does not specifically exclude colored men ingenious ways are found to do it. The machinists for example, accomplish exclusion by a "ritualistic oath." Each white man taken into the union must make a solemn oath that he will introduce into his union only "competent, white men."

The pressure upon the unions to forego their exclusion tactics has brought about a device known as a "permit," for which the union makes colored men pay for the privilege of working in a defense industry, or on any other kind of work where the closed shop prevails.

Into the field on organized labor the Congress of Industrial Organizations has brought a breath of pure air to many Negroes. This labor organization, which is far more centralized than the A. F. of L., is officially opposed to racial discrimination. The **Fortune** article, however, cites some cases in which discrimination has been practiced by CIO, and other cases in which the A. F. of L. has saved Negroes from discrimination.

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## Where U. S. Office of Education Stands

The most interesting revelation made by **Fortune's** writer is in relation to where the United States Office of Education stands in this picture of "The Negro's War." It is pointed out that "What America's Negro community resents as employment discrimination is in part due to the fact that the bulk of Negro labor is still unskilled." Despite the great impetus of the Booker Washington idea of educating the Negro's head, heart and hand—with emphasis on the hand—it is not generally known that industrial training of Negroes has been restricted so much during the past quarter of a century that today only one out of every eight Negroes belongs to the skilled or semi-skilled groups, while every third gainfully employed white man is skilled or semi-skilled.

Early in the defense program Congress, at the urging of the President appropriated $60,000,000 to start preemployment and refresher training courses in order to step up the reservoir of skilled workers. The money is disbursed through the United States Office of Education. Here is what **Fortune's** writer found in 18 selected border and Southern states and the District of Columbia: "Over 22 per cent of the population in this area is Negro; but in the preemployment and refresher-training courses, supervised by the United States Office of Education, only 3,215 Negroes were enrolled last January—less than four per cent of the trainees. Out of 4,630 training sources **only 194 accepted Negroes.**" The bill which provides for this defense training specifically undertook to take care of the situation which its framers knew would arise in the states where separate schools are provided for the races, by adding this amendment: "No trainee . . . shall be discriminated against because of sex, race or color; and where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups, to the extent needed for trainees for each group, equitable provisions shall be made for facilities and training of like quality."

A Norfolk case illustrates how poorly this arrangement has worked. Four trade shops which were completed—as to building—by the end of 1941, are not yet functioning fully, in June 1942!

JUN 6 - 1942

## The Public Gets The Facts

Essence of the **Fortune** magazine article is that it is incontrovertable as to the facts; it gets the facts before intelligent, sober-minded Americans, who otherwise would have remained in ignorance of them. The cold, startling facts, in themselves are bound to arouse action among influential Americans who do not want to see one-tenth of their country's manpower wasted in the hour of its greatest peril.

It is also worth saying here that other great newspapers and magazines are beginning to look into the Negro's case, and to present their findings to the American people. The May number of **Harper's Magazine** carried a remarkable article by Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville **Courier-Journal.** "The Truth is Good News," which every patriotic American ought to read. The June **Atlantic** monthly has an illuminating article by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, entitled, "With The Negro's Help," which ably implements the article in **Fortune.** **Time**, **Life**, **Colliers**, and New York's unique newspaper **PM** have been making striking contributions to this liberation of the truth, and all of this adds up to a gain for democracy on the home front. It is especially a notable gain for America's Tenth Man.

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

## *Man's Faith In Man*

Is there a basis for a world in which all men will have respect for all other men? Have we that basis now? Will men soon be able to live with one another in a spiritual unity that will be the peace on earth so sought after?

"Is There a Basis for Spiritual Unity in the World Today?" was the inclusive question before America's Town Meeting of the Air Thursday evening, broadcast from Howard University in Washington, D. C.

MAY 30 1942

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, joined with one of his faculty members, Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, to attempt to establish that there is, today, such a basis. Man, Dr. Johnson said, is a religious animal, who has been searching since the eighth century before the Christian era for the means of creating a spiritual unity among men. He has been successful. True enough, Dr. Johnson admits, there are still, even after so long a struggle, great obstacles. But today there are men—many of them—who have a radical sincerity of belief in the possibilities awaiting men. This is evidence that the basis now exists. With such a basis, Dr. Johnson contends, the task now is to spread it into the hearts of all men everywhere.

Now the entire world, Dr. Wilkerson, Howard University's assistant professor of education, said, is in the midst of great social and economic changes. It is now being realized that men can produce enough goods for all men. This realization will do much to bring about the spread of that basis of spiritual unity which now exists. Trends, he believes, are plainly evident. Men *can* make their great peaceful world if they so desire.

MAY 30 1942

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Dr. Alain Locke, head of the department of philosophy, could not agree that such a basis now exists. Christianity when institutionalized, he believes, is too closely interwoven with worldly matters. Notions of Christian goodness have wandered throughout the world almost alone. Selfish nationalism, cultural self-satisfaction, racial animosity, even now are widespread, despite the easily accepted belief that we are fighting now for freedom for all men.

Dr. Leon Ransom, acting dean and professor of law, agreed, generally, with Dr. Locke. He emphasized that the ability to subjugate our own interests in favor of world spiritual unity is within us—but is yet to be developed. Both he and Dr. Locke firmly emphasized that today the Negro has yet to achieve a spiritual unity with the white majority of this nation, though he has long been "free."

* * *

The speakers for the affirmative are, we believe, sound in their contention that a basis for spiritual unity does exist now. But there *are* many evidences even today, as the negative speakers emphasized, of selfishness, of nationalism, of the desire of people to set up their own standards and demand conformity of others.

Dr. Wilkerson said that spiritual unity could be spread widely *after* the necessary change in social structures. The argument of the chicken or the egg, which first? is digressive, though interesting. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, a great educator, is, it seems, nearer the truth when he says that spiritual unity must come from deep within individuals. Such unity must come from all men, from inside all men.

MAY 30 1942

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The faith and, too, the realism, of the speakers were emphasized to listeners with the knowledge that this fine program came from a great Negro university. The four Negro educators who spoke seemed to have greater depth to their beliefs, their hopes and faith, by virtue of their own inclusion in a minority race, a race still sometimes oppressed, and lacking, too often, just opportunities.

Their faith, their courage, their great wisdom, are answers to the question.

56k-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

IF IT WERE NOT FOR district attorneys of forthright honesty like Tom Dewey, Bill O'Dwyer and now Frank Hogan, Jefferson's words would be an absolute lie in New York City.

MAY 30 1942

Do you know that in our town when a policeman kills or beats a citizen no investigation is made by the district attorney unless a complaint is made?

Do you know that witnesses to such incidents are ofttimes escorted to the district attorney's office by policemen?

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Do you know that hearings are invariably held before the grand jury which meets behind closed doors?

MAY 30 1942

And do you know DESPITE THE FACT THAT NEGROES ARE 20% OF THE POPULATION OF THIS BOROUGH, NOT MORE THAN 1 OR 2 NEGROES SAT ON THE GRAND JURY IN 1941?

Let us go over Michael Curley's slaying of James Morrow in the Greyhound bus terminal. Curley was acquitted on this basis: The witnesses to the actual crime testified THEY HEARD OTHERS say, "Look out, he's got a knife." When they opened Morrow's hand, he was clutching a bus ticket. A day later, after the body had been searched by the police, a morgue attendant said that as she was moving the body she heard a noise and there on the ground lay the knife.

Fundamentally, the Negro in New York is not much better off than in Alabama. The false democracy of Alabama is dressed up a little bit more in New York. The basic principles of a full democracy are just about ignored in this "free" North.

MAY 30 1942

It is true we go to theatres, eat in some restaurants (and are the objects of curiosity). Our children can go to mixed schools. There are a few Negro teachers in the elementary division, some in the secondary, almost none in the senior high and absolutely none in the colleges. We do have a chance to take civil service examinations but immediately ole man Jimcro begins his dirty work. Citizen after citizen has been called up, some as many as 15 times, for appointments in Federal civil service, but when they showed their dark faces the interviewer stuttered an excuse. Our city and state civil service is much better, but when it comes to question of advancement, qualified people are passed over just because they are Negroes.

And so the story goes and we could cite many more instances. Ole man Jimcro is just dressed up in the north. Instead of blue jeans he's togged in striped pants and a cutaway coat. He's still ole man Jimcro.

Probably the most serious similarity of New York City to Alabama is the administration of justice. Thomas Jefferson's words are carved over the entrance to the New York Criminal Courts building: "Equal and exact justice for all."

MAY 30 1942

Last year the Esposito brothers ran wild on Fifth ave. They shot people. They were criminals of the worst type. Yet they were never killed. They were subdued, arrested and given a fair trial. Every effort was made to save their lives.

**BUT—THE GREATEST DISSIMILARITY BETWEEN ALABAMA AND NEW YORK IS THAT HERE WE CAN VOTE.** Remember that.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# White Harlemite Asks His Race to End Prejudices

APR 30 1942

**By A. C. MAYNARD**

AT last America's at war. She has enlisted her heart, her soul and every possible resource at her command to the service and victory of mankind.

May I in all sincerity appeal to my fellow citizens to forget all past religious and racial prejudices—let us bury the hatchet—pitch in and forget the past. The writer is an American white man very happily married to a true blue American colored girl. He has established a home, he is indeed happy to see his wife contented in her surroundings, and is indeed willing as he did in World War number one "to give everything to help defend that home."

### Both Are Good Americans

APR 30 1942

"Yes—he is American."

The ignorant public sometimes look at us with a question mark when we are on our way to church, a picture show or our household shopping. That very look too has its humorous side, for no matter what the outsider's look may be, she at least cannot be taken for a German or Italian.

"No—she is an American."

An American who is behind Douglas MacArthur, Franklin D. Roosevelt and please don't forget General Davies.

I am now asking my fellow Americans to give up their stupid traditions of the past, their silly customs of living in a fool's Paradise of segregation; which is the basis of most of our difficulties. We need to know each other! Yes—let me get away from the request and move on to "demanding." Let me suggest not in a humble way but in a firm respectful attitude that we consider one another.

### Urges Whites to Unite

They are now drafting men in this country to fight for our 48 Stars and 13 Stripes. These men are called upon regardless of race or color—let us remember that. Let us keep in our mind the colored mess boy on a United States battleship at Pearl Harbor who when his white comrades were put out of action, manned the gun alone, without any help. Let us honor the first man who gave his life before the Japanese guns in the Philippines—he too was a Negro.

APR 30 1942

Let's be AMERICANS!

Let me ask my fellow white men to join our whole nation behind Douglas MacArthur. If you knew as much about the colored race as I do, perhaps you would immediately change your mind. Perhaps you would have guts enough when an aged colored lady comes on the subway or bus

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Between The Lines

MAY 5 - 1942

**By GORDON B. HANCOCK**

Hypertension is a fancy name for high blood pressure just as delinquency is a fancy name for old fashioned devilment, or prevarication is a fancy name for old fashioned lying. Scientist have a way of giving new names to ailments and disorders they cannot correct; and the ordinary laymen in his confusion of names, is disposed to forget his afflictions, momentarily at least. When we call our old fashioned "consumption" tuberculosis, we are not getting anywhere especially, except increasing our vocabulary. Hypertension if not properly treated will result sooner or later in a stroke and all that follows.

There can be no doubt that there is a hypertension in race relations today, which unless treated with greatest care, is bound to result fatally. After all of our smooth talk about Christianity and education as they bear on the problem of race relations, the fact remains we are entering a dangerous phase of the interracial conflict. The outbreak of riots here and there about the country is symptomatic of an undercurrent of racial bitterness that demands the most careful thinking and planning on the part of the best elements of both whites and Negroes. It is not enough for Negroes alone to take great care in this matter, neither is it enough for whites alone to guard carefully against certain aggravations of the color question.

MAY 5 - 1942

If we are to avoid serious trouble, both whites and Negroes must face the ugly fact that race relations are in a state of hypertension and rupture; and that our best is demanded if certain important previous gains are to be preserved. Riots and rioting are not going to settle the race problem in this country; and those short-sighted Negroes and whites who would precipitate riots are enemies of the country we are trying to save. Just as no great moral issue has ever been settled on the battlefield; so no victory in race relations can be won by out-breaks of rioting throughout the nation. However resentful the Negro may feel towards the injustices and indignities to which he has been subjected, it is just as well that he know that these are not to be corrected by riots.

This article is inspired by a speech I heard by a prominent Negro made within recent weeks. Before an audience of nearly a thousand this prominent man stood for nearly an hour and delivered one of the ablest speeches we have ever heard. But from beginning to end the speech was one continuous rehearsal of the wrongs that the Negro had suffered in this country. By inuendos and direct charges he built up one of the mightiest cases against the white man that I have ever heard. Subtly he was casting himself in the role of hero, by merely enumerating his race's wrongs. The audience of course responded with an enthusiasm that was contagious. When the speech was over, there fell over that vast audience ominous spell of resentment and bitterness that is bound to do damage somewhere, somehow and somewhen.

This prominent speaker did not seem to know that when only one side of a question is stated the statement becomes propaganda and not information. Here we had a Negro, the victim of a propaganda of the most hellish sort, resorting to propaganda equally hellish. He was following the same procedure that has wrought damnation to Negroes a thousand times. He called himself "fighting fire with fire" appearing himself oblivious of the fact that in the fight of fire with fire that there can be no victory, but defeat. Not a word was said about the resurgence of justice for fair play in the heart of the new south that is forcing itself upon the attention of the nation. Not a reference was made to the Abolitionists and northern philanthrophy that laid the foundations of the schools that shelter 40,000 young aspiring Negroes.

No mention was made of the fast revising policies of the southern press whereby the voice of justice for Negroes is becoming louder and more insistent. Our prominent speaker seemed to overlook the fact that everybody knows what the south and nation have done against the Negro; but many do not know what they have done for him. Even the south is not totally loss when it comes to race relations; for if it had been all-bad the Negro could never have made the strides of which we boast from time to time. Strangely enough the Negro's greatest advancement is in the south. Durham, the Negro's business capitol and Atlanta the Negro's educational capitol, are in the much maligned south. The south is fast becoming a haven for northern educated Negroes. Just as the white man is not getting anywhere by cultivating hatred for Negroes, Negroes are not getting anywhere by cultivating hatred for whites and thereby increasing interracial hypertension. Negro leadership had better look well the problem being created by a few of our power-maniacs and honor-hungry orators; for Negroes themselves, will pay the greater price of their folly!

MAY 5 1942

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# World Today

By *PERTINAX*

JUN 2 1942

### War Aims

NEW YORK, June 1.—This nonsense about the war aims of the United States is beginning to get out of control, so, before we become a lot of confirmed political hopheads walking around in a dream of international and interracial fellowship and love, it should be stated with such force as to snap us out of our daze that the fighters and people of the United States are at war for the sole purpose of defending this country from a combination of enemies who touched off the fight by a treacherous attack under cover of protestations of friendship.

That is all there is to it.

When the war is over the United States had better continue to exclude Asiatics, except under very careful restrictions, because experience has shown that they work harder and live on less than we can and tend to colonize, monopolize and drive native Americans out of our own American areas. We found that out a long time ago and we will get ourselves in a fix if we don't have the courage to say that this is going to be a white man's country with the sole exception in favor of the 13,000,000 Negroes among us who are here because our ancestors brought their ancestors here. This was a very great wrong, as leading Negroes agree, and we can only try to work out agreeable relations with the colored men who are all native Americans and, in all respects, belong.

JUN 2 - 1942

### Oriental Swarms

Even if the Asiatics would let us, we just wouldn't migrate to their countries in any numbers, whereas they would come here in overwhelming and highly prolific swarms. But we should be able to handle that during the emotional period by stopping all immigration, including the European which, incidentally, in the years since the other war, has been very bad because it brought over hordes of continental no-damn-goods who didn't like anything at home but don't like anything here either because we don't adopt their European ideas. The The result is that this nation, which was founded as a New Deal and refuge for white Europeans who were glad to put Europe behind them forever, has been infected with the very poisons which produced the present condition in Europe and has, unconsciously, turned back to Europe for advice and example.

I am more firmly than ever convinced that full citizenship should not be granted to immigrants and that they should not be eligible for public office—a provision which we could adopt within our right and with apologies to nobody. This might discourage immigration, but the club rolls are full up now and we need time to settle some strictly domestic affairs which, incidentally, would not be nearly so bad if they had not been complicated with suggestions from Europeans, or native Americans who look to Europe for their thoughts.

JUN 2 - 1942

### Russian Attitude

To the objection that such a rule would have deprived us of the services of Senator Bob Wagner and Felix Frankfurter my answer is that their contributions to our present state of affairs are some that I have in mind in offering the suggestion.

Many Europeans think they do things rather well in Russia, but the only reason they can't go to Russia is that Russia does things just as well that immigration and suggestions from outsiders as to how she should run her domestic affairs both are rejected. Russia will not be letting down the bars to immigration after the war and it takes no prophet to foresee that the new Chinese nation, strong and proud in victory and wise and hard in the ways of war, will put up with no more superior nonsense from the pink people. China will be China for the Chinese and their leaders are no such fools as to think that the United States has any intention to act out this brotherhood scenario in our own country, so why should we kid ourselves?

JUN 2 - 1942

I notice that Russia is keeping a very level head about her objectives. Russia is fighting to kick the ears off a hated enemy who attacked her, and for no other reason, and yet we who also were attacked in the same treacherous way, drool on about freedoms and brotherhood, everywhere in the world, as though we had to find some sentimental excuse to fight for our very lives.

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New Masses
New York, N. Y.

## *Play Fair*

ANY baseball umpire can tell you about the temper of Americans who suspect that the rules of fair play aren't being strictly observed. Yet the most powerful "umpire" of them all, Judge Kenesaw Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, refuses to hear the cry "Fair play!" when it is addressed to him. He refuses even to acknowledge that there is such a cry, though it comes from millions—those who demand that Negroes be permitted to play on the big league teams. It can't be that Landis hasn't heard the demand yet; it has been directed at him for several years now. It can't be that he doubts the ability of Negroes in baseball; managers of big leagues, as well as players, have testified that at least twenty Negro ball players have demonstrated their qualifications for a place on the big teams. Even southern papers, like the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal,* have editorially urged Judge Landis to throw off his Jim-Crowism. But he is silent; he does not even give a reason for his refusal. It is no more than fair, then, to suggest a reason for him: which is simply that Judge Landis is so prejudiced against Negroes that he will act contrary to the best interests of baseball in order to "keep them in their place." This would be intolerable enough in other times. But in the year 1942 it is flagrantly unpatriotic.

JUN 2 1942

JUN 2 1942

56K-1942

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

# Underprivileged Southern Negro

All this talk about the poor, underprivileged Southern Negro irks me. It is done, as a rule, by persons living outside the South, where the Negro population constitutes a small minority, instead of those living in the South, where the ratio is about 50-50. I lived in the South 21 years and feel bettter qualified to understand the situation there.

Let us take, first, the question of education for Negroes. In the Southern city which I call home there are several high schools and grammar schools for Negro children, and one college. The Negro teachers in those institutions are well educated and well respected in their profession. Of course the schools in the rural districts are not so good, but neither are the rural schools for white children. Our present superintendent of education is seeking to raise the standard for rural schools for both white and colored.

Nov. 18, 1942

Of course the plight of the Negro sharecropper is sad, in a lot of instances, although I have known of some sharecroppers who prospered. The plight of the Negro sharecropper, however, is no worse than that of the white sharecropper, and you don't hear of anyone ready to go down there with fire and sword and liberate them. In fact, the most of them don't want to be liberated. They are shiftless and lack ambition, and their lot in life is a direct result of that rather than a result of any suppression from outside sources.

I deplore the fact that there are lynchings in the Southland I love so well, but Negroes are not the only ones who are lynched. There are white men lynched, but that news rarely ever goes outside the State. It's the news of the lynching of a Negro that spreads like wildfire and is played up all over the country.

I don't know of any section of the South which, in recent years, would prevent an intelligent Negro from voting. There is a high percentage of illiteracy among rural Negroes and whites, and these ignorant people are easily "bought" by unscrupulous politicians. It is this group which is discouraged from voting.

Now, I am all for the advancement of the Negro race. They are now advancing in fact and, in time, will be able to take their place in the sun. This racial agitation, however, is not the way to do it. It is being stirred by radicals and those who are communistically inclined, who know of no way of accomplishment except by the "strong-arm" method. If they are allowed to persist in this, they will stir up quite a bit of trouble here in our land for which there is no need. They have no love for the Negro himself; they merely seek to divide us among ourselves and thereby destroy ourselves. It is the Christian people who should take the lead—the Christian Negroes and the Christian whites, working together. We know that the Christian principle of love is the solution to every problem. We must show the Negro that we love him and are interested in his well-being. I also plead for patience. Rome wasn't built in a day; neither can this problem be solved within a year or two—possibly one generation.

Let us turn a deaf ear to those who would seek to divert our attention from the Axis wolves who are at our door. The lot of the Negroes, and other minorities, would be infinitely worse if we should lose this war. There will be time enough to work out our internal social problems amicably among ourselves after we have put the Axis in its place.

A TRUE SOUTHERNER.
**Washington, Nov. 13.**

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# SAYS FOUR FREEDOMS INCLUDE JEWISH ARMY

## Representative Grant Says Its Opponents Are Appeasers

Nov. 16, 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — Speaking in support of the proposal for the setting up of a Jewish army to be composed of Palestinian and stateless Jews, under British command, Representative George Grant of Alabama, a member of the National Committee for a Jewish Army, declared in a radio address here tonight that the "right" of the Jews to form such an army was part of the four freedoms guaranteed by the Atlantic Charter.

He took to task those who oppose the proposal as pursuing a policy of appeasement and discrimination. The Jews in Palestine as well as those deprived of nationality by Axis persecution have the same right to fight as an entity in the ranks of the United Nations as do Poles, Czechs, Belgians, Norwegians and members of other oppressed nations, Mr. Grant declared.

He ridiculed as baseless the contention that the formation of a Jewish army as proposed might anger the Arabs, saying that the Arabs and their leaders had been consistently hostile to the British. Moreover, he added, now that virtually the whole of North Africa was in the hands of Great Britain and the United States there no longer was reason for placating the Arabs. Mr. Grant also rejected as untenable the contention that lack of shipping space constituted a valid argument against formation of a Jewish army.

"The right to fight or die for self-preservation or for a cause is the right of all people," the speaker asserted. "Deny this right to one and the rights of all are in jeopardy."

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Counter Attack Started

WITH a timing that grooved with the landing of an American expeditionary force in North Africa, "deep" Southern Governors opened a political offensive against the Roosevelt administration. We have particular reference to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

A few days later this offensive was implemented by the opening of a filibuster by "deep" Southern Senators against the anti-poll tax measure now before that body. Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, proposes to talk until Christmas, if that is necessary. If the Mississippi Senator does that the anti-poll tax legislation will have to start from scratch in the new Congress that will convene January 3d.

Nov. 21, 1942

This double-barrelled offensive is political, of course, but it has military value for the Axis. Nothing has happened on the domestic front since the war started that demonstrated more definitely that a section of the United States is in thorough accord with Hitler's theories of race.

The offensive started by the Southern Governors is based on opposition to the whole Roosevelt philosophy of aiding the common people to rise in the economic scale. It happens that in the South, one-third of the common people are Negroes. But let no one get the mistaken idea that the Southern political oligarchy is after suppressing the Negro one-third only. The white common people in the South are as much the object of suppression as the Negroes. It happens that the plutocrats can fool them by dinning in their ears the dodo that improvement of the Negro's status will destroy white supremacy.

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The Southern Governors met in Nashville recently in what purported to be a "war-time conference." At that time they agreed to contest the Roosevelt administration—or rather the War Administration—"on its stand with regard to the Negro situation in the South."

The only "stand" the War Administration has taken on the Negro situation in the South is the President's executive order 8802, which forbade discrimination in employment in defense industries "on account of race, creed, color or national origin." The order was a war measure, which the political South has interpreted as a move to nullify Southern racial separation laws. This is not true.

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Thousands of Southern white people are opposed to the imposition of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. **The bill that is being filibustered in the Senate is co-sponsored by Senator Pepper, of Florida, a Southern of Southern states. But the Congressmen from the eight Southern States which retain the poll tax as a suffrage obstacle, pretend that its elimination will destroy supremacy, and contend that it is in violation of state rights, which among other things, means the right of Southern states to nullify the 14th and 15th** amendments to the constitution.

Elimination of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting will affect vastly more white than colored people. But from the sound and fury now emanating from the Senate chamber, the world might well believe that only Negroes will be affected.

One of the aspects of the Southern offensive is the withdrawal of financial support from the Democratic National Committee. On November 10th, Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the Alabama State Democratic Committee, wrote the treasurer of the National Committee that contributions would be withheld until—

> we first had some assurances . . . that our party was going to turn over a new leaf insofar as handling of the Negro situation in the South was concerned.

**Mr. McCorvey accused the practical men in charge of the party's national machinery of "trying to**

## EDUCATED PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED TO BE CIVIL

Nov. 26/1942

Instance after instance of discourtesy and near boorishness can be cited in people whose formal training must have taught them better. When business and other kinds of letters are received by Negroes from white people in very high places, one naturally expects to see some kind of title to the Negroes' names. One does not expect certain other types to know any better, or if they do know better, to be able to subordinate their several prejudices to their better knowledge and judgment of what is proper. We cannot believe that the English classes, in which our educated white friends sat, were classes in which they were told to use titles only on he written correspondence of certain races.

SCK

Writer and reader alike have listened with disgust to accounts of Negroes who made sizeable cash purchases at local stores only to find that the "Mr.", "Mrs.", or "Miss" which appears on some of the invoice forms was not only ignored, but carefully ruled out by definite pencil lines. We have also noted that some firms mark their accounts with "col" for colored. We have yet to learn what difference there is between a Negro dollar and a white dollar. Many Negroes are farsighted enough not to pay a second time for insults like these.

The Informer

Cases like those cited above do not surprise Negroes as much as do cases in which the cream of the white crop stoops to the use of little demeaning techniques. Even if Negroes did not expect quality in white leaders, the leaders should expect themselves to be bigger and broader than the common run of men. We realize that clerks often forget that their firms are in business for money, and not for the cultivation of racial hatred. Hence, as we say, we are not surprised at the attitudes which some few display toward Negro customers.

Houston, Tex.

Negroes who seek to defend these biggies who use all opportunities to demean Negroes, explain that the influence of white associates is mainly responsible. These staunch defenders seem to forget that a truly educated man with something other than running water in the spine stands by his principles and convictions until he has proof that they are based upon fallacies. There are several fine white persons in this city who regard men as men irrespective of color of skin; they are just as popular with people who really matter as those who waste their otherwise useful energies debasing Negroes.

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Lakeland, Ga., News
October 15, 1942

**THE NEGRO.** Amid other vital problems here is something that the South is going to have to start thinking about seriously---we are speaking of the so-called "Negro problem." Now if the South could be left alone it would solve in the best way what needs to be solved regarding the colored man. But the South isn't going to be left alone. After the war is over when certain types of fanatics get around to it they are gong to start working on the South about the Negro. It almost got started in Congress several years ago with the "Anti-lynching bill" but the war sidetracked it. The main trouble is going to be that pressure groups from New England, or perhaps the Steppes of Russia, who know about as much about the Negro as a flying squirrel does about the Air Corps is going to tell the South what to do and vice versa about the Negro. The world will be so small after the war that so-called "Reformers" from as far away as Head Hunters Town, New Guinea, will point their little finger at Georgia and shout "You have just won a war that spells "Equality for all" so you are going to have to cut out those white primaries. You are going to have to quit having separate coaches and hotels for different races." It is true that many practices with respect to the treatment of the Negro in the South need correction, and there must be some adjustment of the problem to new conditions that this war will create but these changes, whatever they are, must be made by the Southern States themselves and not by a racial commission that might be set up in Moscow. The South is going to contribute its full share of what it takes to beat Hitler and the Japs, news dispatches from all over the world show that this is being the case as this column is written, but one thing that the South must gird itself for after this war is to see that its right to local self-government is maintained. We believe that what is wrong about the South should and will be corrected by Southern people. There is enough intelligence and enough integrity down here to see that all minority groups get a square deal.

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Florence, S. C., Morning News
November 12, 1942

### A FINE CONTRIBUTION

This newspaper cannot refrain from paying tribute to the excellent contribution made by Rev. A. W. Hill, colored, to the spirit of yesterday's Armistice Day celebration.

Few people have made a more intelligent and impassioned address than he made from the speaker's stand at the Junior high school.

SCK

His eloquent emphasis upon the Negro's sense of responsibility to the nation during this emergency should have been an eye opener to any prejudiced white people who fear Negro defection.

He spoke as an intelligent voice interpreting the heart of his race. He breathed the humility, the devotion, the sacrificial spirit which have always made his people great.

What he said and the way he said it were a forceful reminder of what this newspaper has said before, that the Negro problem is primarily the creation of the white man, not of the Negro.

56k-1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Rebel South, "Fighting Civil War," Must Be Forced To Uphold The Law

THE time has come to make the "Solid South" a part of the United States of America.

Nov. 21, 1942

The old Confederated States have been holding the other states in contempt too long. It is necessary for America to get tough with the rebels, who act as though the Civil War is still being fought.

The enlightened sections of America have been trying for 75 years to appease and placate the bad boys south of the Potomac. What they need is a good spanking. Southerners just do not understand anything except force. They are unable to profit by education.

It is the only section of America which makes the payment of a poll tax a condition precedent for voting in Federal elections. While the majority of Senators are anxiously waiting to vote to destroy this ancient system, the poll tax Senators begin a filibuster.

Because the poll tax Senators have absolutely no respect for their oaths of office or the rights of majority rule, they attempted to stop the work of the Senate by staging an absentee strike. Last week it was necessary for the sergeant-at-arms to force members to attend the Session under threat of arrest.

And when a quorum was finally present, Senator Bilbo, who represents the most backward State in the Union (Mississippi), threatened to talk until Christmas in order to prevent the majority from voting to abolish the poll tax.

The Solid South has been running the U. S. A. long enough. It is the only section which does as it pleases. The Southern States flaunt the Federal Constitution; deny citizens the equal protection of the law; abridge the right to vote; create first and second-class citizens; and refuse to protect the lives of citizens.

No other section of America could do these things and get away with them. Why then does the Federal Government permit the South to conduct its affairs outside of the farmework of the Constitution? Why should not the South be forced back into the Union? Abraham Lincoln declared, and the Civil War was fought on the proposition, that no state or group of states could secede from the Union.

But the South has seceded. Its laws, customs and practices are different from those of the remainder of America. The Federal Government must force the South back into the Union and make it abide by the same laws and regulations as the other sections of America. Until this is done: Southerners will continue to make our democratic institutions a mockery.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# 27,000 Mississippi Negroes Urge Stop Lynchings, Poll Tax

Nov. 21, 1942

JACKSON, Miss.—Pledging "unyielding determination to devote our resources and our lives to the cause of victory," twenty-seven thousand Negro citizens of this state last week praised Governor Paul B. Johnson's forthright condemnation of the fifth columnists responsible for the state's three recent lynchings, and urged him "to take further steps to apprehend and punish these offenders against our war effort."

They also urged that "Our National Congress speedily enact anti-Poll Tax legislation as a vital war measure broadening the democratic rights in America, thus strengthening the faith of the whole people in democracy."

Speaking as members of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, Mississippi Jurisdiction, they made their win-the-war sentiments known through one thousand delegates who attended the Fraternal Order's fifty-third annual Grand Session here and passed a resolution which called upon Mississippi's white citizen's to "speak out boldly against the evil of lynchings as a dagger at the heart of our country's battle for freedom."

**HIGHLIGHTS OF TEXT**

The text of the resolution, which was passed unanimously by the convention, included the following pointed paragraphs:

"We call on our fellow-Americans in the great State of Mississippi—Negro and white alike—to make every effort to foster friendly relations among Americans of all races, thus encouraging deepest national unity, so vital to the security of America.

"Such events as the recent lynchings in our State can only serve to bring aid and comfort to the axis enemies of our country by impairing the morals of Negro Americans and shaking the faith of hundreds of millions of America's Allies in the vast continent of India, Africa and China.

"We commend the forthright declarations of Governor Paul Johnson condemning this grave blot on the fair name of Mississippi. We urge him to take further steps to apprehend and punish these offenders against our war effort.

"We urge our white fellow-Mississippians to rouse their deep-seated Christian conscience and speak out boldly against the evil lynching as a dagger at the heart of our country's battle for freedom.

"We urge the Federal government — and especially our great Commander-in-Chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to move swiftly and fearlessly against mob violence and lynching in the interest of American security on the home front."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# PEARL BUCK HONORED BY COUNCIL AGAINST INTOLERANCE

UNITED WE CONQUER

Nov. 19, 1942

She receives the original of the 1942 “United We Conquer” seal for her work for the minorities throughout the world. The presentation was made by the designer of the seal, Henry Koerner (right), a Viennese refugee. Witnessing the ceremony are George Gordon Battle (left), co-chairman of the council, and James Waterman Wise, research director.

Pearl Buck warned yesterday that “in this war are already being sown the seeds of the next war” and called upon the people of America to sacrifice their prejudices and intolerances along with their sugar and gasoline. Asserting that a permanent peace must be based on the principle of equality for all peoples, she declared:

“Unless we begin to act on that principle here and now in the midst of the war, victory will not bring peace.”

Mrs. Buck’s remarks were made in connection with a ceremony held in her office at 40 East Forty-ninth Street by the Council Against Intolerance in America. In recognition of her work on behalf of minorities throughout the world, the council presented the author the original painting of its 1942 “United We Conquer” seal.

The presentation was made by Henry Koerner, a young Austrian refugee artist who donated the painting to the council.

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

# DELEGATES OF 12 AMERICAN REPUBLICS MEET IN WASHINGTON

## Pass Resolution By A Mexican Woman

## CALL UPON MOTHERS, WIVES AND SISTERS TO FIGHT PREJUDICE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Nov. 20—Closing its first wartime session here, the Inter-American Commission of Women last week vigorously denounced racial discrimination in all its forms and pledged itself to work for “an American multi-racial unity as a guarantee that America will be an independent free Continent which will present an example to the rest of the world.”

**Senorita Offers Bill**

Attending the third annual meeting of the Commission, official delegates of twelve American republics unanimously adopted an anti-discrimination resolution introduced by Senora Amalia Cabalerro de Castillo Leon, a member of the Municipal Council in Mexico City and her country’s representative at the conference.

Nov. 27, 1942

The full text of the resolution declared:

“Whereas, the principal task for women of the American Continent is to work for unity, and to achieve this unity it is necessary to break down national and local prejudices between classes and races,

“Whereas, the ideology that can unify the American Continent is a true democracy which requires the abolition of racial discriminations which are fundamental obstacles to unity and a cause of dissension that can easily be taken advantage of by the common enemy,

“Whereas, mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters have a powerful influence on the attitude of men towards other men, and therefore have a positive responsibility in the rapid abolition of racial prejudices,

“Whereas, among the different ethnographic groups of the Continent the common denominator is the American which includes the Indian, the English, Spanish, French and Dutch, Indian, etc.,

“Whereas, the chief menace to American unity is discrimination not only against Indians but against all colored races, and while these prejudices prevail America faces a deadly menace,

“Whereas, against the movement of racial discrimination which is the keystone of the Nazi-Fascist organizations, we must encourage a movement against all such discrimination. The inspiration of this movement must be derived from the historic comingling of Indian and white blood which characterized the settlement, growth and present development throughout the Americas. Other ethnical groups will form an integral part of this strong multi-racial unity which is Pan-America.

“Whereas, when real democracy will have been established, we will count as sister forces in Europe, England, the Soviet Republics and other countries now subjugated by the Axis:

56k-1942

JAN 9 1942

## TWO FRONTS

Weekly Review, B'ham Alabama

The United States must fight on two fronts.

First, there is the military front. American soldiers, sailors and airmen are fighting and dying in the Pacific. They are living up to the highest traditions of this nation's military history. They must be given the finest battle equipment in the world, and they mus be given it in lavish quantity. All the resources of this nation, human and material alike, must be used to that end.

Second, there is the home front. We have said, time and again, that we are fighting to defend and perpetuate freedom. That is true. But the defense of freedom at home, as on the war front, demands more than lip service. It demands straight thinking from all. It demands a people who will look squarely at the facts, no matter how unpleasant they may be. It demands the kind of national toughness that knows precisely what we are fighting for, and that will prevent nothing to stand in the way of victory on the home front no less than the military fron.

5-6K

We will, of necessity, demand and accept a large measure of economic dictatorship during the war. Whether that dictatorship ends when the war ends, will depend upon the resolution and the understanding of the American people. The future of this country and this kind of government is in the balance. The people will decide which way the scales are tipped.

JAN 9 - 1942

The free enterprise system is at stake in this war. Upon the maintenance of free enterprise all the other freedoms—freedom of press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion—hinge and depend. Anything which weakens and emasculates free enterprise is the enemy of the nation. We cannot have an ever-expanding bureaucracy and have efficiency. We cannot allow non-defense spending to go on unchecked and expect to avoid economic collapse. We cannot punish industry and expect it to be able to do its utmost.

There is nothing dramatic about these statements. They are simply homely truths. The winning of this war—and the winning of the peace that follows—will depend on how well the American people understand them.

There has never been such unity as this country has at present. Every American stands solidly behind the President in the pledge to wage war until international gangsterism is destroyed. The spirit of the nation is one of grim, uncompromising determination. But let all remember that the home front is as vital to war and to the perpetuation of our way of life as the battlefront. There will be subversive influences on both fronts. Only an awakened, aware people can prevent their depredations.

We fight for freedom, then. And we must fight for it all the way—fight for it here in America, no less than in the broad reaches of the oceans and the lands beyond.

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Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
January 16, 1942

**Repudiated By Ford**

Anyone who attempts to divide America by stirring up anti-Semitism or antagonism against any racial or religious group, does so without the benediction of Henry Ford. We have Ford's word for that, in a letter to the B'nai B'rith, prominent Jewish organization, in which he disavows any such activities and concludes, as many others have already concluded, that "the hate-mongering prevalent for some time in this country against the Jew is of distinct disservice to our country, and to the peace and welfare of humanity."

5-6K

If Ford is sincere in this, and there is no reason to doubt it, he completely repudiates anyone who drags out and recirculates the ill-advised matter put out by the Dearborn Independent in the '20's. Let those who have from time to time done this emulate Ford, and they will also help to foil those who would divide the American people and thus weaken their united struggle for freedom.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# University Professors Support Condemnation of Talmadge

JAN 10 1942

CHICAGO.—The American Association of University Professors meeting in its 28th annual convention at Stevens Hotel here last Sunday rebuked Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia for his "political interference" in the State university and indorsed the action taken December 4 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which suspended several Georgia educational institutions from membership in the association.

JAN 10 1942

Talmadge ejected Dean Walter D. Cocking from the university last Fall because he charged the dean favored a graduate school for both Negroes and whites. At the time of the dean's dismissal, the Governor stated, "There'll be no Negroes in the same schools with white folks in Georgia and there'll be no men in our system who advocate it."

JAN 10 1942

In the closing session of the association's meet, which was composed of professors representing universities from all sections of the country, a formal statement was approved protesting the Governor's action.

JAN 10 1942

Said the statement, "The association views with unqualified disapproval the recent interference by Governor Talmadge in the university system of Georgia.

"Arbitrary action and political considerations in educational affairs are not in accord with sound education administration and are inimical to the welfare of education. They are particularly harmful when they involve an attempt to arouse racial prejudices, especially at a time when it is imperative that the races learn how to live together in accord with each other."

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The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

## THE JOURNAL COMMENTS ON GEORGIA'S TALMADGE

JAN 9 - 1942

The Kansas City Journal took Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia to task in its Sunday editorial column. Governor Talmadge became a national figure a few months ago when he let the nation know that he stood for racial intolerance and was willing to hold the progress of a state and the entire South, back in the Dark Ages.

The Kansas City Journal, writing under the caption, "Talmadge of Georgia", had this to say:

"Eugene Talmadge, the Hitleresque governor of Georgia, once said he could carry any county whose inhabitants had never seen a streetcar. That was another way of saying that his appeal as a politician is to the backward and illiterate, and that it is to his advantage to keep them backward and illiterate.

JAN 9 - 1942

"This apostle of the hillbillies was severely censured this week by the American Association of University Professors for his high-handed interference with academic freedom at the University of Georgia.

5-6K

"The United States is at war to preserve the 'freedoms' outlined in the Roosevelt-Churchill 'Atlantic charter'. We would have no comeback if Hitler pointed to Talmadge of Georgia and called the Atlantic charter a fraud and a deception. If the other 47 states had governors like him, American participation in a war for any kind of freedom would be a farce.

JAN 9 - 1942

"Georgia has elected Talmadge governor three times. Will Georgia ever return to the Union?"

This is a pretty good statement and it has great significance coming from the pen of a white editorial writer. However, there was nothing mentioned to give the readers the background of Talmadge's actions in Georgia, but it is generally known that he "blew his top" on the question of Negro rights.

If America is going to have the type of democracy for which we are supposed to be fighting, then the white press is going to have to be more liberal in its editorial policy in helping to blot out those damnable practices of Negro-hating white men like Talmadge in the South. And democracy will never come until they are driven out because they are disciples of the devil and Hitler. All of the present movements made by our great President and Prime Minister Churchill as well as other statesmen will be as a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal in bringing about a democracy unless men like Talmadge are put out of business in America.

We commend the Journal on its liberal attitude for speaking out against this Hitlerite. We hope to see more editorials of this kind appear not only in the Journal but in all white papers.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## *Nine Freedoms*

Heartening vision of a freer, finer America after the war is presented in a report on planning for the future by the National Resources and Planning Board.

JAN 1 9 1942

President Roosevelt has transmitted the report to Congress. He says it outlines "some of our major objectives in planning to win the peace." He also called for "democratic participation by all of us" in planning to win the war and win the peace.

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"Through efforts to state our objectives and public discussion of their merits," the president said, "we play our part as free citizens." This emphasis by the president, it seems to us, is of the utmost importance. A free nation at war can achieve its maximum unity and strength only by extensive understanding and participation by the people in the national effort. A free nation seeking to set up a sound and creative order for peace must have a similar popular participation if that endeavor is to succeed.

JAN 1 9 1942

Basic to democratic government, under any conditions, is a broad understanding by citizens of what is being attempted, what is being done. Without this understanding there can only be more and more direction or even dictation from above.

The National Resources and Planning Board set forth nine freedoms as our objectives: 1, the right to work; 2, the right to fair play; 3, the right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care; 4, the right to security; 5, the right to live in a system of free enterprise; 6, "the right to come and go, to speak or be silent, free from the spying of secret political police; 7, the right to equality before the law; 8, the right to education; 9, the right to rest, recreation and adventure."

The board declared we must plan for full employment and for maintaining the national income at not less than 100 billions a year.

JAN 1 9 1942

It will take a lot of thinking and discussion by all our people to develop the general spirit and practical program essential to progress toward achievement of these great objectives. Now is the time to be giving some thought to such things.

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Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

**EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK**

## YOU CAN DEPEND ON GEORGIA

JAN 1 5 1942

The name Georgia conjures up in the mind of every Negro in America the lynching mob, peonage, the KuKlux Klan and practically every loathsome anti-Negro institution to be found in America. It was not surprising, therefore, to read an Associated Press report that Governor Talmadge said he would recommend to the legislature of his state the burning of all books in Georgia schools and libraries that advocated racial co-education. He has gone so far as to pack the Board of Regents of the University system of Georgia, so that it might remove from office Dr. Walter D. Cocking, who was accused of the unforgiving crime of advocating "the establishing of a teacher-training center for white and Negro teachers."

JAN 1 5 1942

Democracy has no more vicious enemy than Governor Talmadge. He may be true to his understanding of the sentiment of the majority of the white people of his state, but he and his ilk are a more serious menace to democracy than Hitler or Stalin could ever be. As Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, frankly states,

> "....rancor and bigotry, racial animosity and intolerance undermine the very foundation of democratic effort."

JAN 1 5 1942

A democracy, such as we boast of, is sustained by the faith of the people in its institutions and the men who guide or control them. We knew that Georgia could be depended upon to be in the vanguard of states which exploit their Negro populations politically, economically, educationally and socially. We dared to hope, however, that during the current national crisis, when the treatment of its Negro population is a most embarrassing reminder to the world that we have not succeeded very well in making democracy work in the United States, even Georgia might liberalize its attitudes toward Negroes, at least "for the duration." Such a probationary period of experimentation with a healthy liberty and freedom for all its citizens, without regard to race, might convince even as reactionary an official as Governor Talmadge, that such a way of life is good for all. Any contradition of brotherhood within the state weakens the moral fibre of the nation and puts us at a great disadvantage in the conflict that looms before us today.

We saw Negroes and white attending the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism in Atlanta, Ga., in 1931 enjoy what I presume southerners would call 'social equality' "for the duration" of the conference. The interesting thing about the experience was nothing terrible happened to white southerners.

JAN 1 5 1942

The hour has struck when even Georgia must take seriously the claims of democracy upon her institutions and officials. It is sheer folly to let political opportunists of the Talmadge tribe continue to lead the State of Georgia away from the light.

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We can thank God that on the other side of the picture there are some fine brave spirits, like Dr. Will Alexander and other members of the Interracial Commission, and some members of the press who shine as lights in a wicked and pervere environment.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# FORD DENOUNCES HATE-MONGERING

### Industrialist Urges End To Race Agitation In Public Letter

JAN 1 3 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—(AP)—A letter signed by Henry Ford and made public Sunday by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith quoted the industrialist as urging "my fellow citizens to give no aid to any movement whose purpose it is to arouse hatred against any group."

The league said the letter, addressed to Sigmund Livingston, of Chicago, league chairman, and dated Jan. 7, was released as "a matter of public interest." The letter said:

56X

"In our present national and international emergency, I consider it of importance that I clarify some general misconceptions concerning my attitude toward my fellow citizens of Jewish faith. I do not subscribe to or support, directly or indirectly, any agitation which would promote antagonism against my Jewish fellow citizens. I consider that the hate-mongering prevalent for some time in this country against the Jews, is of distinct disservice to our country, and to the peace and welfare of humanity.

"At the time of the retraction by me of certain publications concerning the Jewish people, in pursuance of which I ceased the publication of The Dearborn Independent, I destroyed copies of literature prepared by certain persons connected with its publication. Since that time, I have given no permission or sanction to anyone to use my name as sponsoring any such publication, or being the accredited author thereof."

JAN 1 3 1942

"I am convinced that there is no greater dereliction among the Jews than there is among any other class of citizens. I am convinced, further, that agitation for the creation of hate against the Jew or any other racial or religious group, has been utilized to divide our American community and to weaken our national unity."

The letter added that it was Ford's "sincere hope that now in this country and throughout the world, when this war is finished and peace once more established, hatred of the Jews, commonly known as anti-Semitism, and hatred against any other racial or religious group, shall cease for all time."

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Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

**VISIT TO VETERANS' HOSPITAL**

56X

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carter were in Tuskegee Monday to visit the Veterans' hospital where an old farm worker from Mr. Carter's home plantation is confined. They were welcomed by the darky with tears of joy in his eyes. He said the treatment to the inmates was splendid with every consideration of their physical welfare and pleasure. He spoke pleasantly of their "President's message" and the advantages they have at the hospital. It made him happy to introduce to his doctor, his "white friends."

JAN 8 1942

You may be indifferent to the appreciation of your friendships to your colored friends but to see their appreciation when they truly need it, is well worth any ones time to give it. The enthusiasm shown and the hospitality from the officials made the trip well worth while.

56k-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

## His Excellency, The Governor

DEC 7 - 1941

GOVERNOR Dwight Green did not appoint a colored person to fill the Superior court vacancy created by the death of Judge Walter Stanton. As a matter of fact, knowing the governor as Negroes have come to know him during his short administration, no one is surprised at his failure to put a Negro on the judiciary.

Numerous requests went to the governor to give the post to a Negro. We do not know whether the governor even dignified the requests with replies. When the Chicago Branch of the NAACP telegrammed him to name a colored person his secretary answered that the governor would give it his consideration. No word has been heard from his excellency by the NAACP.

For a long time following his inauguration it was a little difficult to categorize Governor Green with respect to his attitude toward colored people. He made a few appointments mainly of his good colored friends or those whom he was personally obligated to for helping him in his campaign. Suffice it to say that the former Indianan has not bothered himself about the colored people in this state.

DEC 7 - 1941

Of course, he did sign the bill continuing the Commission on the Urban Colored Population of this state. But that's all he did. He is holding the entire commission up because he has not bothered to appoint members to it. He has been asked to appoint the members but, true to form, the requests have fell on disinterested ears.

Well, perhaps, he will appoint some of his friends or campaign workers to the Commission a few days before the next session of the legislature and the $10,000 will be accordance to their recommendation.

If that is not his way of thinking then he has done nothing to indicate otherwise.

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
May 19, 1942

## A Species Of Madness

One can understand why some representatives from states where the balance of power rests with the Negro voters will subscribe to the subversive program being carried forward under the auspices of the American Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race—some men being so constituted that they will do anything to hold public office—but it is not possible to understand why any Southern representative would remain silent in the face of what is going on.

Every person connected with industry has become aware of what the Negro politicians are attempting and of the fact that they have enlisted the active and determined aid of certain departments of government. Their purpose is to break down social barriers under the guise of a movement to give equal representation in industry to the Negro.

56K

The thought is not merely to have more Negro laborers employed; the idea is to cause the employment of a certain number of clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers and other workers, the same work along with the white employes. The thought is that if in the South a condition can be forced under which black men, white men, black girls and white girls, can all be made to work together in the same offices, the effect will be to break down social barriers and bring about the idea of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race, which is one of complete social equality.

A movement of this nature would be disruptive enough and dangerous enough under normal circumstances but that it should be permitted at a time when the nation is fighting for its life, is almost unbelievable. Yet every industrialist who is in touch with Washington knows what is going on and certainly it should be known to all those in Washington whose duty it is to look after the interests of their constituents.

The social equality that is utterly unobtainable even under war conditions, is sought nevertheless—and at the expense of the war effort. The pushing of such an issue in such times is a species of madness and should be stopped before great harm is done.

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New Masses
New York, N. Y.

## A Good Beginning

MAY 12 1942

MR. AND MRS. WALTER JACKSON and their five children moved into a new home on April 29. They were escorted by policemen, to protect them from fascist hoodlums—for the new home was the Sojourner Truth Housing Project, originally built for the Jacksons and other Negro families but barred to them for many weeks by certain realtors and Ku Kluxers of Detroit. On February 28, when the Negroes tried to enter, they were forced back by a demonstration of violence that made news columns all over the country. This completely lawless action against a decision of the United States government redoubled a public protest which had begun when the realtors first started their campaign to take the project away from the Negroes. Now the government is seeing to it that the Negroes are protected in their rights. The Department of Justice has secured indictments of three officers and members of the Nazi-minded National Workers League, and of the Seven Mile-Fenlon Improvement Association, representing the diehard realtors. They are charged with responsibility for the February 28 riot. But Detroit, where Gerald L. K. Smith and the Klan devote themselves to fomenting pro-fascist disorder, is far from protected completely against their dirty work. Just four days after the Sojourner Truth tenants moved in, violence broke out in another part of the city, brought about when a white restaurant proprietor shot and seriously wounded a Negro.

MAY 12 1942

As NEW MASSES has pointed out before, the Sojourner Truth issue was far from local. It involved opposing forces of racism against democracy, of disruption against national unity. The outcome, therefore, is a national victory. For its part in that victory the federal government deserves the praise of all American citizens who called upon it for decisive action. We hope it indicates a stancher opposition to the whole ugly business of racial discrimination. We hope, to be more specific, that there will be just as decisive action to carry out Secretary of the Navy Knox's order to permit the general enlistment of Negroes in the Navy, Marines, and the Coast Guard. That order was issued on April 8; yet, at this writing, Naval Commander B. B. Ralston, who has charge of recruiting in New York, states that he has received no instructions to accept Negro recruits. Certainly there was no lack of applicants—hundreds of Negroes jumped at the promised opportunity to serve their country in those branches of the armed forces previously denied them. They must be given that opportunity, and not only because it was promised them: America needs all the manpower available to fight Hitler and his chums abroad. Any vestige of Hitler's racism here impairs the fight both morally and militarily.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## Obligation On Two Sides

The complaint is, of course, very sound that Negroes have suffered grievously, in their striving for progress as a race, from the fact that law enforcement has tended to take less seriously crimes by Negroes against Negroes than crimes by white men against white men or by Negroes against white men. And Judge Russell, in reply, is sound, too, when he says that one difficulty is that too often the anger that originally caused violence by a Negro to a Negro dies out soon so that by the time of trial the injured person and his partisans are friends again with whoever inflicted the injury and don't want to prosecute.

MAY 24 1942

The difficulty may also go deeper than that. Among a people for long years accustomed to seeing their misdoing against each other treated as of comparatively minor social consequence, there would inevitably grow up a feeling of solidarity outside the law, a belief that retribution, when thought necessary, could best be exacted privately, a conviction that testifying against each other could serve no good purpose.

All this, to whatever extent it exists, will have to be broken down by conscious Negro effort, just as the condition to which it is a reaction will have to be broken down by conscious white effort.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## THIS MORNING
By
John Temple
Graves

Agreeing with this column that there is a simon-pure brand of patriotism existent among many of our Southern colored people and that this is a time when all of us need to have such patriotism encouraged, Editor Jessie Daniel Ames, of The Southern Frontier, writes: "The Negroes of the South are more eager for inter-racial cooperation now than I have found them to be at any time in the past. They are not wanting to follow the cynical and destructive leadership of the Northern Negroes. If we white leaders of the South hold out to Southern Negroes the right hand of fellowship it is my belief, though it is not susceptible of proof, that they will turn to their friends and neighbors for help and guidance rather than to what I feel is alien voices . . ."

APR 12 1942

*"They know that if they stay in the South they have got to have the sympathy and cooperation of the white South . . ." Amen and amen!*

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

## ONE WOULD NEVER KNOW

Last Sunday was a gala day for whooper-uppers for our-way-of-life (without reference to its fascist elements), and ALSO for 6000 lovers of unadulterated democracy who protested brutal anti-Negro irregularities which are becoming a vogue—the latest of which was the useless "murder" of a defenseless Harlem Negro. BUT one would never know the true facts from the daily press. All dailies gave the first group a big play, but the second—a minority group's desire for fair play—was omitted by all papers except *PM* and the *Daily Worker*. The day after these contradictory expressions, NY papers that did not consider the Harlem rally "fit to print" let the public see the Negro as follows:

The *Sun* did not shine at all—one way or the other. Neither did the *World-Telegram*. The same was true with the *Herald-Tribune*, *Times*, and *Journal-American*, except for pix of Joe Louis and "white" only help wanted ads. The *Daily News* and *Mirror* only mustered out pix of Louis at the "I Am an American Day" rally, *making believe all's well* with the Tenth Man. There just had to be a crime story, so the *Post* informed that a "Cop Smashed Harlem Gang" to mar whatever desirable impression its feature on musician Lionel Hampton may have made.

That's the way the daily press informs hungry readers yearning to know. BUT one would never know the true pic of what's going on from the so-called celestial fourth estate —By S. Wycliffe Garlington.

MAY 28 1942

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Nation
New York, N. Y.

A. CLAYTON POWELL, New York Negro minister and a City Councilman, has started a new Negro newspaper, the *People's Voice*. The paper began in an early issue to serialize Richard Wright's "Native Son" but discontinued it because readers found the novel too harrowing.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 21, 1942

Tsk, tsk department: One of the German internees from the United States reported indignantly to shuddering Nazis in Vichy that Jewish and Negro soldiers had been allowed to guard "Aryan Germans" at various stages of their detention in this country.

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 24, 1942

### NEGRO ANTAGONIST.

To the Editor: It looks very clear to me that Mr. J. W. Stroud's disposition of the Negro is based on prejudice to the extent that he had rather see the entire military and economic program of the United States defeated rather than exercise a fair disposition toward a minority group and thus get this struggle over by helping unite its efforts to a good end.

Mr. Stroud asserts: "Negroes are desirous of things they don't merit. (Error No. 1.) He further asserts: "They are striving, working and scheming to obtain social and political equality." (This is error No. 2.) Again he asserts: "The Negro question is too insignificant to disturb me." I think the entire reading public knows whether or not there's an ounce of truth in a ton of such propaganda. His expressed attitude labels him as Negro hater No. 1. And he has become so absorbed that he had rather himself and country be defeated and enslaved by a wicked and barbarous Axis than to give over to a principle that his conscience tells him is right and just. (If he has a conscience.)

Instead of the charges he asserts, the Negro only wants fair play in the economic struggle for life, which every human being is justly entitled to, regardless of who or where he is. This the Negro has not had only in a very few exceptional instances. History, statistics and human experiences proves this conclusively.

And if Mr. Stroud thinks he is correct in any such assertions he has only to remove the blinding scales of Negro hatred and prejudice from his eyes and he will readily see that he has another thought coming to him.

THADDEUS EVERETTE.

Washington.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

### "... NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET"?

Pearl S. Buck, writing in the last New York Times Magazine, digs several very dark ideas from the woodpile of white race complacency. Reviewing the progress of the war in the Far Eastern theater she says, "The plain fact of the matter is, and the sooner we realize it the better, that too many of the people of the East have not helped the people of the West in this war. The white man has been fighting a desperate and in many parts of Asia a hopeless war, and he has been afraid to tell how desperate and hope[illegible]s."

When one remembers the recent Jap advance through Thailand, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and finally through Burma into China, one is impressed by the truth of Mrs. Buck's disquieting statement. She goes on still more disturbingly: "This Second World War has taken on a new and dangerous aspect, most of all because of Japan. Although we may not be willing to know it, it is possible that we are already embarked upon the bitterest and the longest of human wars, the war between the East and the West. . . ."

Mrs. Buck further points out that it will not do for the white race, and she particularizes the American people, either to deny that a question exists, or to evade the plain answer to the question by the time-honored expedient of sticking their heads, ostrich-like, under the sand. Asians neither deny nor evade the question. It has become the chief issue with India's seething millions. It explains the ease with which Japanese legions infiltrated the Burmese and Malayan jungles. Even the Filipinos and Chinese fought beside their white allies only because they have had the promise of freedom and have seen the vision of their independence in an Asia of, by, and for Asiatics. The white man may still think, if he is foolish, in terms of colonial empires, but the Asian knows in his soul that the colonial era of human history is over. There can be no ground of mutual understanding between the Asiatic and European-American civilizations other than a frank admission of the right of all people to independence, to self-determination, and to the enjoyment of completely autonomous government.

Mrs. Buck thinks [illegible] in order to avert an unimaginably brutal struggle between a resurgent East and an imperialistic, chauvinistic, intolerant West, our "attitude" must be changed. We must remember those basic principles of freedom on which our own nation was founded and the right of all peoples to determine their national destiny. Not a thing wrong with this philosophy if the "liberated" Asiatics keep within their proper national metes and bounds. But taught by the white man's science and armed by the white man's weapons and implemented by his own illimitable populations, will the Asian stay within his own territory and be satisfied when he finds himself smothered "in his own too much" of teeming millions?

Surely there is food for long thought about Mrs. Buck's glance at the future in these anxious days when we have—

"Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and
there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in
the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the
south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging
thro' the thunder-storm;

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and
the battle flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation
of the World."

JUN 5 - 1942

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Birmingham, Ala. News
May 27, 1942

## Speaker To Discuss Better Understanding Between Americans

Furtherance of understanding of Inter-American relationship will be discussed by the Rev. Theophane Maguire, C. P., editor, The Sign, Union City, N. J., a national Catholic magazine, at 9 a.m. Friday of the Catholic Press Association, which will meet in Birmingham Thursday, Friday and Saturday, marking the 32nd annual gathering of the organization.

Father Maguire has selected for his topic, "Our Share in the Inter-American Program." Others to be heard at this session are Rev. Paul Bussard, St. Paul, editor, Catholic Digest, and Rev. Joachim Benson, M. S. S. T., Silver Spring, Md., editor, Preservation of the Faith.

To speak at the luncheon Friday will be Rt. Rev. Msgr. William Barry, Miami Beach, Fla., chairman of the committee for spiritual Pan-Americanism, on "A Recent Pilgrimage to South America." These sessions are free to the public and tickets for the luncheon may be obtained in the lobby of the Tutwiler Hotel, convention headquarters.

A special topics session will begin at 2 p.m., featuring Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward A. Freking, S. T. D., Cincinnati, editor, Telegraph-Register.

"The Negro Question, South and North" will be discussed by the Rev. Edward F. Murphy, S. S. J., Ph. D., New Orleans, professor of philosophy Xavier University, to be followed by a general discussion.

A business session will be held Saturday morning with the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Peter M. H. Wynhoven, C. P. A. president, presiding, when the election of officers will take place, marking the closing of the convention.

56k-1942

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 19, 1942

# Voice of the People

## The Tragedy of China

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,

Sir:

Never in the history of mankind has there been so great a movement of men, women and children as during these past few years in China, where the Japanese armies have fought the defenseless Chinese and brought about such trying conditions that they have had to leave their homes, farms and places of business.

The Chinese are a peace-loving people, as are we, and did not prepare for war, even as we, too, had not prepared. Chinese troops have had to fight with well-equipped Japanese forces both along the coastal regions and also interior far up the Yangtze River. When retreating, these Chinese have found it advisable to use the "scorched-earth policy," as the allied armies are doing in The Netherland East Indies, Burma and elsewhere. Everything of value to the enemy is destroyed, thus making it hard for the Japanese to find suitable shelter, food and fuel; also railways, bridges and roads. Even the carts, wagons and animals are sometimes taken so these will not fall into the hands of the invaders. This, of course, works a hardship on such people as are left behind. Then when the Japanese are sometimes driven back, they, when retreating, destroy whatever is left. This is done because they hate the Chinese, and so these will be put to a disadvantage. The people are, it will be seen, left with almost nothing.

But worse than all this, wherever the Japanese soldiers go they kill off many young men who may not have fled, and all men of military age are slain, if thought to have worked against the Japanese, or they are forced to take up arms against their own people as soldiers for Japan.

The Japanese took no prisoners in Manchuria, but killed all who fell into their hands. Then, too, where the Japanese get control they take from the people everything of value.

Now that China has been entered as an enemy country, Japan is bleeding the people and the country to the very limit, as she has bled Formosa and Korea. In Manchuria, where we have now labored these past 16 years, the 35,000,000 Chinese, Korean and Russian inhabitants are virtually slaves. All firearms have been taken from them, so they are defenseless. The people have been so cruelly treated and intimidated that they fear the Japanese as they would devils. Not only was the country seized politically, but everything that brings in money has been taken over by the Japanese people or by their government. Yes, conditions there are indeed very bad; but in China proper, where Japan has met with greater resistance and the people poorer, the state of affairs can be described only by the expressions "hell on earth," a terrible situation, involving such destruction and distress as has never before been known in the history of the world.

Under such conditions does one wonder that some fifty millions of people have fled before these terrible, cruel, ruthless armies, which have invaded the most densely populated regions of China? It is gratifying to note that Baptists of the South have determined to raise this Spring in their churches $300,000 to save from starvation the millions in China who have been so mistreated and are dying for lack of food, clothing and shelter?

CHARLES A. LEONARD, SR.
Greensboro, N. C.

## Bonds for Attack

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,

Sir:

For the last year or more our government has been selling "defense" bonds and stamps to the amount of billions, and no one objects for they all know that money must be had.

This money has been spent for defense with the result that up to today we have met with defeat after defeat, and have now lost almost everything we and our Allies had in the Western Ocean.

A war of defense, in past history, has never won a victory; it has always been victory after the offense has been taken.

So I, for one, know that if you can read, and have a little intelligence, it can be done.

During these times, everyone should be encouraged to try and do his part.

ESTHER ELLINGTON.
Richmond.

## Starlings As Songsters

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The issue raised by Mr. Hunter's assertion that starlings do not sing might have passed, almost unobserved, at another season of the year, but, in Springtime, the fancies of birds, like those of a class of human beings, lightly turn to thoughts of love.

When Mr. Hunter first made the statement, I concluded that starlings around him no longer sang because they had migrated from Piedmont, Va., to the Northern Neck, and that they were depressed, but the testimony in opposition to Mr. Hunter's observations is too widespread to support that theory.

Now that Mr. Hunter has established by the opposing evidence that the starling is a songbird, we hope that the music lovers will not insist on another importation of the darn things, as soon as the present obstructions to navigation are removed. When the war is over we would like to have peace.

I. N. SUSPENSE.
Piedmont.

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Why not stop selling defense bonds and start selling "offense" bonds? This would meet the approval of almost everyone. They are tired of this continued retreat. Even a small offense would do for a beginning. For example, the boost we all got at the news from the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

If we are to believe the figures of our government, we have made upward of 6,000 planes of all kinds since the outbreak of the war. This is more than it was thought that Japan had at that time. What has become of them? Ten per cent of them would have saved Java.

We would all like to see some action even if there is some risk, as there always is.

W. H. B.
Richmond.

## Black and White America

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,

Sir:

Let's understand each other. Here we are, black and white, living in America, a land dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal" and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." For more than a century and a half now, we have been struggling to realize this goal for our nation. Yesterday we had not arrived; we shall not arrive tomorrow. Let's all Americans admit that we have not yet attained a society or government in which these "inalienable rights" are guaranteed to all individuals. It will be best for all of us to face this fact frankly and honestly and then make a sincere effort to correct all political and economic practices which undermine the pillars upon which our democracy rests.

At the present time, democracy, as never before, is being subjected to the scrutiny of friend and foe. Our American way of life is being challenged by forces within and without. These enemies of our system would substitute for our liberties and freedom, tyranny and regimentation. Most Americans, black and white, are against these common enemies. When Negroes insist upon full participation in the war effort of his country, we do so because we believe that it will require the full use of all available man power and material resources to win this war. We further believe that individuals or groups who use the present emergency to realize purely selfish ends are just as much enemies of democracy as the totalitarian powers whom we fight.

Each day brings new evidence of the need for an all-out effort on the part of every one, and we feel that those who deny every loyal American citizen the chance to do his part, whether in the armed forces of the nation, the training centers, or industrial plants, are a menace to our successful prosecution of the war. On the other hand, citizens who permit themselves to be denied the chance to help win the war without protest and without exposing to public opinion those individuals or groups who engage in these un-American and, at present, subversive activities are also aiding and giving comfort to the enemies of democracy.

Negroes want to win the war. We are willing to fight and work to win the war, and we do not propose to stand silently by and see democracy crucified on a cross of gold, greed, prejudice or self-centered selfishness.

To Negroes, this is not a racial war. It is a war between conflicting and diametrically opposed philosophies. On one side are those who despise any semblance of individual liberty and freedom. Against these are those peoples of every race who have been struggling toward democratic government and increasing liberty, opportunity and freedom for the individual. It is inconceivable that the Negro, having desired liberty, opportunity and freedom all these years, should about-face and cast his lot with those who seek to destroy the very things he prizes most.

As American citizens, we shall continue to strive for a full measure of the rights, opportunities and obligations which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution guarantee to all Americans. At the same time, we are irrevocably opposed to any nation that makes war upon our country.

JAMES T. TAYLOR.
N. C. College for Negroes,
Durham, N. C.

## And How My Garden Grew!

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,

Sir:

I am making this reply to the gentleman who said on the radio last week that only experienced gardeners should plant victory gardens.

During the last World War, I had a garden and it was a success. I had never dug one inch of ground before. But that didn't stop me.

My seeds were bought from one of Richmond's reliable seed stores. And I dug my garden, followed instructions, and raised bush beans, beets, corn, lettuce and butterbeans.

The soil was half-clay and cinders. But I raised enough vegetables for home use and my neighbors and one of the leading citizens of Richmond will tell the gentleman that she received beans and lettuce from the same. I did this with no experience and while quite young.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUN 13 1942

5-6K

# WHAT'S THE AIM?

## SOUTH SAYS THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE. WE SHALL NOT PASS

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

FROM all sides we have listened to the persistent inquiry of "What are the war aims of this nation, what do we intend to accomplish after the war?" No specific, comprehensive reply has been officially given. There are those, however, who are openly asserting what the nation will not and can not do after the war. Many audacious and brazen Southerners are even now laying bare their post-war schemes.

Mr. Bibb

Last week, I rode on the Carolina Limited as it rattled Southward through the great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee. I heard a distinguished Southern educator state his views, plans and opinions. He came and sat by me as I puffed a cigaret in the lounge car. Not knowing my racial affilation, he politely commented on the threatening, steaming weather, and then inquiringly solicited, "Colonel, where are you from and where are you headed?" When I replied that I was from Chicago and was headed South to make a speech, he enthusiastically rejoined by voicing his desire to tell me something.

### WILL OPPOSE EQUALITY

"Colonel," said he, "we are not going to permit the ideals and traditions of this heah country to be changed by any New Deal Crackpots. You see this beautiful region. Well, our pioneer forefathers built it and developed it and established certain standards that we will not stand to be destroyed." I interrupted to find out just what he meant. "Well, by George, we ain't going to stand for the Administration to put N——s on the same plane as white folks. By God, we will fight and die first." When I asked him if what he said was the controlling and prevailing opinion of the Southland, he replied: "That is all we are thinking about and all of the best people of this country feel the same way about it."

IN the course of my trip South, almost every white man to whom I spoke expressed the same identical views. I learned the post-war aims and ambitions of many Southerners and they all avowed that "we shall not pass."

### WANT COALITION WITH LILY-WHI[illegible]

Another striking revelation that was made was the growing resentment of some Southerners to the New Deal. Many people expressed the opinion that the solid Southern voting bloc should be broken, and that the South should split its vote and in many cases line up with the Lily-White Republicans. With this exception, I found the people of Dixie still virtually fighting the Civil War again.

WHEN I saw the ignorant, struggling masses of poor white people basking in ignorance and reveling in delusions, I realized the stupendous task that devolves upon the Administration to lift this beautiful country out of its doldrums and traditional grooves. The South must be enlightened. It must be protected from the cruel, cold-blooded exploitation of the great hordes of common people by the ambitious politicians and "Colonels" of predatory and entrenched wealth. The Southern leaders that I met desire to perpetuate the status quo in order that they can live without working and receive the benefits of "the unrequited toil of the laboring millions."

The post-war aims of this nation should include a program of debunking in the South. Southern leaders keep the festering sores of the "lost cause" erupting in order that they might abide on the time-worn system. A crusade must be made on the South. A barrage of publicity and propaganda must be unloosened, to the end that the masses be put to thought.

### GOVERNMENT MUST ACT

The people of America have already been deluded with philosophical optimism about the race problem. This present crisis and this all-out war effort should cause the best thinkers of both races to get down to the grass roots of the problem of the backward States.

There will be no peace in this nation, no freedom, no liberation from fear until the Nation's major internal problem is fairly and honestly confronted.

WHEN our Government presents its post-war program and enunciates its ideals and aims, the political and economic vexations that exist below the Mason-Dixon line must be courageously considered. As it stands now, the Civil War is still being fought and scheming demagogues of the benighted States intend to keep the flames of sectionalism, race and tradition burning. It will result in a sweeping racial conflagration if the Government does not deal with it with firmness and understanding.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

JUN 14 1942

# WELLESLEY HEARS MME. KAI-SHEK TALK

## By Radio She Tells Alumnae, Including Her 25-Year Class, That China Will 'Plug On'

## FIGHTING FOR NEW ORDER

## President McAfee in Response Urges Training Others to Share Service of Honored Alumna

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLESLEY, June 13—Hundreds of Wellesley alumnae returning to the college for their "day" in the commencement program heard a special broadcast by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek from Chungking to her fellow-graduates and particularly to the members of her class of 1917, celebrating its twenty-fifth reunion. Members of the audience rose at the beginning of the broadcast in tribute to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, and at the close of the recording President McAfee answered the message of the distinguished alumna.

Mme. Kai-shek, speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System, reminded her hearers that in a few weeks China would enter upon her sixth year of war.

"You, no doubt, are wondering how our outlook has been affected by five years of intense suffering and strain," she added. "I can assure you the Chinese people are confident of their ability to hold on in the face of apparently insuperable difficulties if China is given the necessary equipment now.

"The morale of our people has been the main factor of this resolute determination never to admit defeat but to plug on in sheer dogged resistance. Their resolution was buttressed by the belief that after the war there would be a new world society, with the sure foundation of freedom, justice and equality.

"I, personally, during these years encouraged them to believe that after victory when the war is won the world system will be entirely altered, that we would be all free peoples and that nations strong or weak would deal fairly and squarely with each other. If our people and army had not been induced to believe this the war, as far as China is concerned, would have been over a long year ago."

Mme. Kai-shek suggested that her hearers suppose China had not elected to fight her war of resistance or had collapsed, and then asserted that if it had been otherwise, "all the man power of this nation of 450,000,000 people and the resources of the country, larger than the whole of Europe, would have been thrown into the scale against the United Nations instead of being on their side."

"At first when the Chinese people were told that there would evolve a new world order after the victory, they remembered 1931 and were skeptical," she went on. "It was evident that a promise did not always mean performance. When the invasion of Manchuria took place I confess that I myself was bewildered, because although China's sovereignty and territorial integrity had been guaranteed by international treaties none of the powers signatory to those treaties took any effective action.

"Notwithstanding the Manchurian disillusionment," Mme. Kai-shek said later, "China's leaders urged our people to fight on, assuring them that the new era of international justice was certain to come when the victory was won. Upon that I personally have staked all my hopes of being of service to my country in the future. Consequently, if after the war a world is allowed by the democracies to relapse to outworn ideology and the system of the past, the Chinese Army and people will feel that I misled them and that they have suffered, bled and died in vain."

In closing Mme. Kai-shek said she would like to say a few words expressly to her Wellesley friends.

"I am not speaking figuratively when I say I am with you in spirit today," she said. "I often recall with abiding affection my happy college days and you my friends whose problems and ideals I shared."

About eighty members of her class were in the Alumnae Day group which heard the broadcast, and the response by President McAfee, who said:

"Wellesley College feels itself honored by its association with our distinguished alumna, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, and her countrymen. Perhaps the most effective way we can honor Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will be to make every effort to train others who will share with her the responsibilities of high office and the privileges of free citizenship. This the college will continue to do, encouraged by the example of an alumna who has demonstrated to succeeding generations of students that the privilege of education involves the responsibility of national and world service."

The annual alumnae parade was led by three members of Wellesley's first graduating class in 1879, Mrs. Henry Johnson of Brunswick, Me., Miss Mary R. Bartlett of Brighton, Mass., and Miss Mary E. Whipple of Worcester, Mass.

Prizes were awarded to the class of '97 for the most effective costume at least cost, and to the class of '17 for originality.

The class of '97 wore white dresses, white hats with yellow flowers, and green sailor collars tied at the neck with yellow bows. Members of 1917 wore white dresses with a blue V at the neck and two blue X's in Roman numeron the skirt to signify their twenty-fifth reunion.

After the parade the reunion classes, members of the senior class, and members of the Boston Wellesley Club met in the auditorium of Alumnae Hall for the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# The Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

Mr. Wilkins

SOME little Negro hoodlums from Harlem and some little Irish hoodlums from Broadway above 125th Street are going to start something which may end up in a race riot if certain matters are not checked at once, and if sane adults, both black and white, do not take a hand.

The situation has got so bad north of 145th Street that no Negro boy dares to go over to Broadway on any kind of errand by himself, and no white boy dares to come over to Convent and St. Nicholas Avenues by himself.

It is reported that one night last week the fathers and older brothers on both sides were ready and waiting for a pitched battle. One block of whites had clubs, stones, bottles, baseball bats and what have you—"ready for the Negroes." The young colored potential gangsters also had their baseball bats, stones, knives, etc.—"ready for the white folks." Only effective action by the police, ordered, it is said, by Commissioner Valentine himself, prevented a clash.

### Neighborhood Fights Senseless

This neighborhood fighting is senseless. Both the Irish and the Negroes are stupid if they keep it up. The Negroes are here to stay. They have survived paving block fights with the Irish in downtown West Side New York years ago. All over America they have survived bombings of their homes to keep them out of certain neighborhoods. They have survived economic shackles, unfair police treatment, unfair courts, dirty propaganda, lynching and death. This is their country and they intend to live here.

And the Irish are here to stay, also. This is their country and they intend to live here. But neither the Irish nor the Negroes must get the idea that they own so much of the country that they can tell other Americans to keep off certain streets and out of certain neighborhoods. The Irish came to America to get away from just that sort of thing, Many thousands of Negro New Yorkers came here from the South to escape that same thing.

Neither the Irish nor the Negroes ought to get "too big for their pants," just because they are both in a relatively free atmosphere. This America, including Broadway, Convent, Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues, belongs to all Americans, not some to the Negroes and some to the Irish.

### Adults Should Intervene

The little hotheads on both sides cannot be expected to know all this, but the adults know it. The tough young Negroes from Bradhurst and Eighth Avenues are said to be coming up through Colonial park hunting for trouble on "the Hill." The tough young Irish, some of whom belong to a gang called the "Rainbows," are said to come all the way down from 168th Street, also hunting for trouble.

The police, under Captain Moore of the precinct at 152nd and Amsterdam, are doing what they can both in patrolling and consulting with community leaders. The first thing needed is to break up the gang fights and have it clearly understood that the streets of New York are free to anyone who behaves himself. To accomplish this the police should "crack down" on black and white alike. A whack with a police club might knock a little sense into these Harlem toughies and Broadway belligerents. Then the responsible community leaders, white and colored, ought to sit down and thresh out the neighborhood problems. We Americans have enough war on our hands now without opening up another front in the Washington Heights section of New York City.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

## Watch Your Genius Children

The quality of commencement addresses this year has reached a new high, and one of the greatest was that delivered by Pearl Buck at Howard University.

The AFRO is the only paper we have seen to publish the full text of this address, and readers will do well to clip it and read not only her ten points for victory and peace, but the entire speech.

We have space this week to comment upon only the first point of this remarkable utterance. Miss Buck said is effect this:

> Watch for your genius children, and at common expense develop them and make them responsible to their own people.

First, we must watch for them. The intelligence tests of every city uncover children of unusual ability, but if we are not on guard they are often lost in poverty and the lack of opportunity.

Secondly, we must develop them at our own common expense and make them feel responsible to us. Too often we leave the education and training of our outstanding children to philanthropic white agencies.

We have allowed the Rosenwald Fund, the Guggenheim Fund and hundreds of white individuals to pay for the education of our superior children, and wake up too late to find them with no feeling of responsibility to their own group.

College fraternities and sororities are already at this job of discovering and training super minds of college grade, but many a boy and girl of high talents never gets to college; some not even to high school.

The search for superlative minds should reach down into elementary schools in every colored community. Each parent-teacher association, church, and civic organization should be giving financial aid and encouragement to some child whom it hopes to build into a great man for its own home town.

When they are in confusion and trouble they can look to him for wisdom and spiritual leadership.

If the great minds of the present hurry to leave the small towns for the larger cities, it is because their own communities rejected, rather than encouraged, them.

### Too Few Leaders

Pearl Buck is right: we have too few peerless leaders for thirteen million people. Douglass, Booker Washington, Harriet Tubman and Crispus Attucks are dead. A living people require living heroes who are so close to us that we touch them every day.

If every community began today to develop its foremost child it would still require a generation before it could reap the benefits of its investment. Perhaps it would need to choose two or three to be sure to get one who could make the final grade.

But sooner or later results would come, for history shows that cultured, spiritual, and intellectual leadership is the greatest asset in the public treasury.

When our leaders can match the best leaders of other groups, we have made the first step to lift the common people to their proper level.

JUN 20 1942

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

# Letters to the Editor

## Fine Gold Changed

Editor the Telegraph:

In the 4th chapter of Lamentations we find the expression, "How is the most fine gold changed?" It had reference to the gold that was found after the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem. It also had reference to the peace of the people of God. They had allowed friction and sin to get among them.

I am thinking about the condition of our fair city, having lived here for 22 years and I am proud to state that a fine spirit has existed between the two races. But here of late there seems to be a breach which some think is widening each day. Why has this change come about? The original Macon citizen of my race did not show any sign of having any desire to mix with the opposite race in any way except in business, civic and human uplift. He had no desire for the so much talked about social equality. All he wanted was a chance to live his life as a citizen, being given equal opportunities to educate his children and equal justice in the courts and an equal opportunity to earn a livelihood for himself and family.

That is all the original sensible Macon Negro citizen wants today. But we have had seven attempted rapes here recently. Such an unexpected outbreak should cause the best citizens of both races to begin to ask questions as to why such unusual outrages have been committed.

Mr. W. T. Anderson attributes this to the carpet baggers like those of the 60's. I will admit that there are always some thoughtless ones among both races who are trouble-makers. In times like these the best thinkers of both races should work together and put down any and everything that will disturb the peace of our fair city

Every American citizen delights to see every man contend for his rights under the law, it matters not whether he be white or black. But the thing that is disturbing the peace of Macon today is what every decent white man and every decent Negro abhors, and that is social mixing outside of the race to which he belongs.

The self-respecting Negro does not want to be disturbed by the lawless element who have come or may come to our city. Many of us have lived in and around Macon all of our lives. And we live here because we love the city and the South. We know he ahbits and the customs and have conformed to them and have contributed to every worthwhile movement in the city and have co-operated with city government in trying to make this a great city. We have been clearly shown that the city appreciates our interest in that the city and county officials and individuals have contributed to our institutions which only benefited our group. Why then should this spirit of co-operation and peace be disturbed by a few who drop in to spend a day and pass on, or by a few hot heads in other cities who have never lived South?

We would have the city to know that the leaders of my race and substantial citizens here deplore all crime just as much as any other men We speak out loud and strong against the things of which our people are being accused when we can get to them. But the sad part about it is that the lawless element do not come near our churches and civic institutions where we can even speak to them. I am afraid that we as a race are too often judged by the lowest type among us. It is surprising to know that there are thousands of our group here who believe in law and order.

We realize that it takes many years to make a strong race, that is why we teach honesty, decency and thrift. We believe that races like individuals will have to work our their destiny with patience. Once more let me state that the Macon self-respecting Negroes believe in law and order and are against all crime, it matters not who commits it. Something unusual is causing this crime and all of us should work together and find it, remove it and punish the guilty THIS IS NO TIME FOR DIVISION

J. T. SAXON.

Macon.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Blood Bank, Japs Negroes Big Topic

## Mississippian Talks Plainly for the Record

WASHINGTON (ANP).—Blood banks, Negroes, Japanese and whites, came in for some plain and fancy going over last week when John E. Rankin, congressman from Mississippi, in a fresh outburst wrote into the Congressional Records his vituperations on the subject of "mixed" blood, castigating the newspaper "PM" throughout his remarks.

Began the Mississipian, "The radical Communistic elements that are trying to browbeat the Red Cross into taking the labels off the blood that is being furnished to the Army and Navy for our boys who are wounded on the various fighting fronts so one could tell whether it came from a white or a colored person, is spreading the false propaganda that some of this blood is already being sent out unmarked by the Red Cross.

"That is a deliberate falsehood and is calculated to stir resentment, dissension, and disunity in this country, and especially among the men in the service who may have to depend on this blood in cases of life or death.

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"On Sunday, May 31, that radical New York paper called PM, which we so often hear referred to as the uptown edition of the Communist Daily Worker, and which has been leading this attack on the Red Cross and the leaders of our armed forces who refuse to mix this blood, or to take the labels off it, not only made a vicious attack on me for defending the Red Cross against their loathsome assaults, but it deliberately slandered the Red Cross."

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Noted Lawyer Suggests Seat For Democracy

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## He Would Make Discrimination Offense of War

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A Presidential order making race discrimination a treasonable offens and creation of a new cabine position with a Negro as Secretar of Interracial Affairs were aske by Hugh E. MacBeth, prominen Los Angeles attorney, in an address before the Pobla Club her Saturday night.

The noted lawyer, a graduate c Fisk and the Harvard law schoo executive secretary of the California Race Relations Commission and Liberian consul at Los Angeles, also proposed the organization of an interracial organization to be known as the Defenders of Democracy with Miss Pearl Buck, famous novelist and liberal, as one of the organizers,

**Mr. MacBeth based his discaurse to the Pobla, composed of Southside leaders, on Miss Buck's celebrated letters on democracy and the color question originally appearing in the New York Times and reprinted in the Negro press.**

According to the attorney, the issue presented by this war is that of human slavery with which the Negro is familiar. Despite his technical emancipation, he has never been free and is still subservient to the master class which also enslaves its own kin.

### REFERS TO CONGRESS

"For proof of this attitude by our ruling class, read the debates in the Congressional Record and tally the votes on pensions and unemployment when our economy bloc performed in Washington and found the treasury empty for peaceful, constructive human needs," he said. "Then tally the votes of these same statesmen less than six months thereafter, as without debate they found billions in the treasury for other purposes.

"There you will find the imperishable record of the ruling class in the greatest democratic nation of our civilized world at a moment of crisis. Consistently they followed the world trend of civilization as we know it — that of interracial human exploitation."

"This is a war in which the fascist, or slave owning elements of the world, are using the human misery of nine tenths of the world to wipe out the one strongest effort of democracy in the world — our beloved United States of America," the barrister asserted. "And truly it is our United States — our hope, which we have ever cherished, never tarnished, and for which we have given our blood, our toil and our sweat as no other group of people in this country has given."

**If the white nations unite for the sole purpose of wiping out Japan as threatening the domination of the world by the yellow races, then the yellow races, brown races, and black races will rise behind Japan for an interminable racial war, he pointed out. This war will have the stimulating effect on the colored races of a thorough pruning of their racial stock, but will leave the so-called white races with scarcely enough "seed corn" left to start a new crop.**

**Contending that the only way for the nation to prove to colored people throughout the world that it is serious in its claims of democracy is by fostering democracy at home, Mr. Macbeth suggested a "plan of offense" which includes:**

Formation of the Defenders of Democracy composed of fearless leaders of races, national and religious groups in the world;

Congressmen have not yet been convinced that cooperators are serious enough about the bill to make it an issue.

Church leaders have added their support to force the bill out into the open.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# He Won't Give Your Business His Undivided Loyalty If He Has One of His Own

APR 29 1942

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

56k

No man can serve two masters. That was true when the words were spoken, nearly 2,000 years ago, and it is no less true today.

We all have single-track minds

If a man is mastered by his business or profession, he feels little concern for anything else. All other matters, public and private, form a hazy background of which he is scarcely aware. Politics and civic matters concern him only as they affect his business. He hasn't time to read a book. He can't even serve his own true interests, for he won't take time for a rest ordered by his doctor.

It is a limitation common to us all. The young man in love; the young genius studying music; the author writing a book; the inventor in pursuit of a new idea; the scientist in his laboratory; the missionary trying to establish his religion; the gangster building his racket—all alike are mastered by one loyalty and enthusiasm, and all other matters seem of little importance.

We all know this is true, for our own experience and observation prove it. And we must quickly realize its significance, if we are to save ourselves, for our very lives depend upon it.

We have reached the point where we can have no master, under God, except our country. And we cannot serve this master if we have another.

No man can serve his country if his master is greed.

No man can serve his country if his master is organized labor.

No man can serve his country if his master is hatred for Russia.

No man can serve his country if his master is the New Deal.

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No man can serve his country if his master is lust for profits or power.

No man can serve his country if his master is party politics.

No man can serve his country if his master is personal or group advantage.

No man can serve his country if his master is race or class prejudice.

It is simply impossible to serve our country with singleminded devotion while serving a smaller and more selfish interest. And if we do not accept our country as a master, a foreign master will be thrust upon us.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"*Save him from his friends . . .*"

MAY 2 1942

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Many imagined or pretended "appeasers" of the Negro who are really his agitators and enemies operate under one fallacy so dangerous it needs emphatic pointing out. It appears even in an article on Negro patriotism by famed R. H. Markham in The Christian Science Monitor. "This Negro loyalty," he writes, "in spite of rope, torch and guns in city streets, is not mere words . . ." It isn't mere words, true. The Negro's patriotism is the genuine article. But the merest of words are Mr. Markham's about "rope, torch and gun." He implies that these are typical of Negro treatment in America. That is a ghastly untruth. There are instances of them, all too many, but they are not the ordinary lot which professional and sentimental champions are making them out to be. Discrimination, yes, and denial of economic opportunities, and cheating and underprivileged—but not "rope, torch and gun." One lynching in Sikeston—among a nation of 140,000,000—is that the "rope" to which Mr. Markham refers as if there were hangings on every other tree in the land? It is cruel, vicious, dangerous nonsense, preached and played up until many actually believe it.

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*And a solemn truth is that white people are being aroused against colored (in the South, at any rate) as well as colored against white. We know this from letters and messages we get, from partisan periodicals we see, from many conversations in course of travel. Champions of the Negro who seize on some isolated atrocity story and circulate it as if it represented something typical don't realize that enemies of the Negro are circulating their own atrocity stories of Negro misbehavior. It is something for some of the professionals to think about as they go to the point of treason in stirring up the Negro now against his country.*

MAY 2 1942

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It is something, too, for sentimentalists to consider as they single the Negro out for special solicitude and discussion, making him more race conscious at a time when he should be more country-conscious. Both sentimentalists and professionals persuade themselves that they are trying to appease an unrest already existing, but more than half the unrest is their own making. The true friend of the Negro at a time like this when passions are gathering on both sides and war psychologies make all sorts of excesses possible is the friend who encourages him to think of his country, not just of himself, to think of a country which has carried him farther than he ever went before and which promises him more when the war is won—unless Hitler wins it. It is ghastly to think of the evil that can come to this nation and most of all to its Negroes if this hot race consciousness in the very midst of a supreme national crisis continues to be encouraged by professionals and sentimentalists.

MAY 2 1942

From Editor Virginius Dabney, of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, who is both a Liberal and a liberal and one of the best friends the Negro ever had, comes the best statement yet against those who are using the war crisis to demand that all the wrongs be righted at once. Agreeing with this column's long contention, Editor Dabney writes: "The race has made great advances since its release from slavery, and it will make many more, if it pursues its objectives wisely and sanely. But nothing could set it back more disastrously, and more certainly prevent legitimate and much-needed improvements in health, education, living standards and welfare than an attempt to force immediate revolutionary revision in customs and practices which have grown up over decades and centuries of usage. The small minority of Negroes who make such a revolution the price of enthusiastic cooperation in their country's fight for survival, are their own and their race's worst enemies . . ."

* * *

*Mr. Dabney doesn't hem-and-haw and generalize. Specifically he names the agitations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its magazine, Crisis, as well as two leading Negro dailies, The Pittsburgh Courier and The (Harlem) Amsterdam Star News. And he quotes the now famous letter of Tuskegee's wise and sane President F. D. Patterson against these agitators.*

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Some who agree with the position taken by Mr. Dabney and this column tell us that, nevertheless, such things were better not discussed. But old-fashioned hush-hush policies don't work when agitators on both sides accept no hushing. Nothing is more important to the South now than that the patriotism of our people and the genuine good will between races which exists in real measure here be protected from these professional and sentimental agitators. Most of us of both races love our country and have no quarrel with each other. This is a time of times for staying that way.

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*Having had now what we consider a vitally necessary say, we shall take pleasure in discussing other and happier matters hereafter, for the most part.*

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# HAMPTON INST. HEARS ADDRESS BY FIRST LADY

## Cites Danger to American Democracy From Denial Of Minority Rights

APR 1942

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HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Four things are necessary for maintenance of a democracy, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said Friday night, April in an address at Hampton Institute, equality of all persons before the law; equal opportunity at education; equal employment opportunity in ratio to ability; and equal chance to participate in the government.

If anyone is barred from these four equalities, the President's wife said, the "obligation of democracy cannot be fulfilled." This followed a statement that it is "the job of civilians at home to set certain patterns for the soldiers to find when they return home."

Mrs. Roosevelt presented to Isaiah Grant, of Hopewell, Va., the National Youth Administration award offered to "the youth most valuable to war production" on the Hampton Institute NYA defense project.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the Julius Rosenwald Fund board of trustees, at Hampton for a two-day session were taken on an inspection tour of Langley Field.

The First Lady said that if the nation can say it has proved that a democracy can be made to work, it has something with which to go to other nations and make a peace.

The United States has not treated other races in other countries on an equal basis, she said, adding that Americans have an idea that whites are set apart.

"Then suddenly," she added, "the nation is at war and finds itself allied with the Chinese and the Filipinos."

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Mrs. Roosevelt said that after the war, when the country starts to make a peace it has to realize "we are in a world growing closer daily. If we are going to live in peace, we must have respect for each other. If we hope to keep the peace, we must face world problems that affect everybody," she said.

This country, the First Lady said, is fighting so it can establish cooperation with all the world in order to remain at peace. There is only one way of being at peace, she said, and that is "by having love and respect for our fellow man."

"We cannot rightly talk about American Negroes after the war, or any of us after the war, without considering the war itself and its effects," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "We are all going to be affected by what happens during the war; what happens now has a lot to do with the situation after the war."

The war must be won, she told the students, because it is basically a war between two opposite philosophies—totalitarianism and democracy.

"I am not saying we have a perfect democracy," she said, adding that as long as this country can hold on to that philosophy "that is what we must fight for." In many places, democracy has not achieved the things it set out to do, she said; but to win the war the people must think of the objective, of what democracy stands for, and work toward that goal.

There is every evidence that people are gradually becoming educated to a more democratic way of life, Mrs. Roosevelt said, adding:

"We need as individuals, to win the war and the peace afterward, to face the problem of what democracy really means to us as equal citizens, not as minorities. Through this we must clarify many things in democracy at home and abroad.... Before this war is over we are going to be one people, allied to and fighting with other races. We must respect them and treat them with as much consideration as any other of our allies." People must learn respect for each individual as a human being, she said.

In a world rapidly growing closer together she remarked that, "if we are going to live in peace we can't have contempt for each other. We must have respect for them and think of all our problems as world problems."

Civilians "left behind" have an obligation to make this country one for which it will be worthwhile to die; and it will be only worthwhile and a better country if the soldiers know those they love have a better place in which to live, the speaker said.

As the whole basis for peace and planning, "we must say we have proved that democracy can be made to work," Mrs. Roosevelt said, and this country must be made a living example to the rest of the world of what can be done. The post-war American policy, she said, should be one of "enlightened selfishness," designed to open new ways of intercourse between nations and help other nations develop.

It is evident, she said, that there is a better spirit of cooperation in the land. This nation, she said, is fighting for more than self-preservation; it is fighting that we in the future can establish cooperation with all the world. In the last war we failed; thousands gave their lives thinking they gave them for something they did not get."

Mrs. Roosevelt's citation to Grant was presented because of his outstanding work over a nine-month period on the war production project at Hampton Institute.

Young Grant is participating in a woodworking project at the Tidewater Virginia college, making necessary furniture for the Norfolk Navy Yard and for various United States Housing projects. His group is now preparing for a program to turn out gun racks for the United States army.

He was selected as the most outstanding of 65 young men of the project and probably will begin work at the Norfolk Navy Yard within the next month as a ship joiner. The award is similar to 10 that will be given in each state April 15, to outstanding youths on the 10 largest NYA defense projects of these states.

The National Youth Administration has announced that awards will later be presented to the youth most valuable to war production in each state, and eventually a national winner will be selected.

The project at Hampton Institute began December 1, 1940 and has had enrolled 178 young men. According to local authorities, 68 percent of those who have finished the course are actually working directly in defense industries, the largest group being at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Grant was picked for the Hampton project by the NYA, directly after graduating from Carter G Woodson high school.

Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration and T. Edmund Burke, state administrator, signed the certificates.

Other members of the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund who were present at the annual meeting on the Hampton institute campus and guests were: Marshall Field, III, of the Chicago Sun; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, of Chicago; Leonard Rieser, of Chicago; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; William C. Haygood, director for fellowships for the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro health for the Rosenwald Fund; Fred G. Wale, director for rural education for the Rosenwald Fund; Mark Ethridge, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice; Dr. Franklin McLean, Mrs. David Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Stern, of New Orleans; Lessing Rosenwald, of the War Production Board; Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk university; Will W. Alexander, of the War Labor Board; Mrs. Dorothy Roosevelt, Robert C. Weaver, of the War Production Board; Miss Lillian Smith, Miss Paula Snelling, Raymond Paty, Miss Margaret Utley, and Miss Mary Elizabeth McKay.

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**Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch**
April 29, 1942

## Looters and Nudes

JULIEN BINFORD, the distinguished artist whose preliminary sketch of the burning of Richmond was commented upon in these columns on Saturday, writes us in today's Voice of the People that we did not interpret one section of his design correctly.

Whereas we had assumed the figure in the upper lefthand corner to be that of a Negro woman looting a home, he points out that it is, in fact, "a white woman handing her bundled baby to a man in the street." We are glad to have this explanation, and to withdraw our complaint on that score. We had felt that it would be unfortunate to overemphasize looting by Negroes, in view of the splendid behavior of the race throughout the entire war.

MR. BINFORD makes no comment on our proposal that the nude lady lying in the street be given some clothes. Nobody contends that there is any real authority for placing such a figure in the mural, and the lack of authenticity was our sole reason for raising a mild objection to the unclothed figure. References in one letter which we published yesterday to our "reactionary" attitude, and the regret expressed therein that we are unfamiliar with "the art which now hangs in the museums of the world," are beside the point. Having spent nine months in Europe, a good portion of it in art galleries, we shall try to bear up under the impact of this epistolary shillelagh. And while we do not pretend to be authorities on matters artistic, we certainly are not "shocked" by the sight of the female form on canvas.

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**Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer**
May 3, 1942

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To the Editor: I noticed some weeks ago, and occasionally later, some persons criticizing J. W. Stroud's letter in the Forum. Mr. Stroud (of Richmond) is like myself. He wants to know, and so do I, what these writers, presumably professional Negroes who demand their rights as American citizens, and I am curious to know what they desire. Do they desire social equality with white people? And if they obtain that, will they desire and expect to obtain an amalgamation of the races?

They are being drafted into the military forces of this nation, and claim to be patriotic, and they lay claim to "equal rights," which may have in it a sense of justice to a certain extent, but just what do they want?

My idea is—my honest opinion is—that to adopt social equality would be coming down for all of us, both white and black, and if they think they should share in the officeholding in this country, it would be no more satisfactory now than it was prior to 1900.

DAVID SCOTT POOLE.

Raeford.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

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The free rein given prejudice reaches its climax in the attacks upon Negro soldiers in southern communities. There were not many of them, considering the number of new contacts the thousands of Negroes from other sections created. But at that there were too many because the strangers came in the uniform of our country at a time when it is imperiled. Attacks upon them meant that prejudice outweighed patriotism. Now that the mob terrorists in Detroit and Sikeston are frowned upon officially, we look for the government to tell prejudice that attacks upon Negro soldiers must cease and desist for the duration, or suffer the consequences.

At the same time, let's be reasonable. Our boys are not turned into Sunday school goody goodies by donning the uniform. Therefore some trouble is to be expected just as it occurs with white soldiers.

To our way of thinking we Negroes have been victims of prejudice so long that we blame on it many things which are only human. At any rate the federal government by these two official acts shows an attitude which we like.

MAY 8 - 1942

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**Atlanta, Ga. Journal**
April 29, 1942

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Mrs. Roosevelt said that after the war, when the country starts to make a peace it has to realize "we are in a world growing closer daily. If we are going to live in peace, we must have respect for each other. If we hope to keep the peace, we must face world problems that affect everybody," she said.

This country, the First Lady said, is fighting so it can establish co-operation with all the world in order to remain at peace. There is only one way of being at peace, she said, and that is "by having love and respect for our fellow man."

"We cannot rightly talk about American Negroes after the war, or any of us after the war, without considering the war itself and its effects," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "We are all going to be affected by what happens during the war; what happens now has a lot to do with the situation after the war."

The war must be won, she told the students, because it is basically a war between two opposite philosophies—totalitarianism and democracy.

"I am not saying we have a perfect democracy," she said, adding that as long as this country can hold on to that philosophy "that is what we must fight for." In many places, democracy has not achieved the things it set out to do, she said; but to win the war the people must think of the objective, of what democracy stands for, and work toward that goal.

There is every evidence that people are gradually becoming educated to a more democratic way of life, Mrs. Roosevelt said, adding:

"We need as individuals, to win the war and the peace afterward, to face the problem of what democracy really means to us as equal citizens, not as minorities. Through this we must clarify many things in democracy at home and abroad.... Before this war is over we are going to be one people, allied to and fighting with other races. We must respect them and treat them with as much consideration as any other of our allies." People must learn respect for each individual as a human being, she said.

In a world rapidly growing closer together she remarked that, "if we are going to live in peace we can't have contempt for each other. We must have respect for them and think of all our problems as world problems."

Civilians "left behind" have an obligation to make this country one for which it will be worthwhile to die; and it will be only worthwhile and a better country if the soldiers know those they love have a better place in which to live, the speaker said.

As the whole basis for peace and planning, "we must say we have proved that democracy can be made to work," Mrs. Roosevelt said, and this country must be made a living example to the rest of the world of what can be done. The post-war American policy, she said, should be one of "enlightened selfishness," designed to open new ways of intercourse between nations and help other nations develop.

It is evident, she said, that there is a better spirit of cooperation in the land. This nation, she said, is fighting for more than self-preservation; it is fighting that we in the future can establish cooperation with all the world. In the last war we failed; thousands gave their lives thinking they gave them for something they did not get."

Mrs. Roosevelt's citation to Grant was presented because of his outstanding work over a nine-month period on the war production project at Hampton Institute.

Young Grant is participating in a woodworking project at the Tidewater Virginia college, making necessary furniture for the Norfolk Navy Yard and for various United States Housing projects. His group is now preparing for a program to turn out gun racks for the United States army.

He was selected as the most outstanding of 65 young men of the project and probably will begin work at the Norfolk Navy Yard within the next month as a ship joiner. The award is similar to 10 that will be given in each state April 15, to outstanding youths on the 10 largest NYA defense projects of these states.

The National Youth Administration has announced that awards will later be presented to the youth most valuable to war production in each state, and eventually a national winner will be selected.

The project at Hampton Institute began December 1, 1940 and has had enrolled 178 young men. According to local authorities, 68 percent of those who have finished the course are actually working directly in defense industries, the largest group being at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Grant was picked for the Hampton project by the NYA, directly after graduating from Carter G Woodson high school.

Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration and T. Edmund Burke, state administrator, signed the certificates.

Other members of the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund who were present at the annual meeting on the Hampton institute campus and guests were: Marshall Field, III, of the Chicago Sun; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, of Chicago; Leonard Rieser, of Chicago; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; William C. Haygood, director for fellowships for the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro health for the Rosenwald Fund; Fred G. Wale, director for rural education for the Rosenwald Fund; Mark Ethridge, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice; Dr. Franklin McLean, Mrs. David Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Stern, of New Orleans; Lessing Rosenwald, of the War Production Board; Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk university; Will W. Alexander, of the War Labor Board; Mrs. Dorothy Roosevelt, Robert C. Weaver, of the War Production Board; Miss Lillian Smith, Miss Paula Snelling, Raymond Paty, Miss Margaret Utley, and Miss Mary Elizabeth McKay.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 29, 1942

## Looters and Nudes

JULIEN BINFORD, the distinguished artist whose preliminary sketch of the burning of Richmond was commented upon in these columns on Saturday, writes us in today's Voice of the People that we did not interpret one section of his design correctly.

Whereas we had assumed the figure in the upper lefthand corner to be that of a Negro woman looting a home, he points out that it is, in fact, "a white woman handing her bundled baby to a man in the street." We are glad to have this explanation, and to withdraw our complaint on that score. We had felt that it would be unfortunate to overemphasize looting by Negroes, in view of the splendid behavior of the race throughout the entire war.

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56k-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# A New Negro Has Arisen In America

**By DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE**

**Editor's note: This is the text of an address delivered by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, president of Bethune-Cookman College, during the mass meeting of the March-On-Washington Movement, Tuesday, June 16, in Madison Square Garden.**

JUN 27 1942

YOUR chins are out, your eyes are clear! I see determination written on the faces of everyone of you.

Your militancy and resoluteness are among America's most valuable assets in a day like this. We must not let America ignore the powerful service that can be rendered her by these attributes you possess. America needs today, as never before, your fighting hearts, your courage, your refusal to surrender or retreat in the face of discouraging odds.

Mrs. Bethune

You who are here tonight are a new experience to America. Throughout the history of your life in this county — over three-hundred years — you have been regarded as the patient, submissive minority — your first two and a half centuries were spent in enforced slavery. You had no rights, the supreme court held—you were chattels like any horse, or plow or iron pot.

**You were not permitted to use a voice and so had to express your hopes and dreams for freedom, your bravery and courage, through individual rebellion, occasional mass uprisings and more often through the spirituals, the sorrow songs that gave the the first mass expression to our deep longing to live some day as free citizens in a democracy.**

### CAME THE EMANCIPATION

Then came your emancipation — to save the union which could not exist half slave and half free. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution legally abolished slavery. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments took you out of the status of chattels and made you citizens, made the Bill of Rights yours. Still, you were patient — experiencing discriminations, injustices, segregation, and denials of equal opportunities.

56K

Here and there a clarion voice rose above the rumblings against injustice, a Frederick Douglass, a Harriet Tubman, a Walter White, a Phillip Randolph, and nameless and numerous unsung heroes. But, the pall of a slave experience still hung over the masses of our people. They had the right to speak out but dared not speak out.

**But, today — a new Negro has arisen in America. He is here in Madison Square Garden tonight. He is you!**

**You are neither young nor old—You're just new! You have awakened as has the world. You are seeking full freedom, justice, respect, and opportunity.**

### MILITANT IN SPIRIT

You are militant in spirit. You are unwilling to accept less than the Constitution guarantees to you as citizens of the world's greatest democracy.

You are no longer begging—you are insisting, because you realize that America, the only country you know and the country you love, cannot be preserved nine-tenths free and one-tenth oppressed. You realize your insistence is necessary to save America from itself, to make America the ideal democracy that it professes itself to the world to be. Not, only are our enemies capitalizing on America's slightful failures to do so, but our allies and friends in China and India, Africa and South America, are weighing America's sincerity on her own "home" scales.

**Thank God you have these qualities of militancy and insistence. And thank God you have a leadership to cultivate and to guide these qualities that are rising from the masses.**

### INTELLIGENTLY ARTICULATE

You know how important it is that this surging spirit be kept within the bounds of law and order. You know how necessary it is that your militancy be non-violent. But you must at the same time keep it persistent, keep it courageous, make it intelligently articulate.

Only by so doing can we win victory for democracy at home and for democracy throughout the world. Our insistence upon the practice of democratic ideals here does not in any measure detract from our loyalty to our country, nor from our militancy in our stand for the democratization of the world. Friends of freedom are aware of our purpose—they know our insistence is an effort to rid America of shame.

We have grown tired of turning the other cheek. Both our cheeks are now so blistered they are too sensitive for further blows. But regardless of our trials and tribulations at home, we must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that we must give our all-out unreserved effort to winning this war. Unless this war is won on the battlefields abroad, there can be no victory in our struggles here at home.

**I want all America to understand — and I believe I voice the sentiment of everyone of you here—that we will never strike our flag. On the contrary, we will eternally protect it with all that we have in courage, in faith, in endurance.**

At the same time, we want our flag to protect us—at home in our right to produce and to live, abroad in our willingness to sacrifice and to die.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# As Individuals

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

JUL 8 1942

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To dislike or hate other people solely because of their religion or race is an evidence of senseless prejudice. It is not a result of reasoning, but is simply an emotion, usually inspired by falsehood and rooted in ignorance. Like other emotions which have no basis in reason, it can make man as cruel and merciless as the predatory creatures that are incapable of reason.

But race prejudice is often used as a convenient explanation of resentments and preferences that are neither shameful nor unreasonable.

A recent government survey of employers doing war work revealed that the great majority discriminate against Negroes—usually to placate unions or local public opinion. But in many instances this is true only of unskilled workers. The unskilled Negro would take a job desired by many white men; but skilled workers are scarce, and the skilled Negro is accepted because he doesn't take a white man's job. There are more jobs than men.

So in the deep South, much "race prejudice" is economic. Those who hate the Negro are not the prosperous, but the illiterate poor whites who are nearest his economic level. He is a competitor. If he prospers enough to build a decent house, those who wish to burn him out are not the prosperous but the envious who live in shacks.

The origin of Jim Crow cars was not racial arrogance alone. It was esthetic. As the white man has an odor offensive to Chinese, so the unwashed African was offensive to white people. Coast guard vessels hunting "slavers" could detect them miles away on the darkest night by the smell.

Now "race prejudice" is often nothing more than personal dislike. Asking people to accept all members of another race as equals and pals is silly. They don't accept all members of their own race.

The person who thinks he is hated or scorned because of his race is often disliked for more personal reasons. He may be ill-mannered, arrogant or otherwise offensive. And people would dislike any member of their own race who had his faults and his personality.

The only way to solve this problem is to quit thinking in terms of race and think of persons. Modest, charming, friendly and honest people are liked regardless of race, and offensive people are disliked. We can't change that, and we can't change taste.

(Publishers Syndicate)

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# 20,000 Whites Sign First Petition Against Segregation

## 10,000,000 Names Are Desired by the Union on Democratic Action

NEW YORK—The majority of the first 20,000 names signed to a petition asking President Roosevelt to eliminate discrimination in the armed forces are those of white people, James Loeb, Jr., executive secretary of the Union for Democratic Action, announced this week, and ten million additional names are being sought in a national campaign.

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"The NAACP, the Urban League, the Negro Labor Committee, the national Elks, Walter White, Lester Granger, J. Finley Wilson, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Frank Crosswaith, A. Philip Randolph and hundreds of other well-known churchmen, civic leaders and organizations are behind this campaign," Mr. Loeb declared.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia formally launched the nationwide campaign by signing the first petition to President Roosevelt in the presence of an inter-racial committee headed by Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of the union.

**Signs Glady, Mayor Says**

"I sign this petition gladly," the mayor told Dr. Kingdon and the delegation, which included Fannie Hurst, novelist; Alfred Baker Lewis, Frank R. Corsswaith, Jack Altman and Dr. William Agar, all members of the board of the Union for Democratic Action; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; Mary L. Simkhovitch, director of Greenwich House and Rachel V. Corrothers, executive secretary of the Harlem Riverside Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization.

"I believe that advances have been made in combatting discrimination," the mayor said, "through the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. But we still have a long way to go. Public opinion must be aroused to support every move for justice to all our people."

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

# Mississippi Solon Raises Red Charge Over PM's Articles About Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23—The PM considered by many Negroes one of the most outspoken and liberal publications in the country was branded by Rep. John E.Rankin, Mississippi Democrat, Monday as promoting a Negro march on Washington.

Speaking before the house he accused the publishers of Marshall Field's paper of catering to the Communist party in a move to overthrow and destroy the government. He said the publishers were working under the guise of campaigning against the poll taxes in Southern States.

JUN 26 1942

**Poll Tax Bill in House**

A petition, which has gained a number of signatures (218 would be necessary), is resting in the well of the house which would bring a bill to abolish poll taxes.

Rankin accused PM also of slandering the Red Cross by an accusation that it had taken large quantities of Japanese blood and mixed it with white person's blood for blood bank purposes.

"These communistic radicals are trying to stir up race trouble all over the country," he said.

"What these communistic trouble-makers are interested in is the destruction of our civilization. They are guilty of treason of the most flagrant type. While our young men fight abroad in order that this republic might endure, these communists within our borders are stirring up strife, sabotaging national unity, and threatening the destruction of everything we stand for."

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# THE OPPOSITION'S WILD PITCHES

## *The latest device of the Roosevelt-haters is to affirm that the man in the White House is twins*

### By SAMUEL GRAFTON.

ONE small-time Republican politician chose the Fourth of July to announce a new political theory. He recommended that we support the President as an institution, but not necessarily as an individual. One can almost hear the shout which must have echoed in the bathroom, when this idea burst upon our damp solon, undoubtedly while he was scrubbing his back. It bears the earmarks of a bathtub notion.

JUL 8 1942

Perhaps a new slang will now develop in Washington, and we shall hear the remark: "Do you know what that institution in the White House wants to do next?" maybe the glum and familiar: "I don't understand that institution."

A certain part of the opposition has, since Pearl Harbor, been seeking a way to get the President out of the White House just long enough to take one swing at him, for old time's sake. This new device tries to fill the bill by affirming that the President is twins, one of which may be had at.

The opposition made various other tentative gestures, this week, toward recovering its balance. One formula, heard on several platforms, was: "Please, please don't let them turn this country Bolshevik while our boys are away." "Them," when we were children, used to mean nameless shapes behind the stairway; today it means the duly elected Government of this country. A certain part of the minority firmly believes that the majority is composed of goblins and boojums.

"The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

I MUST also report that the opposition is making increased use of sarcasm lately. This is perhaps not to be wondered at in the case of a group which has had to live on locker-room jokes instead of votes for going on ten years. The new sarcasm revolves about Secretary Wallace and his pious hope that, after this war, each individual in the world will be able to enjoy a quart of milk a day.

Of course I regard the Wallace statement as one of the most reassuring democratic utterances of my time, because it is my belief that a theory of government, like a theory of science, must, in the end, prove itself by producing results that you can hold in your hand, and heft. I like democracy when I hear it saying: "We hold these truths to be self-evident . . . and here's your milk."

JUL 8 1942

But the opposition has been working itself into a spitting frenzy on this theme; it rolls its eyes sarcastically and bids you to contemplate Wallace running around the world giving everybody milk, and then it says that after that, of course, we'll have to give everybody our natural resources, and after that, we'll have to let a lot of pauper Chinese move into our country, etc., etc. It is a kind of Abbott & Costello routine, ending in the anguished cry: "Do you want a pauper Chinese to take your job away?" If the answer is no, down with Wallace.

•

THESE people still think it is up to us whether we shall help the rest of the world or not. They still think it is a voluntary choice, at best a bit of sappy kindness. They see Uncle Sam as a fat old gent, sitting on a porch; he'll help his neighbors if he wants to; if he doesn't want to, he doesn't have to. They can explain everything except the peculiar circumstance that after two decades of keeping himself to himself, Uncle Sam suddenly finds he has to take 5,000,000 boys out of their jobs, and spend $228,000,000,000 on war and has all of ten minutes to do it in.

JUL 8 1942

I follow these oppositional wild pitches because I conceive it my duty to do so, and to make reports to my customers. But I always remember, as I go through this depressing stuff, that in the last year of the American Civil War, four Northern States flatly refused to give the vote to Negroes within their own borders. A number of American and English intellectuals were badly upset when they heard of this. They shouted that, hell, the whole thing was a mess, look at that, now, what were we fighting for if some people will carry on that way, etc., etc.

It worked out all right. There are major trends, and minor trends, and the major trend will beat the minor trend, every time. It may sometimes happen that even the newspaper of largest circulation in a country will follow the minor trend; but, la, everybody has to make these discoveries for himself.

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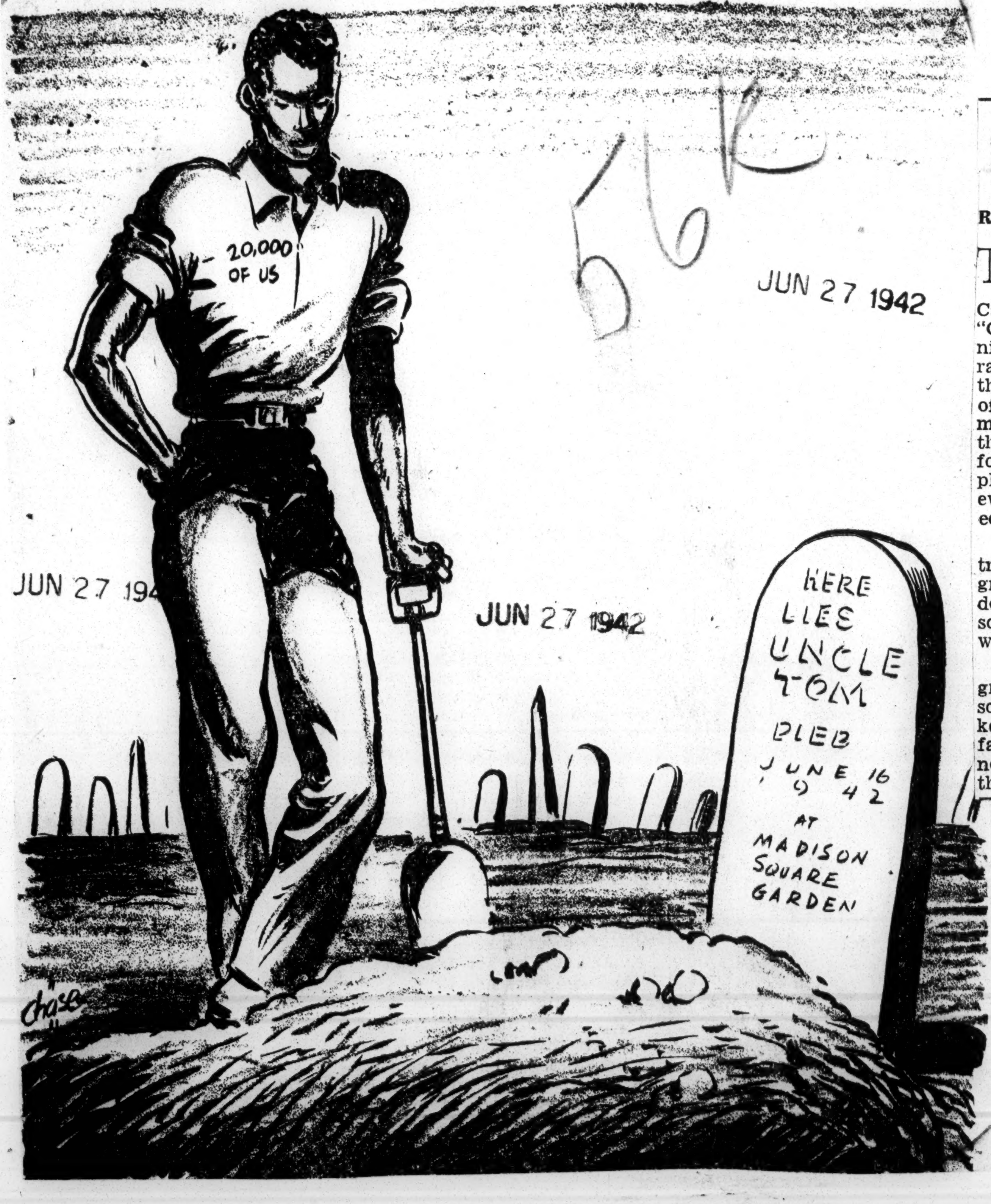
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# We Hope, We Hope!


20,000 OF US
HERE LIES UNCLE TOM DIED JUNE 16 1942 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Chase

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Baptists Discover A Neglected Field

5-6K

Editor's Note: The articles printed below, "Racial Barricades," and "Racial Unfairness" appeared in a recent issue of Southern Baptist Home Missions, published monthly by the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention (white).

## RACIAL BARRICADES

THE SUNDAY VISITOR, a Catholic magazine, has this to say about the attitude of Catholics towards the Negro: "Our Christianity does not recognize barricades of social and racial inequality in dealing with the moral and temporal welfare of the Negro youth. Catholicity must render a helping hand to these young Negroes before the forces of anti-Christianity completely engulf them with their ever menacing program of sham equality and false promises."

The Catholics are making a tremendous effort to win the Negroes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being invested in schools and churches and mission work of various sorts.

It has been said that if the Negro is not a Baptist it is because some white man has been "monkeying" with him. We should face the fact that a great denomination is "monkeying" with the Negro, and unless we as Baptists assume the right attitude towards him and render the spiritual service that we should, this great race may be won to the Catholic faith.

## RACIAL UNFAIRNESS

EDWIN R. EMBREE, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, said recently that the American attitude towards the Negro was "a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy." In his address to the Yale Graduates Sociology Club, he emphasized the importance of getting rid of racial prejudice.

"We set," said he, "a pattern of caste and discrimination that may be easily transferred to other groups. No race or class can be firmly assured of fair play so long as we continue to treat any group unfairly."

In our religious and missionary work we must look upon the world as Christ looked upon it. There are no racial lines in the Great Commission, and surely there are no color lines in John 3:16.

JUN 27 1942

JUN 27 1942

JUN 27 1942

JUN 27 1942

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

# Band Of Negroes And Whites To Dramatize Race Problems In 250-Mile Trek To Capital

**NEW YORK, Protestant Voice—In an effort to dramatize the problem of racial discrimination, a small band of Negro and white men and women is taking a 250-mile hike to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.**

Sponsored by Rev. J. Holmes Smith, Methodist minister, and the Harlem Christian Youth Council the members of the caravan, enlisted on a "broadly religious basis," included representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Faiths.

Marching approximately 18 miles per day the hikers are scheduled to arrive in the Capital City June 16, spending their nights at pre--arranged rest depots. Each morning a "simple period of meditation" is conducted in turn, by marchers of the various faiths.

Posters and literature condemning racial discrimination are distributed along the route. At the end of each day the "pilgrimage" disperses. Proceeding in groups of two— Negro and white —the marchers visit restaurants, hotels, theatres, YM's and YW's "in order to get a sample of the attitudes" prevalent in each locality.

### No Program Planned

No definite program has been planned for the Washington end of the trek other than an "impressive service" at the Lincoln Memorial.

The possibility of presenting petitions against race discrimination to the White House was suggested by Mr. Smith.

"In these petitions," he said, "we might focus upon discrimination in industries and such specific recent episodes as the Sojourner Truth riots in Detroit, the lynching in Sykeston, Mo., and the Odell Waller case.

"The urgency of the problem of race discrimination," he added, "is beyond question. Some of us who live close to the racial cross currents cannot escape the sense of being near the edge of a volcano."

The "pilgrimage" according to Mr. Smith has the personal endorsement of Dr. George Haynes, secretary of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches,, and Walter White secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

JUN 19 1942
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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Davis Calls Separation Foolishness

## Senator James J. Davis Hits Separate Schools and Cars

**By OLLIE STEWART**

WASHINGTON

Segregation is bad for colored and for white, and is nothing but tomfoolery any way you look at it, according to U.S. Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania. But what to do about getting rid of it is something the Republican Senator from Pennsylvania can't answer.

"I'll do anything I can to help do away with segregation," Welsh-born Senator Davis told the AFRO this week in an exclusive interview. "It's nothing but damn tomfoolery to say a person can't go to school here, or take that seat in a street car because of the color of his skin—but how to get rid of the practice is more than I can say."

### Born in Wales

The Senator, who was born in Tredegar, South Wales, and who migrated to Pittsburgh at the age of 8, revealed that he was one of the first white men to work with colored men as a puddler in Birmingham, Ala., and has had contact with colored people all his life.

"On many occasions," he declared, "I have spoken from the pulpit of a white church or auditorium one Sunday, and from the pulpit of a colored church the following Sunday."

### Separation in Army

When asked about segregation in the U.S. Army, Senator Davis said: "I don't know what to suggest as a remedy. The South is big and its prejudices are big—and it will take education to change their way of thinking."

Reminded that this is a time of crisis when there may not be time for a long period of education, Senator Davis stated frankly: "I don't know what would be the best thing to do. If you can think of something, I'd be glad to help you put it over—but I'm unable to point the way."

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# THIS MORNING

*by* JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

*"May now in mutual well-beseeming ranks*
*Move all one way."*

* * *

A fact to be cherished amid stupid agitations, gathering antagonisms, wild demands and wilder alarms, is that Southern white people honestly like Southern colored people and wish them well. Colored people may be better treated elsewhere, have more privileges and equalities, but they are not really liked. And they are in the South. That liking is no sufficient answer to the race problems, of course, for it must surely be a part of the answer that comes at last. The campaign for a much-needed Negro hospital in Birmingham, which will be launched with a mammoth song festival and speaking program at the Municipal Auditorium next Friday evening, gives fine occasion for expressions of this Southern amity between races. Commission President Cooper Green, County Health Officer George Dennison, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Acipco's Dr. C. B. Bray, and other white leaders are to join colored ones on the auditorium platform in pleas for the hospital —and conditioning the whole program with harmonies will be the music of a great Negro chorus of 3,000 voices and the Acipco band. In windows of Birmingham's principal stores placards are now announcing this event. Local radio stations are giving it special programs, newspapers are playing it up.

* * *

*It is the white people of Birmingham helping the colored people of Birmingham to help themselves in an undisputably worthy cause. It is good will between the two races for advancement of the one which needs it most. May it carry its own message, be its own sign, to hateful divisionists. The white and the colored people of Southern communities are going to have to live here in great numbers a long time together. They can get nowhere without getting along together.*

* * *

The campaign is for $300,000 with which to build and equip a hospital and a nurses' home. It is hoped to raise the major part of the money among the county's 180,000 Negroes. With known and trusted local Negro leaders cooperating, every financial safeguard is presumed to have been put around the gathering of the funds. Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, heads the organization. The Rev. Amos Carnegie, experienced organizer, is executive director. The title is the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, headquarters at 1530 Fifth Avenue, North, phone 3-9851. For decency's sake, for humanity's sake and for this whole community's sake, the health and adequate hospitalization of our immense Negro population concerns every one of us here. In this hour of more suffering at large and more income at home than perhaps ever before, the Negroes owe it to themselves to engage enthusiastically in the hospital effort. And the white people owe it to themselves and everybody else—here and elsewhere —to help.

* * *

*"Sane and level-headed counsel to the Negro" is what Editor Virginius Dabney, of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, calls Mark Ethridge's statement at the fair employment practices hearings. Mr. Dabney's record as a friend of the Negro is as consistent and long as Mr. Ethridge's. If they see eye to eye now against what ~~Mr. Dabney calls the~~ "unreasonable demands of certain Negroes," that is impressive evidence that the ~~demands have no hope in the South and that the pressing of them may cost the~~ race the very friends who can help it most.*

* * *

Mr. Ethridge's statement has done ~~much to relieve a gathering racial tension. Since the tension~~ has been caused by radicals on both sides, perhaps as much can be done by quoting what he said, also, against radicals on the other side. "War always brings tensions," he said. "History-minded, sane Southern white people will recognize that. It makes the obligation all the greater to act with sanity. It is to be hoped that all of us will conduct ourselves so that the tensions will not be increased. The decent Southern white person can make the greatest contribution to that. If he is not willing to break down segregation—and he is not—he can at least see that it is not achieved on the brutal standards of a Ku Klux Klansman. He can see that it is made as painless as possible . . ."

* * *

*"Moreover, he can interest himself in the legitimate aspirations and the legitimate demands of the Negro population. He can see to it that the distribution of public utilities and public benefits—such as sewer and water connections, street and sidewalk paving, parks and playgrounds, public health, public nursing and hospital facilities—come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need and fairness rather than upon his ability to muster votes. He can give him jobs, for the white man has almost all the jobs to give out. He can interest himself in full justice in the courts for the Negro . . ."*

56k-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

## "And The Axe Did Swim"

JUL 6 1942

Those who listened in on Governor Talmadge's political rally unfortunately staged for the fourth of July, must have hung their heads in shame at the desecration of the day made sacred as marking the birth of a new nation.

At Moultrie, the man from "Sugar Creek' turned loose a broadside against his opponents in his own peculiar style. All in all there was no attempt at statesmanship. It was the same old Talmadge with his old tactics of rural locutions, racial bias and hillbilly flapdoodle.

Surely Georgia, our great state is hard hit for a leader. It was a sad spectacle to see a governor of a sovereign state putting up cheap showmanship and appealing to the rabble in his rantings for office instead of discussing the constructive issues of the day.

At Newnan, Georgia, another Georgian, Ellis Arnall, was making his bid for the governorship. Attorney General Arnall's address and those of his aides were of a decent tenor. It is our hope Mr. Arnall will not descend to the level of his opponent's demagogue practices. There must be an appeal to all the voters of the state without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. In one of his utterances Governor Talmadge made the statement that he was the Governor of all the people, the whites as well as the colored and it was his duty to render justice to all alike. However the Governor did not recall that during his some twenty years of office tenure, the colored people had had no opportunity to express themselves for or against him. The Governor left his hearers wondering how he could claim to be the Governor of a people whom he shuts out by the barriers of his white primaries—truly a form of government without the consent of the governed.

It has come to a pitiful plight in Georgia when politicians must resort to petty tactics and family quarrels in an effort to gain office.

The disease that is sapping the life blood out of Georgia is her white primary system. which disfrancises a portion of the voters and flaunts the bloody shirt of disgrace and chagrin in the face of white voters.

The clouds burst, the torrents poured down at Moultrie making a part of the Governor's prepared speech unreadable even to himself—but—"the axe did swim."

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Tribune.
Philadelphia, Pa.

## American Fascists Using The War To Foster Hate Under Patriotic Guise

THE Native Sons of the Golden West seek to change the interpretation of the 14th Amendment made by the United States Supreme Court when it upheld the right [illegible] citizenship of Chinese born in the United States.

This organization desires to have the law exclude Chinese, Japanese and other races from citizenship despit the fact that they are born in America.

The Constitutional amendment provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and, subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside."

JUL 11 1942

It is difficult to understand how any court can exclude from citizenship any person born in the United States.

But the representatives of the Native Sons of the Golden West made this significant statement: " — — — only white persons were present at Bunker Hill, Lexington, Valley Forge and in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution."

That statement is historically incorrect. Negroes were at Bunker Hill. They fought bravely in the Revolution. But, aside from the inaccuracy of this assertion, it proves that the idea of white supremacy is firmly fixed in the hearts of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Minority groups had better be on the alert for actions of this kind. The war offers Fascists excellent opportunity to spread racial hatred under the banner of patriotism.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Leaders Give Full Support

WASHINGTON—(SNS) — Delegates representing 29 Negro and white national organizations met here recently at the NAACP Washington Bureau, and voted to support a program which the cooperation of the organizations could be focused and unified through the NAACP Bureau on problems affecting the Negro.

JUL 14 1942

Discussion touched upon the Odell Waller case, the fight for the anti-poll tax bill, the color problem throughout the world at the present time with particular emphasis on India, Negroes in ~~stenographic pools~~ in government agencies, the elimination of crimination and segregation in the armed forces, integration of Negroes into the air force, the place of Negro doctors in the army, relations between Negro workers and organized labor, vocational training for war industries and the southern bloc in Congress.

All the delegates pledged support to the Washington Bureau. At the close of the meeting a Finding Committee was appointed to put into writing the specific ways in which the Washington Bureau and the various agencies could work together.

Present at the meeting in addition to Walter White and Frank D. Reeves of the Washington Bureau. were A. Philip Randolph, and T. W. Moore, representing the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Louise McDonald, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority; Dr. Ivan A. Booker, National Education Association; Maurice Sugar, National Lawyers Guild and general counsel of the UAW-CIO; Leon A. Reid. National Dental Association; Willard W Allen, National Negro Business League; G. Norman Branches, National Negro Insurance Association; Geraldine Lensh, Rachael V. Carrothers, Union for Democratic Action; Dorothy Detzer, Women's International League; Marjorie Penny, Young Peoples Interracial Fellowship; Channing H. Tobias, national YMCA; Dorothy I Height, YWCA; H. T. Medford, AME Zion church; William J. Arnold, National Alliance of Postal Employees; Earl Adams, United Transport Service Employes; Belford V. Lawson, Jr., Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; James E. Scott and W. Robert Ming, Jr., Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity; R. A. Billings. Phi Beta Sigma fraternity; Beatrice Mayor. Zeta Phi Beta sorority; Albert Morris. Committee on Race Relations, Society of Friends; Jerome J. Rothschild, Philadelphia, Anti - Defamation Council; Albert Hamilton, Workers' Defense League; Milton N. Kemnity, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Lillian A. Speight, March on Washington Movement; Robert C. Weaver, War Manpowed Commission; George Johnson, Fair Employment Practice Committee; Leon A. Ransom, NAACP National Legal Committee; William H. Hastie, War Department.

JUL 14 1942

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

## Negro Leaders Seek Race Issue Showdown

NEW YORK, [AP]—A group of Negro leaders declared Sunday in a letter to President Roosevelt that the recent execution of Odell Waller, Negro sharecropper, had intensified determination for a "showdown" on the question of total democracy for the Negro.

Signers of the letter were headed by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who declared that the "showdown" could not be held back long "by leaders who use the bargain and compromise method."

The execution of Waller, convicted of killing his white landlord, unleashed "barbarous forces" with the result that within two weeks two Negroes were lynched and the noted Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, and his wife were beaten and jailed at Rome, Ga., the letter said

JUL 20 1942

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

## *Talmadge At It Again; Running Agin Negroes*

Eugene Talmadge, the clownish, publicity-seeking creature of the red clay hills of Georgia, who walks like a man and occupies the Governor's chair, has taken out a full membership in a hitler's world-wide community of degenerate racial thinkers. Open admission of his full attunement with berlin philosophy came Monday of this week, when he announced his candidacy for a fourth term as Governor of Georgia.

His announced platform was:

- ● to keep Negroes from ever attending white schools.
- ● drive all carpetbaggers (anyone opposing him) from the state.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# 12-Point Program of Negro Victory Parley

The 12-point program of the Negro Labor Victory Committee presented at the rally on Sunday for the full mobilization of the Negro people in the war follows:

1. That the War Production Board order the immediate placement of available Negro workers in war production industries without discrimination; that "Jim-Crow" projects in war industries be abolished; that machinery with power be established in the War Manpower Commission to enforce this order;

2. That the War Production Board train 100,000 additional Negro workers for war industries by October 1, 1942; that funds be appropriated by the Federal Government to finance the workers during their period of training;

3. That additional war contracts be allocated to the New York City area in such a manner as to speed-up conversion and full use of all existing war production facilities; that new plants for war industries be built in greater New York area to absorb existing larger labor supply;

4. That a Negro be appointed immediately to the War Manpower Commission;

5. That Joint labor-management-government committees be established in each industry, upon the initiative of the War Manpower Commission, to assist in this program to end job promotional and wage discrimination;

6. That the War Manpower Commission, in cooperation with other government agencies initiate a joint national conference of government, management, labor and Negro organizations, to convene Labor Day, 1942, to hasten and insure the end of Job and Training discrimination;

7. That legislation be passed immediately empowering the FEPC to punish violators of its orders; and that federal funds be withheld without delay from industries violating Executive Order 8802 and/or clauses in war contracts which already forbid discrimination;

8. That the federal government take effective steps to protect the civil rights and personal safety of Negro Americans from police, mob and individual violence; and that in cases of/or police violence Negroes the federal government prosecute to the limit of the law guilty parties;

9. That President Roosevelt immediately extend executive pardon to Odell Waller and the Scottsboro Boys still in prison;

10. That Negroes be appointed to all government policy and regulatory bodies such as rationing and price control boards, and that the Office of Price Administration take effective measures to eliminate discriminatory food, rent and other prices in Negro communities;

11. That full equality and citizenship rights be guaranteed Negro Americans everywhere; that all laws denying Negroes their constitutional and civil rights be abolished immediately and that the Pepper Anti-Poll Tax bill be passed in this session of Congress;

12. That Jim-Crow and discrimination be ended in all branches of the armed services and that mixed volunteer units be established immediately as a step in that direction; and that Negro candidates be admitted to all existing naval training stations.

JUN 30 1942

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# BETWEEN THE LINES

(By Gordon B. Hancock for ANP)

Houston Information

**FORCING THE ISSUE, DR. LISTEN TO DABNEY ETHRIDGE AND PEGLER**

It has been said that they are our friends who know our faults and love us still. It could also be said with equal truth that they also are our friends who tell us the truth about ourselves without regard to whether this truth be fair or ugly. Of course we want most of all to hear the beautiful truth about ourselves; but the ugly truth needs telling most of all.

Within recent weeks the Negro world has been stirred by statements coming from whites supposed to be friendly towards the cause of Negro advancement. Here in Richmond we have two white newspapers whose constructive attitude on the color question is a source of great pride and encouragement. One of these papers is edited by Virginius Dabney, one of the liberals of the new south. The cause of Negro advance never seeks in vain the support of Mr. Dabney's Times-Dispatch. He fought Ku Kluxism to a standstill. He went all-out for the question of equalization of teachers' salaries. He never falter before the challenge presented when Virginia had not yet assumed responsibility for the graduate study of Negroes. He has issued more than one stinging rebuke to Talmadgism in Georgia and elsewhere. He has advocated from the beginning the full integration of Negroes into the defense work. Whenever and wherever Mr. Dabney could tip the scales in the Negroes' favor he did so without equivocation.

Mr. Dabney recently delivered himself on the ominous outbreaks of race riots in the camps and what he said ran counter to the opinions of most Negroes. Negroes set upon him as if to rend him and their disagreement with him ranged all the way from friendly criticism to an attempt to discredit him before Negroes and the nation. All that he has done through the years to help the cause of Negroes' advance was seemingly forgotten in an attempt to refute his thesis on the riot situation. Negroes had full right to disagree with Mr. Dabney; but it was not necessary to carry the disagreement to such ugly point as was in some instances done. Here is a man who has put his neck out for Negroes more than once; yet Negroes themselves seem bent on tomahawking [illegible]

The way they "waded" into Editor Dabney is mighty poor encouragement for other whites to champion the Negro's cause; for they are warned that unless they say all that Negroes want said and say it in the way Negroes want it said, they incur a blistering wrath. The easier course for a white person would be to let the Negro paddle his own canoe, rather than put out their necks in Negro behalf.

More recently, Mark Ethridge of Kentucky has spoken after such manner that it can easily be construed as coming to Mr. Dabney's rescue. Mark Ethridge has exhibited one of the finest spirits in dealing with this all-vexing Negro question. He is one Southern white that Negroes have learned to esteem and trust. But Mr. Ethridge serves notice on Negroes that they need not expect any revolution in race relations during the war nor immediately after. He, like Mr. Dabney, fears that too much "hard pushing" on the part of Negroes will result disastrously unless there is greater caution. It is fervently to be hoped that Negroes will not try to decapitate Mr. Ethridge for his frank expression.

It is pro[illegible] that b[illegible] Mr. Ethridge and Mr. Dabney know something we do not know, and are trying to warn us in time. It might be well for us to take what these white friends say as essential information germane to the readjustments the war will make inevitable. Mr. Dabney and Mr. Ethridge are our friends; and we should hear them seriously rather than critically. They know what the silent group of whites is thinking.

Information

A few weeks ago Westbrook Pegler made a statement on the Negro press that might serve some high purpose if Negroes can see in it a constructive suggestion. If Pegler and Ethridge and Dabney by their statements can acquaint Negroes with an undercurrent of American opinion they are our friends and not our enemies. These men know as all intelligent men know, that the race issue cannot be forced even by the fiat of the President.

Some are saying that Roosevelt has an opportunity to be a Lincoln. What did Lincoln do besides sign the Emancipation proclamation? He did this for the same reason that Great Britain and the United States are in league with Russia—dire necessity. Mr. Lincoln's fiat did not free the Negroes because after nearly a century we are still far from the Promised Land. Mr. Lincoln signed the proclamation and turned the Negroes over to the south where they were jim-crowed, ku kluxed, and bushwhacked into subjugation.

The same thing will happen if Roosevelt attempts by fiat to settle in toto the Negro question. The painful fact remains that in the future as in the past the advance of the Negro must wait on the slow growth of an enlightened public opinion. Let us fight; but let us not fool ourselves nor let anybody fool us. This war is not going to settle the color question, nor any other more question. This is a painful conclusion but it is better to face it than to face disastrous disillusionment!

JUL 1 1942

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## Strength In Justice

Fifty-six leaders of the Congregational-Christian churches of the United States have written President Roosevelt pledging their "solid support" for his administration's "progressive political and economic enfranchisement of our Negro citizens." Their letter warns that "nations of the world upon whose good will and aid we must rely in the present struggle will rightly suspect and condemn us as long as the open sore of racial discrimination persists among us."

"Shameful inequities continue among us," the churchmen say, and who can deny the truth of their charge?

These inequities primarily are centered in basic economic and political matters. The great majority of the American people, we believe, are anxious to overcome these inequities as soundly and as rapidly as is feasible. But they are held back by ancient fears and prejudices.

One cannot say that these prejudices and fears have no reality. On the contrary, out of them could grow conditions dangerous to the welfare of our white and colored citizens alike and setting back immeasurably the very considerable progress that has been made in racial relations in recent years. But these fears and prejudices will be the more dangerous if efforts to correct fundamental injustices are neglected, or if we think that these problems can better be met by attempting to sidestep or suppress them, rather than by creative efforts to solve them.

It is true that to the degree we are backward in this country in achieving fundamental justice in this respect, to that degree will we be weakened in our efforts to strengthen our own freedom and to contribute to the spread of freedom throughout the world.

JUL 9 1942

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES

**ROY WILKINSON**, editor of The Crisis and conductor of the column "The Watchtower" in The Amsterdam Star-News, reports that Washington is disturbed about the general behavior and lack of manners on the part of the hundreds of new colored employees of the federal government now in the nation's capitol. In addition to being noisy and unmannerly, many of these new employees have "a chip-on-the-shoulder" attitude and seem over sensitive to real and fancied wrongs.

People in Harlem can sympathize with the Washingtonians for recently we have had several embarrassing experiences with our youth. Their lack of discipline and boisterousness is a growing and very real problem here.

But similar reports coming from such widely separated areas as Los Angeles and Chicago, Baltimore and Kansas City would indicate that this is no localized problem. That it is a sign of the nervousness of the country in general over the turn that the war has taken and the prospect of a long period of rationing and sacrifice at home as well as abroad is a more logical explanation.

Young people show their feelings more than the more mature and in their effort to hide their fears often go to extremes of bravado and noise making. Instead of censuring them and make them, we should try to sympathize with them and make them realize thta in addition to living in the most dangerous age in the world's hitsory they are also living in an age which offers the greatest opportunities to youth for personal bravery and heroism. For make no mistake about it, this is a war for survival of two ideologies which must be fought and won by our youth if it is won at all.

JUN 3 1942

Those of us of the older generation would do well to adopt a less critical and more sympathetic attitude toward youth and realize that their nervousness is but a sign of the times—an indication that all the world is living as though it is sitting on the edge of an active Volcano.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

## Merit—A Basis for Cooperation Now and World Peace Later

In urging Negroes to stand for democracy wholeheartedly in this period of fighting, rather than attempt to make the nation's need occasion for bargaining, we are looking forward to the objective of all our struggles and sacrifices.

JUN 19 1942

To the unthinking, victory is everything. Somehow or other, they expect the millenium out of it, forgetting that winning this war only swaps the devil for the witch, if we do not have a better way of life afterward. Take us, we object to our partial citizenship and so picture an existence free of prejudice as perfect. But that is not so. The dominant majority does not live in paradise.

Doing duty, contributing to the general good are the keys to success, not a care-free vacation. It is lack of understanding of this requirement that has given free rein to imperialism and plunged the world into this horror of blood and destruction. Because a man is born this or that, he is not relieved of duty. Once we let that truth be our guide instead of custom, the folly and waste of race prejudice will be realized.

We Negroes here in the United States happen to have our lot cast where conditions are most favorable for making merit instead of birth the test of a man. But to get others to accept that principle, we must live by it ourselves.

JUN 9 1942

Our cause is hurt when we fight fire with fire, prejudice with prejudice. To those whites who tell us that this is the time for us to be Americans and supporters of democracy, there is but one answer. Tell them we are all that and their strong allies for principle. Let's not reply that they should practice democracy first, so that the natural instinct is to defend their action.

Each of us has lost a much wanted objective, though speaking our mind. Given the chance of hearing, we "got him told." Only a fool gets satisfaction out of that. Let's be sensible and by offering ourselves on our merit, throw all the influence we have to its adoption instead of race as has been the custom.

There is no sense in race being the first and only measuring stick for us. A Negro applying for work, trying to buy the necessities of life, or participating in popular government, under present custom is balked at the start. He seldom gets to state his case. Any one else has a chance given him as a right. The reverse is true of us. Against religion and law, prejudice bars us out. We have fought against it with such poor results that even now when war is upon us as the result of Germany and Japan determining to make race differences the basis for a world wide "new" order, it persists here in America though it hampers our defense.

We repeat—the old method of complaint has not saved Negroes from prejudice. From this time on, when a white man tells us to talk less about "race" and "rights" let's answer him that race is no subject for argument since it is from God, suggest to him the good old American principle of merit as a common bond and a principle worthy of our united efforts, and prove we mean it by being the first to take that stand.

JUN 9 1942

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

## PEARL BUCK AND FREEDOM

Evidence of the most heartening sort is piling up day by day, showing that some true Americans are doing straightforward thinking on the variegated aspects of the war and the equally complex peace that will ensue. Among those who sponsor the school of thought that emphasizes re-orientation of the democratic ideals toward a universal pattern of equalitarian justice and goodness, Pearl Buck stands prominently in the forefront. In all of her public utterances since the outbreak of hostilities, Miss Buck has exhibited a fortitude and foresight considerably in advance of the mentality of the privileged class.

JUN 20 1942

Her commencement address delivered to the graduating class at Howard university, in which she gave her conception of what a truly representative, working democracy ought to be, will go down in history as one of the greatest pronouncements of our times. Commenting on the requirements for winning the war, she said:

"It is not enough merely to join the Army and Navy and the Air-force if they will have us, and to do nothing if they won't. It is not enough to pour our savings into war bonds. It is not enough to put our lives into factories and war work so far as we are allowed. We will not win this war unless we win it as a nation where human beings are equal and human rights are respected. The peace will be no peace unless it is based upon the principles of human equality. . . . Therefore, today I believe that discrimination in our country must go, because until it does, we will not have won the war. We cannot fight for freedom unless we fight for freedom for all. We are not better than Fascists if we fight for the freedom of one group, and not another; for the benefit of one race, and not another; for the aggrandizement of a part and not the betterment of the whole."

JUN 20 1942

Here is an outline drawn in unmistakable terms that should and doubtless will have salutary effect on the stream of consciousness of large numbers of uncritical individuals. Miss Buck, however, believes that the Negro cannot successfully earn his place into the mosaic pattern of freedom and equality until he too drops his selfishness and broadens his scope of vision so as to include other peoples striving for recognition and freedom. Bemoaning our failure to link our battle to that of the Chinese, the Korean, the African, and the Indian, she declared:

"If I have a criticism to make of the Colored people of our country it is that they have been too selfish in their interest in equality. They have thought too often of equality only for themselves in this one country—and by so doing they have limited their own struggle and robbed it of size and force and meaning for the whole human race

You are not simply a group of people in one country—you are a part of the great war of the peoples for freedom. They are not only Colored peoples against white—there are many white people on your side, and white people in many parts of the world who are subject too, to tyrants. You must understand the meaning of the war, and you must wage it on its true scale. By linking your particular battle for your own place in your own country to the whole war for freedom and human equality in the world, you will enlarge your forces and strengthen your cause, and help to win the war for democracy."

Then, she added, "You must not yield to race prejudice. It is as wrong for you to hate the white man because he is white as it is for him to hate you because you are not white." This is sorely needed admonition. In our ranting against race prejudice, we often overlook the virulence of the disease in our owr system.

JUN 20 1942

Turning her attention again to the world aspect of the peace to come, Miss Buck said:

"Be ready to speak for Africa at the peace table, and to speak for Korea. Make yourselves a part of America to whom these peoples turn for understanding. Today you belong to the world, and your demands in your country are part of the world demand for freedom and for human equality."

**It is a pity that our Race leaders have not had the moral courage and conviction to say what Miss Buck has said openly, in unequivocal terms and without trepidation. No doubt they entertain similar views, with the notable exception that they give expression to them in some back room and in an undertone that is quite beyond the ears of those who would be benefited by them.**

**JUN 2**

**For her courage, and for her devotion to the ideals of a true democracy as well as for her glorious effort to reactivate a sagging Negro morale, Pearl Buck deserves not only an honorary degree from Howard university but also a Congressional award for distinguished service in the cause of American democracy and humanity at large.**

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Kissimmee, Fla., Gazette
June 12, 1942

# Races and Creeds Are United in War Program

ONE of the best examples of cooperative war spirit is the State Defense Council school in civilian protection now being conducted at Florida A. and M. College for Negroes in Tallahassee.

The course opened with negro educators and civilian defense enrollees from all over the state in attendance. Major-General Albert H. Blanding, head of the Florida Citizens' Defense Corps, and George L. Burr, Jr., executive director of the State Defense Council, spoke during the two-day session of basic training.

Dr. Harold Richards, FSCW physics department head and chairman of the State Defense Council university department, is director of the school. Leading educators from here and elsewhere in Florida will participate in the instruction and Dale Mabry field contributed a room full of gas, gas masks and a realistic tear gas demonstration. Malcolm Yancey, chairman of the Leon County Defense Council, is cooperating and will appear on the program. Earl Russell, representing the Tallahassee fire department, conducted the demonstration with a practice incendiary bomb which fired real magnesium.

President J. R. E. Lee of the college opened the proceedings with an address of welcome and members of the college faculty will assist throughout the instruction period. Trainees are housed at the college under arrangements made by the college committee, Dr. Frederick D. Inge, Chairman.

56K

One would look a long time to find a better cooperative spirit and mutual helpfulness between races than this. It gives the lie to the enemy propagandists and thoughtless citizens who have spread statements designed to create unrest and antagonism. The record speaks for itself and louder than any subversive rumor. The fact is, as shown by this record, Floridians of all races and creeds are working together in close cooperation to win a victory which is as important to any one person as it is to another.

This is everybody's war. Colored citizens of Florida know it and have shown on this and many previous occasions that they are willing and anxious to carry their full share of the war burden. In the volunteer registration last year more colored women than any other classification signed up to do unpaid war work. Negro children of Lincoln high school made a remarkable record in the sale of war stamps and bonds, a record which places them at the top of energetic and patriotic service here and throughout the State.

Trainees registered for the course at A. and M. show by their presence that they are ready to spend money and time to train for war service. We do not need any more proof than these examples to be convinced that our colored people are loyal and true to our country and state.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

## ALABAMA IN 1960

There was a day when the pick and shovel, the hoe and simple plow, the hammer and the handsaw were the major tools of production. That day is behind us.

For some years to come unskilled laborers will be used, but the world in which we now live is the world of the lathe, the drill press, the welding torch, the precision instrument.

Education may have been superfluous for a man who was to spend his life digging ditches with a pick. The proper operation and maintenance of a diesel-powered ditch-digger requires education.

JUL 9 1942

There was a time when "growing a crop" in Alabama meant going through the routine of a "set of inherited motions." Any person who has scanned through the pages of a bulletin on leguminous plants, attempted to mix an economic ration for poultry, watched the laying of a contour terrace knows that a revolution has taken place in agriculture—a revolution that will have as far-reaching effects as Hargreaves' spinning jenny.

As recently as a generation ago education in Alabama was an essential only as a preparation for a career in one of the traditional professions. True, Alabama people were impassioned in their demand for public education, but their interests had more to do with achieving the "quality" status than with its utility value. As late as 1910 Alabamians were hotly debating whether children of 12 years should be permitted to work in the mills. It was looked upon as an infringement upon "liberty" to require that a child of 10 attend school regularly when his pa needed him to go to the cotton field. Today any textile mill which has so much as been visited by a "personnel" expert is obstinate about hiring anything less than a high school graduate; and except for plucking boll weevils, children are looked upon more as economic liabilities than as assets on the farm.

JUL 9 1942

The measure of material welfare which Alabama's people will enjoy in the future will be determined by the productivity of boys and girls now in school, and those yet to come. Which means that the goods and services we are to have will be in direct ratio to education.

It also happens that the degree of democracy we are capable of achieving will also be in direct ratio to the amount and quality of education we can afford. An uneducated electorate cannot follow the voting record of a congressman intelligently, much less understand the complicated economic, political and social issues which face us today.

56K

What kind of life the people of Alabama are to have in 1960 is being determined today. An automobile can be produced, from mine to show room, in six months or less. It takes 21 years to raise a child to voting age.

Whether Alabama can or cannot provide an educational system comparable to that of other regions is not a subject for debate. There are immovable, inescapable limitations of income, private and public, which make such an achievement impossible.

There is now before Congress a bill which would allocate to the states grants for education on a basis of need. This bill, sponsored in the Senate by Senators Lister Hill and Morris Sheppard, would allocate $16,000,000 a year to Alabama — an amount which approximates monies presently available from state sources.

JUL 9 1942

Similar legislation has been advocated since the 1880's when the Blair bill was defeated because Southerners were opposed to the link between this measure and income from tariffs. We got the tariffs, higher and higher, but never the educational money.

Today there is only one argument against federal aid: the fear that it would be used as a federal lever to force "mixed" schools. This argument is advanced in spite of the fact that federal funds for such educational purposes as extension work, land-grant colleges, trades education, and other special educational purposes have been coming into Alabama for more than a quarter of a century.

The welfare of Alabamians in 1960 will be determined more by whether the Hill-Sheppard bill passes than by any other single act of Congress, including the varied agencies and programs sponsored by the New Deal.

56k-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## Misleaders And False Prophets

SINCERITY and truth are the most precious ingredients in any formula for improving Negro morale in the war effort.

MAY 2 - 1942

It is unrealistic and hypocritical to ignore the facts in any given situation. It is worse to try to conceal facts and to preach false doctrines to people on the assumption that they will be fooled into acting normally in the face of abnormal conditions.

Negroes are behind their country's war effort to an extent not surpassed by any other racial element in America. They are giving of their labor and material resources to the extent of their ability to give. They are offering their services everywhere services are needed, and in many instances their services are being rejected.

From the outset of the defense preparations they have volunteered for the naval and military forces of the nation, and are serving wherever they were accepted.

MAY 2 - 1942

Under the Selective Service no one has heard of Negro draft dodgers or conscientious objectors.

Negro banks, insurance companies and other business concerns are buying defense bonds to the limit of their ability. So are individuals. Even the children and pitifully small wage earners are buying War Savings Stamps. Negroes are in there fighting with everything they have.

But Negroes feel—and they have a right to feel—that this is no time to surrender their legal rights as American citizens. They are not taking the defeatist attitude that the Nation is going to lose the war. They are not taking for granted that Democracy will be lost as a result of this war.

Some Negro leaders are telling their followers that they should cease to strive for justice and fair play here and now, and lay those things aside until after the war.

Bishop M. H. Davis is quoted as having told the Virginia African Methodist Episcopal Conference at Roanoke last week that "all such issues should be shunted into the background in favor of the war effort." In an effort to justify his thesis Bishop Davis is quoted as having said:

> "I have been over two-thirds of this world, and I am telling you—and I don't hesitate to tell the colored people—that I had rather live in the United States under the worst conditions than live in any other country under normal conditions."

56k

Bishop Davis was dragging a red herring across the trail of the American Negro's quest for freedom. The question is not whether the Negro as an American is to be treated as subject peoples in other countries, but whether he is to be treated as an American in his own country.

MAY 2 - 1942

In this war the American white man is not yielding his determination to save and maintain his freedom. He is not saying to anybody: "Disregard the Bill of Rights for the duration; disregard the precious 'Four Freedoms' and let's not think of them until the war is over."

He is asserting and reiterating the integrity of these precious heritages as a tonic to his fighting spirit—his determination to win. He is not giving up his freedom.

The Negro leader who tells his people to relinquish anything, or to relax in his determination to win full participation in the American way of life is a misleader and a false prophet.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# RACE, RELIGION AND PREJUDICE

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

**MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S recent articles force us all to realize that one of the phases of this war which we have to face is the question of race discrimination.**

**We have had a definite policy toward the Chinese and Japanese who wished to enter our country for many years, and I doubt very much if after this war is over we can differentiate among the peoples of Europe, the Near East and the Far East.**

MAY 16 1942

**Perhaps the simplest way of facing the problem in the future is to say that we are fighting for freedom, and that one of the freedoms we must establish is freedom from discrimination among the peoples of the world, either because of race, or of color, or of religion.**

5-6k

**The people of the world have suddenly begun to stir and they seem to feel that in the future we should look upon each other as fellow human beings, judged by our acts, by our abilities, by our development, and not by any less fundamental differences.**

**Here in our own country we have any number of attitudes which have become habits and which constitute our approach to the Jewish people, the Japanese and Chinese people, the German people, the Italian people, and above all, to the Negro people in our midst.**

MAY 16 1942

**Perhaps because the Negroes are our largest minority, our attitude towards them will have to be faced first of all. I keep on repeating that the way to face this situation is by being completely realistic. We cannot force people to accept friends for whom they have no liking, but living in a democracy it is entirely reasonable to demand that every citizen of that democracy enjoy the fundamental rights of a citizen.**

**Over and over again, I have stressed the rights of every citizen:**

- **Equality before the law.**
- **Equality of education.**
- **Equality to hold a job according to his ability.**
- **Equality of participation through the ballot in the government.**

**These are inherent rights in a democracy, and I do not see how we can fight this war and deny these rights to any citizen in our own land.**

**The other relationships will gradually settle themselves once these major things are part of our accepted philosophy.**

MAY 16 1942

**It seems trite to say to the Negro, you must have patience, when he has had patience so long; you must not expect miracles overnight, when he can look back to the years of slavery and say—how many nights! he has waited for justice. Nevertheless, that is what we must continue to say in the interests of our government as a whole and of the Negro people; but that does not mean that we must sit idle and do nothing. We must keep moving forward steadily, removing restrictions which have no sense, and fighting prejudice. If we are wise we shall do this where it is easiest to do at first, and watch it spread gradually to places where the old prejudices are slow to disappear. There is now a great group of educated Negroes who can become leaders among their people, who can teach them the value of things of the mind and who ualify as the best in any field of endeavor. With these men and women it is impossible to think of any barriers of inferiority, but differences there are and always will be, and that is why on both sides there must be tact and patience and an effort at real understanding. Above everything else, no action must be taken which can cause so much bitterness that the whole liberalizing effort may be set back over a period of many years.—From "New Republic."**

MAY 16 1942

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

### CONTROLLING FLOODS OF HATRED

When snows melt on the mountain tops and Spring rains fall, then those who dwell by the great rivers watch for flood waters. What may be life-giving streams to parts of our land are devastating torrents to other sections. Flood control is a vital subject to those who dwell in the lowlands through which the rivers course.

MAY 6 - 1942

MAY 6 1942

Government engineers have made long strides in the averting the damage of flood. They have built great walls to wall off the rivers; they have reforested tracts of land to absorb the excess water; they have built dams to hold back the torrents and to control their flow into other areas so they may make fertile great wastes.

MAY 10 1942

All this is most essential—but even more necessary today is a system of hate control. As the fortunes of war wage and wane, and as grief and loss touch us more and more closely, there is growing in this land increasing hatred and bitterness. Shall we let this flood warp and destroy much of what we hold dear?

We need to build walls of understanding to hold the hatreds out. For mutual understanding leads to mutual trust and in trust there is no hate.

MAY 10 1942

We need to reforest the scarred places in our minds—scars caused by hatred, bitterness, despair and intolerance—to reforest them with understanding, compassion, friendliness and love.

MAY 10 1942

We need to dam back the floods of hate with bulwarks of education—education is positive democratic living, in putting into practice in our everyday life the things we believe.

We need to divert the stream of hate into useful channels, concentrating it on an ideology, not on peoples or races—hating only the evil act or quality. Our hatred must run between such concrete walls of our wills, that we shall not be guilty either of injustice or intolerance to any member of any group merely because of race or creed or color. Thus only can we control the flood waters of hate.—Anniston Times.

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

### *Tattered Americans*

TWO LITTLE NEGRO boys

wearing their first pants, tied on with string galluses; rags for shirts, skin showing all about, were searching for a penny they had lost in the Macon postoffice. They had hidden it somewhere in their clothing, but where they could not remember, nor could they recall whether it should be in the "clothes" of one or the other. Therefore they were willingly and anxiously searching each other. They had found the other nine pennies they had saved to buy a 10-cent war stamp of the government. But they knew they couldn't get a 10-cent stamp for nine cents.

"I stood off and watched them for some time," said F. M. Koen, the Java Oasis man on Clinton road. "After I could stand it no longer, I dropped down on the floor near them and told them I had found the penny, that it was on the floor I gave it to them, and also gave them a quarter with which to buy a 25-cent stamp. I never saw such joy and gratitude as they expressed in their simple way. And it did me good to see them walk off fairly srutting because they felt like real American citizens."

SCK

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# SOAPBOX

## by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

People's Voice

New York, N.Y.

THE MARCH-ON-ANNAPOLIS by the Negro people of Baltimore last week is a milestone along the highway of human progress. It is a deed, regardless of the outcome, which will bring fresh courage to every member of the oppressed of the earth. We do not expect that out of this march will come a complete change of heart on the part of the Maryland cracker. The very courage of the deed, however, is more important, for it indicates a change of philosophy on the part of the Negro oppressed.

It is deeds such as this that will not only strike loose the fetters that bind us to the wheels of economic slavery but will save democracy itself. The way some intolerant bigoted whites are conducting themselves, more and more proves to me that it is up to the Negro group to save democracy. We who belong to the FIRST COLUMN OF DEMOCRACY are more and more awakening to this realization. In fact, one of the most thrilling things that comes out of this present holocaust is the emergence of a new Negro. Up and down the length and breadth of our land I find him—THE NEW NEGRO.

This new Negro is neither young nor old—he's just new. He had walked the earth too long with his feet on the ground, with his stomach empty, with his clothes in patches. He has been pushed back and back to the fringe of American life until his very back is against the wall and he can go no further. He sees here and there ever-increasing evidences that American fascism is on the march. He can stand brutality and oppression no longer. He has made up his mind that he can indulge in the luxury of bickering and pettiness no more. The fell force of circumstances is forcing him to come together, and as he is coming together all over America, he is voicing one song—AMERICA, YOU CAN'T WHIP HITLER ABROAD WITHOUT WHIPPING HITLERISM AT HOME.

Let no one mistake this new Negro for one who has no patriotism. It is because of his very patriotism, his very love and loyalty to the real democracy that he is voicing these protests. He knows that unless his protests are heeded, that though America might win the war, democracy will of a surety be lost. The Negro insists, yea, more than that, he demands to be heard. He will not be silent, he will not sell out and will not be sold out. He is rapidly evolving his own leadership. He needs no longer leadership from outside sources. THE NEGRO HAS COME OF AGE. HE HAS REACHED THE FULL STATURE OF MANHOOD.

Carl Murphy, Juanita Jackson and all the united hosts of Baltimore—we salute you! May your March-on-Annapolis be a pattern for Negro people everywhere. Whenever the minority of un-Americans can oppress us no longer than we can endure, may we rise up in the God-given strength of a united mass and non-violently, democratically refuse to be silenced. May we speak and DEMAND a hearing.

MAY 2 - 1942

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Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
May 19, 1942

# Negro Writers See Racial Injustice In Concentration of Japs in U. S.

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

One thought leads to another, and so my discussion of the negro journalism brings me to a phase of the racial problem which is seriously agitating the negro press. In brief, the negro papers are excited about the arbitrary deportation of Japanese and native Americans of Japanese ancestry from military areas of the Pacific Coast.

"We are at war with Japan," says a press release from Howard University of Washington, D. C. "Japanese citizens of the United States have been placed into what approximates concentration camps. White American citizens who may be descendants of Japanese receive similar treatment.

"We are at war with Germany and Italy. There are many thousands of American citizens who are Germans and Italians, or descendants of those nationalities. From all reports they continue to receive that freedom which every white American is entitled to. Why the inconsistency?

"Ignorant white persons in the Balkan states become voting citizens entitled to all rights and privileges. And yet the most educated and respected natives of India, China, Japan and many sections of Asia are not considered fit to become American citizens. Why?

**RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

A colored journalist entitled E. P. H. writing in the Los Angeles Tribune, a negro paper, deals more intimately with the question.

"Because, to me, it represented the first major, overt government-approved act against the Bill of Rights, I was fearfully opposed to a mass evacuation of people who are, on the basis of a few cases, considered 'dangerous and a menace to the common good'." This writer says "Such generalization and resultant persecution of a whole community on an excuse of criminal charges, either real or trumped up, is familiar to most of us. While, occasionally, it has been on a political basis, usually it has been on a racial basis. But in all these instances the government, by numerous and sundry gestures and vague quoting of American ideals, has maintained the appearance of being against discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed or previous condition or servitude.

"But, to visit evacuation neighborhoods and talk with neighbors of the 'evil, treacherous, fifth column menaces' who are being summarily moved away, who have been adjudged guilty without any trial at which to claim innocence was to acknowledge an event with all the earmarks of a legalized community lynching. American citizens are prisoners of war, surrounded by sentries."

All points in both of these citations seem to me to be painfully true, but neither offers any less painful solution of a dangerous military problem. We know that some American natives of Japanese birth were traitorous spies who helped a treacherous enemy slaughter our people at Pearl Harbor and that many native American children of Japanese were educated by their parents to be Japanese, not Americans.

**DICTATED BY FEAR**

Our government's military action, then, in removing these people was dictated by alarm or fear and military urgency. To try even one such case and exhaust all the appeals would have taken a year and any attempt to try them at individually would have prevented a military precaution ordered by the judgment of men having the patriotic responsibility of defending their country against a combination of mighty enemies.

What would Howard University and E. P. H., the negro essayist, have done instead? They don't say, although the university's comments might be taken to suggest that all naturalized Americans from Germany, Italy and the Balkan countries now with the enemy and all descendants of these immigrants also be placed in the concentration camps.

In that case, of course, we would have no army or navy, no war industries and not much free population left to fight and work.

Or should these people have been let alone against the judgment of the army and to the mortal military peril of our whole population including the negroes, who, under a conquering Hitler, would be shipped to Africa as slaves in a Nazi empire while our Western Coast became a colony of Japan?

SCK

56k-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

## It Happened To Roland Hayes

Wounded, both in body and in spirit, 58-year-old Roland Hayes, internationally famous concert singer, is confined to his Angelmo home, 14 miles north of Rome, Georgia, recuperating from a merciless maulding and manhandling, inflicted upon him last Saturday by Rome, Georgia police, when he sought to ascertain the facts underlying a dispute between his wife and a Rome shoe-store salesman.

It developed that Mrs. Hayes, who was accompanied to the store by their nine-year-old daughter, occupied a seat in the section of the store reserved "for whites" unknowingly. When requested to move over to the jimcrow section, it is reported that she balked at this direction and was thereupon ordered to do so or "get out", which she did. Further inquiry revealed that Mrs. Hayes remarked upon leaving the store: "This sort of thing is out of place at a time like this. You ought to be over there with Hitler." The rest of the episode followed in rapid succession, ending up with Mr. Hayes and his wife being crammed into police wagon and speeded off to jail.

And thus it happened that the world's greatest tenor singer, winner of the coveted Harmon Award, and the man who has contributed more towards racial understandings and goodwill than any living American of color, suffered pain of body and agony of spirit, in an instance, where even in Rome, a little patience and tolerance could have averted international scandal upon the fair name of America.

It happened to Hayes, the Apostle of goodwill and Christlike humility.

It could have happened to George Washington Carver, the world's greatest agricultural chemist.

It could have happened to Joe Louis, the heavyweight champion of the world.

It could have happened to any Negro, no matter what his contributions or achievements may have been.

Indeed, one informant stated: "Judging from the severe tension everywhere visible, I dare say that Mr. Hayes would have been lynched, had they remained in jail for the night."

Early this week a young Negro was lynched in Texas.

The mob spirit is the most dangerous threat to American civilization. It overrules the best elements of our communities and it nullifies and undermines the constructive efforts of the upright and fair-minded people. We may well class it as an aid on the side of the Axis Powers.

The Hayes episode is but another sound and urgent reason why Negroes must insist upon and contend for the right to participate in the election of officials who shall rule them. At the head of our state governments we need governors who will not approve floggings, mob violence and brutality. In our municipal and county governments we must be prepared to see that men who fill these offices shall have a decent respect for the rights of all people. Color and race should have no part in the measuring of human justice and human decency.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Chinaman Adopts American Habit Of Placing The Blame On The Negro

SOMETIME ago a young white girl came home late.

When questioned by her parents, she stated that a "Negro" had picked her up and assaulted her.

The truth was finally developed; she had been out with her boy friend. She was positive that the easiest way to send her parents and officials on the wrong track was to say "a Negro" had molested her.

Even Chinese have gotten the idea that the way to get free of any action is to say "a Negro" was to blame.

John Kew shot his revolver. When the police came, he said 'I was shooting at a Negro robber." Of course, there was no evidence of the robber.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

## Pure Steel Is Made Stronger By Adding Other Metals in The Melting Pot

By ROBERT QUILLEN

"My people were all English," boasts an American, "and I am pure Anglo-Saxon." Then he adds, even more proudly: "I can trace my ancestry to William the Conqueror."

It is a harmless way to kid himself, but it shows little regard for history.

The English are mongrels. The first known inhabitants of England, whatever their racial stock may have been, were conquered and held in subjection generation after generation by the people now called Danes, Germans and Norwegians. These occupied the land and fought one another for it, and the blood of all was mingled with the native stock.

Roman armies occupied the land so long they were regarded as natural protectors, and there was fear and sorrow when they left to save their own land from the barbarians.

When William the Conqueror came, with his Norman nobles and gentle ladies, he taught the natives table manners and a few graces and forced them to choose family names, so that, for the first time, John the smith became John Smith, John the archer became John Archer, and John the son of William became John Williamson.

Norman blood was the proudest boast of the gentry, but of course it was mixed with that of commoners as generation followed generation; and now the gentleman who boasts of his pure English blood is in fact saying that his ancestors were French, Italian, German, Danish and Norwegian, plus a dash of Celts, whatever they were.

When that mongrel English stock came to America, it began a further process of admixture that continues to this day. A mongrel breed in the beginning, Americans are now a little of everything, and all are equally Americans.

There isn't a "pure" race in Europe. All have cross-bred in the last 1942 years, though each has inbred enough to produce a type. We, too, shall produce a type in the course of time; meanwhile we'd better forget race and judge one another as individuals.

Those who regret being "mongrels" should reflect that New York's wonderful dog show contains only mongrel dogs because they are the smartest and most able to learn.

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**RESERVED SECTION FOR WHITES???**

In most of our editorials we go to bat with and for our racial group and factors affecting their welfare. In the next paragraph or so we go to bat alone unless someone else wants to come with us.

Many of the sponsors of dances at which major orchestras play include in their notices and publicity the statement "Reserved section for whites." We are fully aware of the fact that where certain laws are in operation it has been seemingly expedient to maintain separate public facilities for nordics and Negroes. We are also fully aware of, and appreciative of the fact that at some cultural programs, and programs of entertainment that are sponsored by some whites there are sections reserved for Negroes. We are raising the question, however, of the advisability of setting aside a section for spectators at social dances.

We are not making an effort to vilify the motives of whites who go to the types of dances under discussion. It is obvious that some go, not as spectators, but primarily to enjoy the music. The specially advertised provision for their presence, however, lays open to view by persons who already have erroneous convictions, the various cultural patterns that are existent among our group. There are varying cultural patterns in all groups. To invite certain spectators is in many cases to provide opportunity for crystallizing attitudes which we are trying hard to destroy. "The Informer" Houston, Tex.

It would never occur to some minds that Negroes, or whites at pay dances, like Negroes or whites on the streets, on jobs, or anywhere represent a variety of backgrounds, social participation, and even interests in styles and types of dancing. Because this is true, it might be well to ponder the advisability of going out of the way to encourage white spectators at the social pay dances.

JUL 18 1942

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## Roosevelt Praised For Racial Policy

"The Courier Journal" Louisville, Ky.

Boston, July 8 (AP)—Leaders of the Nation's Congregational Christian churches today sent to President Roosevelt a letter of commendation and a promise of "solid support" for "your administration's . . . progressive political and economic enfranchisement of our Negro citizens."

The letter declared that "n
tions of the world upon wh
good will and aid we must
in the present struggle will
ly suspect and condemn us

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# If We Make Missouri Obey Law, Race Issue Will Be Solved In U.S.

JUL 10 1942

By C. A. FRANKLIN

5-6

Two weeks ago, I sat in Madison Square Garden, New York City, and heard the race's topmost men and women demand democracy here and now. I saw an enthusiastic audience of 20,000 wildly demonstrate its approval of that stand. To pay the cost of that protest, the "March on Washington" movement raised $6,000. When it was over A. Philip Randolph said it was worth what it cost.

If Negro citizens of New York can spend $6,000 to let the country know how they feel, it should be worth something for Missourians to see that educational facilities in the state are equal for all races.

When it refused to give a Negro an education, Missouri made it evident that it is bent upon evading the plain letter and spirit of the Gaines decision. To make the state obey the law, calls for plan and money. So I suggested that we raise a "Fight for Justice" fund.

I do not need to argue that it costs money to get things done. I do not need to argue that there is need of doing something here in Missouri.

The principle which runs through the supreme court's mandate in the Gaines case, namely the equal right of every citizen to public service bought with the tax dollar, is of wide application. Once applied in education, it means Negroes will share in public works, and in public services of all kinds.

The Peoples Finance Company of this city, the depositary of the "Fight for Justice" fund, tells me there is $72.60 in that fund to date. We've started.

These public spirited men and women who have contributed are the salt of the earth! But what of the many who have neither thought nor paid, nor tried in any other way to better their people's condition!

This community is No. 1 in the United States in organizing the fight to get Negroes work in defense industries. Fully 1,500 men and women in Kansas City are now drawing more money than they ever made in their lives because of what we have done. Where is their contribution? It would be easy for those workers to give enough out of their spending change to raise the "Fight for Justice" fund to $2,000.

We keep blaming whites for our plight. Let's get the beam out of our own eyes before talking about the mote in the other fellow's. Many an employer when asked why he did not hire Negroes, replied that none had ever asked him for a job. Today when the nation's need is being met by all-out production, many a white boss right here in Kansas City is telling white workers who complain of his hiring Negroes, that they are to do their work, not dictate who else shall work. Let's help ourselves, before we put the blame on somebody else.

JUL 10 1942

With real democracy that knows neither race nor color looming up more and more as the absolute essential before the United Nations can organize for victory, and with white workers and white employers accepting us as never before, Missouri will be a push-over in our fight for equal public service! But we must do the pushing! By "we" I mean you, because I am already committed to this fight for justice.

The years have put snow in my hair, telling me that my strength must be spent wisely now. I could not do this job by myself even if I were younger, because the place of action is too vast for one man. But with the Gaines decision in hand, a lever that will lift our people out of limitations in every state when we make it work here, I can but try. You too, should try.

This fight for justice must be talked about in the churches and clubs, in the homes and schools, in the barrooms and on the corners. Liberty and democracy are in the making! Let's take up the sword of truth and fight for them while our boys offer their lives for them over seas.

Sit down with your conscience and make up your mind whether in this drive for rights, you are going to push or ride! You can't let others carry you forward and feel proud of yourself! I think there is one more good fight in me. I plan to make it trying to get Missouri to give my people the square deal which the supreme court says every citizen is entitled to.

JUL 10 1942

We cannot get anywhere on wishing. Seed in the sack never grows a crop. Rights are not groceries to be ordered by phone from the corner store. We have got to go after them, and try and try until we get them.

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# Dr. George Haynes Gives Challenge To Black And White America In Speech

The Informer
Houston

JUL 1 1942

ATLANTA, (ANP)—Over 4,000 in attendance at the Sunday school congress and training union of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., in annual convention just closed here, lsitened to a challenge to black and white America when Dr. George E. Haynes discussed the theme, "What We Expect in White-Negro Relations in America."

"Negroes have a double stake in this war, to fight injustice and tyranny at home and abroad," said Dr. Haynes. "We Negroes know what slavery means; we still have the political serfdom of disfranchisement and the effects of discrimination and repression. . . . Hitlerite Germany, led by men who think they have the right to enslave all other peoples of the world, must be opposed by all the forces we have of war weapons, of body, of mind, and of spirit. . . Our churches, every one of them, have a stake in this struggle; a responsibility to point the way toward the solution of race problems in this country and the world.

"It is for the churches to say in no uncertain terms what democratic America should practice NOW in white-Negro relations in America. It is for the churches to give support to the expectations of minority groups who are in this struggle. Among these are 1. full civic freedom in all white-Negro relations in America; 2. the abolition of mob violence, and the guarantee to every person in every community of full protection of the law; 3) the removal of every inequality based on race in all types of employment in America. With this is expected the full support of the churches of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 which calls for the abolition of discrimination in defense industries. 4) We expert also equality of opportunities for education everywhere in America; 5) full fellowship in the membership of our churches for everyone who seeks it regardless of race; 6) full opportunity for the use of public facilities everywhere—parks, hotels, libraries, etc.

JUL 1942

"Our expectation today should not be for a utopia in the distant future of 2,000 A.D., nor for a Kingdom of God to come in the other world after we are dead. Christian America, white and black, has its greatest opportunity to demonstrate NOW, first to ourselves and then to Europe, to Asia, to Africa, that our way of life is a real democracy to include the people of all races, colors, and creeds. NOW is the opportunity to bring economic and racial brotherhood to work in our industrial plants, in our educational institutions, in our governmental offices, in our churches, in the neighborhoods and communities where we spend our lives day by day.

"Such is our defense. Such is the only defense of the democratic and Christian way of life for which the churches stand. It cannot be made in words; it has to be made in deeds. It calls for straight thinking and effective action for a better society here, now, in our own land. The issues of racial parity and interracial goodwill and justice are the bases of a just and durable democracy necessary to lead us toward a just and durable peace."

During this discussion Dr. Haynes read the recent pronouncement of Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in which the churches of America were called upon to examine their own practices in race relations and work tward a fuller embodiment of the ideals of democracy, freedom and human brotherhood here at home. The federal council's department of race relations, of which Dr. Haynes is executive secretary, has just entered its 22 years of work in the field of better race relations through the churches of America.

56k-1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Washington

### By CHARLES PEARCE

DISCUSSING THE JOB SITUATION in the District of Columbia, of which there are two divisions, comes now the government worker. Thousands of Negroes work for the government in various capacities. Some are appointed; some are civil service; some are temporary; some are permanent; but most of them now are for the duration.

There are too many departments in the District to classify; in addition to the old line regular agencies like Treasury, Agriculture, State, War, Navy, Commerce, Labor Departments, there are some 40 or 50 temporary alphabetical agencies, many of them independent, others associated with the old line groups.

Most of the Negro gains in employment have been with the temporary agencies, excepting, of course, the War and Navy Departments.

Jobs range from the lowest janitorial work to administrative posts. All of the latter are in the newer agencies. There seems to be an unwritten law that Negroes are to fill only certain posts in the old line groups such as State, Labor, Commerce and the like.

Theoretically, all jobs are on the merit basis, with the Civil Service Commission holding the whip hand. Actually, this is not the fact with the exception that the commission does hold the whip—but final word in the placement of workers rests with the personnel director of the department to which applicants are sent. Here is where the dirty work occurs. The commission blandly wipes its hands of all blame in the matter and leaves the shunting of colored workers to the personnel people—and this they do not fail to do.

This is a complex problem, this employment in the government. Take for instance the teachers. They operate in a segregated, jimcro system and are the real "untouchables" of the District. Their pay is on par with the whites and, because of this, they resent any talk about jimcro. The first adjustment should come in this division. This statement will cause a great stir in the District where there are hundreds of Negro teachers, an assistant superintendent and an assistant to him with colored officials down the line. No one ever objected to this particular thing however and the jimcro persists, segregated into divisions 10-11-12-13, all of which are colored. It makes for poorer high schools and junior high schools and all that goes with it, but the subject is sacred in the District and cannot be touched, or you would have the aristocracy of the District (sic) on your neck.

Thousands of messengers, including many with degrees from the best schools in the country, tote papers in their daily rounds and are happy to do it.

Every Negro man in the service is a "boy." He never rises higher than this appellation. When he gets a post as an administrator, he is a "smart aleck" and a bumptious person who does not know his place.

Discrimination is rife in the service. But the advent of the new girl in the District has brought about a wondrous change. It was the new imports from above the M-D line that changed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from a jimcro spot to a regular place to work. One story is worthy of telling—altho it did not happen in the Bureau. Two white girls were in a washroom. One got restive and asked her friend when she would be through. And the reply was in a thick Georgia drawl: "As soon as this 'n——r' finishes washing her face." Promptly the colored girl whirled, socked the white gal in the eye, knocked her down and dragged her to the supervisor's office. On her arrival here with the strange cargo, the colored girl said, "She called me a 'n——r' and this is what is going to happen to any others who do this." Nothing was done to either gal, but the white gal learned a lesson she passed on to her Southern cohorts.

Most of the trouble arises from just such instances where, in a city dominated by Southern Congressmen and Senators, naturally there is a preponderance of Southern "ladies" at work here. They can't stand the sight of a colored person doing anything but domestic and menial work. As long as this is the case, they are happy and do nothing at all about it.

Once a Negro gets above this type of work he is marked. The chief source of complaint is the famous Library of Congress which operates on a schedule all its own. Numerous complaints from Negroes arise in this spot, but because Negroes usually back down when the cards are down, there is nothing done. There was an attempt to make the public believe that no discrimination existed in this spot, but if there was ever a joke perpetrated on the public, that was it. The Library of Congress system is rotten from the core out and from outside in. A Negro is the most important person in the division of Chinese literature. But is this Negro accorded the post his training and experience warrants? You bet your bottom dollar he isn't. Imagine what would happen were he white. He reads Chinese, is charged with the filing of important Chinese manuscripts, knows more Chinese literature than the average Chinese scholar, but what is his post? He gets about $2200 per year.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# THE NEED FOR CHANGING

### By JOHN McCRAY

## We Outgrow Our Heroes

Speaking at the Howard University commencement, Miss Pearl Buck whose efforts in reducing racial prejudice, said something I have long since thought about. She said, in general words, that our constant reference to Crispus Attucks, Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass and a few others which go back as far as the 15th century, is without effect and show that the race has too few great people to whom it can refer as heroes.

I heard so much of Crispus Attucks, Booker Washington and the like when I was a little fellow that I know them about as well as I know my ABC's. Their accomplishments, their problems and contributions no longer excite me and it is boring to sit and listen to hour long lectures on these greats of years ago. As I react I believe so does the majority.

I can't explain why these heroes fail to move me. But it is probable that they are so far removed from my own time and my own problems in this land that I don't have sufficient faith in their methods to think of using them myself. Then, too, it is doubtful whether or not a second Tuskegee would be founded today with all of the opportunities about us. And there is no room for a Frederick Douglass right now. Most of all, I certainly have no intention of being a Crispus Attucks at the moment. There is no demand for such a sacrifice and, too, I am not so sure that Attucks really intended to die. Some historians say that his curiosity got his body in line for a bullet. He tried to duck but tried too slow and too late.

Miss Buck implied that something was wrong with our scarcity of greats and heroes to whom we could rfeer. A people, so numerous as we, certainly should have more heroes to worship. And this seems true but I believe many a great man has escaped attention.

"Heroes are made, not born", they say.

Some time ago I read an editorial in a southern daily which expressed alarm over Negroes' worship of Joe Louis. After all, it said, Joe Louis is just a man, quite talented at ear bopping, but just a man. It felt that the Negro's specific reference to his people as heroes tended to emphasize that, after all, the Negro wanted to be recognized as a "special" American. Of course, this may not be the case but it is deserving of thought.

But, as says Miss Buck, we are too shy on greats and have too few references. Here is a fine opportunity for historians and students of Negro life to do some needed research and discovering. Telling Negro youths today about what our greats did, in most cases, is like telling the Sunday School student over and over that Jesus died. He knows this so well that he fails to respond.

"Heroes are made," they say, let us make more heroes if it is they we need to lead us, like Moses, out of this wilderness of darkness.

JUL 4 1942
JUL 12 1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# The New Negro

## Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune

*Following is an address delivered by Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, director of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, at a June meeting in Madison Square Garden. She is addressing herself to a throng of Negro people assembled there to demand their rights as American citizens.*

Your chins are out, your eyes are clear! I see determination written on the faces of everyone of you.

JUL 10 1942

Your militancy and resoluteness are among America's most valuable assets in a day like this. We must not let America ignore the powerful services that can be rendered her by these attributes you possess. America needs today, as never before, your fighting hearts, your courage, your refusal to surrender or retreat in the face of discouraging odds.

You who are here tonight are a new experience to America. Throughout the history of your life in this country—over three hundred years—you have been regarded as the patient, submissive minority—your first two and a half centuries were spent in enforced slavery.

You had no rights, the supreme court held—you were chattels like any horse, or plow or iron pot. You were not permitted to use a voice and so had to express your hopes and dreams for freedom, your bravery and courage, through individual rebellion, occasional mass uprisings and more often through the spirituals, the sorrow songs that gave the first mass expression to our deep longing to live some day as free citizens in a democracy.

**Still Patient**

Then came your emancipation—to save the union which could not exist half slave and half free. The Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution legally abolished slavery. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments took you out of the status of chattels and made you citizens, made the Bill of Rights yours. Still, you were patient—experiencing discriminations, injustices, segregations, and denials of equal opportunities.

Here and there a clarion voice rose above the rumblings against injustices, a Frederick Douglass, a Harriet Tubman, a Walter White, a Philip Randolph, and nameless and numerous unsung heroes. But, the pall of a slave experience still hung over the masses of our people. They had the right to speak out but dared not speak out.

But today—a new Negro has arisen in America. He is here in Madison Square garden tonight. He is you!

**You Do Not Beg**

You are neither young nor old—You're just new! You have awakened as has the world. You are seeking full freedom, justice, respect, and opportunity.

You are militant in spirit. You are unwilling to accept less than the Constitution guarantees to you as citizens of the world's greatest democracy.

You are no longer begging—you are insisting, because you realize that America, the only country you know and the country you love, cannot be preserved nine-tenths free and one-tenth oppressed. You realize your insistence is necessary to save America from itself, to make America the ideal democracy that it professes itself to the world to be. Not, only are our enemies capitalizing on America's slightest failures to do so, but our allies and friends in China and India, Africa and South America, are weighing America's sincerity on her own "home" scales.

Thank God you have these qualities of militancy and insistence. And thank God you have a leadership to cultivate and to guide these qualities that are arising from the masses.

You know how important it is that this surging spirit be kept within the bounds of law and order. You know how necessary it is that your militancy be nonviolent. But you must at the same time keep it persistent, keep it courageous, make it intelligently articulate.

**Tired, Tired**

Only by so doing can we win victory for democracy at home and for democracy throughout the world. Our insistence upon the practice of democratic ideals here does not in an measure detract from our loyalty to our country, nor from our militancy in our stand for the democratization of the world. Friends of freedom are aware of our purpose—they know our insistence is in effort to rid America of shame.

We have grown tired of turning the other cheek. Both our cheeks are now so blistered 'hey are too sensitive for further blows. But regardless of our trials and tribulations at home, we must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that we must give our all-out unreserved effort to winning this war. Unless this war is won on the battlefields abroad, there can be no victory in our struggles here at home. I want all America to understand—and I believe I voice the sentiment of everyone of you here—that we will never strike our flag. On the contrary, we will eternally protect it with all that we have in courage, in faith, in endurance.

JUL 10 1942

At the same time, we want our flag to protect us—at home in our right to produce and to live, abroad in our willingness to sacrifice and to die.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

## GEORGIA

### Change in the Weather

Georgia's high-handed, low-browed Governor Eugene Talmadge had the stage all set for one of his wild political rallies last week. A free fish fry—15,000 lb. of mullet and hushpuppies—had been a-fixing for two days. Little Moultrie (pop. 10,147) was packed with yellow school buses, highway-patrol cars, the sedans of Talmadge's "Palace Guard" at the State Capitol. There was even a bus labeled UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA STUDENTS FOR TALMADGE—though when the passengers stuck their heads out for a photographer only two seemed to be under 40.

Talmadge, his manner, as always, that of a great man enduring much for the plain people, stood up, clutching a thick manuscript in one bony hand, started shouting into microphones hooked up to 13 Georgia radio stations. As always, a stooge yelled, "Take off yo' coat, Gene." Talmadge did, showing his red galluses.

**Rain and the Wool-Hats.** Then came an unprecedented omen. Georgia politicos say that "the sun never sets on England and the rain never falls on Talmadge." But now, as the Governor turned the first page, rain fell in torrents. Talmadge threw away his melting manuscript, improvised under an umbrella in the downpour for 20 minutes, finally gave up.

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Thus Gene Talmadge, opening his campaign for a fourth term, got off to a bad start. He had more than rain to worry about: the loyal crowd of "wool-hat" boys (small farmers) who always turn out to "hear The Man," was smaller than usual; of ten bands invited to add to the din, only the one from Moultrie High School showed up. The Palace Guard hoped this was the fault of gasoline rationing; but they feared that maybe Georgia at last had tired of Talmadge's witch-doctory.

**Fire With Fire.** At Newnan, 160 miles north, the skies were kinder to Talmadge's opponent, who put on a drier, better act. Young (35) Attorney General Ellis G. Arnall, boy wonder of Georgia politics, was out to beat Talmadge at his own medicine-show game. He served up 100 pit-barbecued pigs, 1,200 gallons of Brunswick stew, a two-hour vaudeville show featuring the Coweta Cracker Crunchers.

Stocky, pear-shaped Ellis Gibbs Arnall got elected to the Georgia legislature just 13 years after he had worked as a page boy. At his first session, whizbang Arnall was named speaker *pro tem.*

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Even the Palace Guard concedes that Arnall will give Talmadge a race. Talmadge's dictatorial hiring & firing of State officials has cost him many a friend. Worst of all, he got the University of Georgia blacklisted by firing two educators who thought Negroes too deserved higher education (TIME, Oct. 27).

Observed one ancient, Talmadge-hating cracker: "I reckon Ole Gene done more for education than any man ever to be Governor—he done showed us how bad we need it."

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Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia

## Bishop Ainsworth Said

The late Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, the beloved head of the Methodist church in Georgia, made a speech not many weeks before his death.

He made it before the Macon Kiwanis Club on April 1, of this year.

He began it by saying:

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"The people of Georgia are confronted with one of the gravest problems of this generation. Notwithstanding the improbability that a dozen grown persons could be found within the state who would advocate the mingling of the white and colored races in the educational system of Georgia, an alarm has been raised during the past year that somebody is about to start the scrambling process. The opposition to any such system is so nearly unanimous and fixed that no man could get halfway to first base in the advocacy of such a programme.

"WHILE INTELLIGENT PEOPLE OF THE STATE KNOW THAT NOTHING OF THE SORT IS REMOTELY POSSIBLE THE ISSUE HAS BEEN RAISED UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS AS ARE FRAUGHT WITH GRAVE DANGER TO THE STATE. . . .

"A CONSEQUENCE, AND ONE OF INCALCULABLE DISASTER, IS THAT, IF A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IS RAISED IN GEORGIA OVER THESE ISSUES, AS FICTITIOUS AND BASELESS AS WAS THE ORIGINAL ALARM ABOUT THE MIXING OF THE RACES IN OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, THE PASSIONS OF THE PEOPLE WILL BECOME INFLAMED AND RACIAL RELATIONS WILL BE DISTURBED AND EMBITTERED AS THEY HAVE NOT BEEN FOR YEARS."

These were the words of the late Methodist Bishop of Georgia. They are not the words of some "Yankee" interracial person.

Every Georgian knows the Bishop's words to be true.

The Governor of Georgia knows them to be true.

Yet we have the sorry spectacle of the Governor and some of his henchmen, going about the state spreading falsehood and passion in an effort to get votes.

They know, as the Bishop and all literate people know, that there is no race issue.

They know that no person wants to mix the races in the schools, or anywhere else. It is a vicious and dangerous falsehood. It is, as the Bishop said, "fictitious and baseless."

The Governor uses this false and contemptible method to distract attention from what he has done to the state university system; from his parole and pardon record which shows he pardoned about four times as many as E. D. Rivers; from his dangerous platform for the state.

This voice of the late Bishop of Georgia should bring every Christian patriot person in Georgia to the recognition that he or she owes a duty to the state and its future to nail this vicious and false campaign.

Look to the real issues.

They are there.

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Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia

## Carmichael Pledges

James V. Carmichael, Cobb county attorney, yesterday introduced Ellis Arnall to a crowded courtroom at Marietta, Ga.

Mr. Carmichael spoke, not as an unsuccessful candidate for office bearing a grudge.

He spoke as a private citizen and a patriotic citizen interested in the University and in the future of the state.

He spoke as a man well-known to the politics of the state. It was he who headed the economy committee of the house which investigated state expenditures during the Rivers administration. No young man has a finer reputation than James Carmichael.

He said, of that investigation, that Ellis Arnall, as attorney general, gave this investigating committee his whole-hearted co-operation.

"Anyone who says Ellis Arnall is a puppet of anyone doesn't know whereof he speaks," said Carmichael. "And about this nigger-nigger talk that Gene Talmadge is putting out, there is no racial trouble in Georgia now—but there will be if Talmadge keeps talking about it.

"I thought the Ed Rivers administration was extravagant," said Carmichael, "but now it is revealed that Eugene Talmadge last year spent $7,000,000 more than Rivers or any other Governor ever had."

Ellis Arnall, in the beginning of a week's campaign, said that if it was necessary for him to be a demagogue and clown to be Governor; if it was necessary to consort with the petty crooks and racketeers in Atlanta to be Governor, he did not want the job.

He repeated his promise that the constitution of the state prevents racial co-education and that no Negro will attend a white school in the state.

He repeated his promise to appoint to office, not former politicians, but men of business ability in whom the state has confidence.

He promised a decent, clean government, with clean, decent men at the head of the state departments.

Ellis Arnall's campaign, free from any alliance with any of the influences of the past, is at once an inspiration and a challenge to Georgia.

Shall Georgia retain the same old system which has brought Georgia into disrepute with her university discredited and removed from the accredited list of American universities?

Or shall we take a clean, able young man, whose people have served Georgia honorably and well; who is not a part of the old system, and who is pledged to stand on his own feet, motivated by a sincere and honest desire to do something for Georgia and its people?

It is a challenge.

All the mud, all the fake issues, all the smoke screens thrown up by the same old Talmadge forces, will not obscure the fact there are issues.

Talmadge will not discuss them.

Arnall is taking them to the people.

—BE PATIENT—VICTORY IS COMING—

At the behest of the White House, the hunt continues for a short, snappy name for the war that is fit to print.

JUL 28 1942

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New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune

July 21, 1942

## Today's Talk

By

George Matthew Adams

(©, 1942, by George Matthew Adams)

### Dr. George Washington Carver

One of the most remarkable and useful men ever born in America is Dr. George Washington Carver, the Negro scientist of the Tuskegee Institute. Back in 1864 night raiders carried away to Arkansas an unnamed Negro baby and his mother. Moses Carver, owner of the slave mother and child, caught up with them, and traded his $300 horse for the child. The mother continued with the raiders.

So alert was this child's mind that he was given the name of George Washington. Up to the age of 20, however, he could neither read nor write, but as these accomplishments came to him, his spirit was aroused and he worked his way through high school and the Iowa State College of Agriculture. Later he joined the faculty and soon was invited to Tuskegee, where he has since been the director of the department of agricultural research, and where he has astounded the world with his almost miraculous discoveries.

Thomas Edison once offered him $100,000 to join him at his New Jersey laboratory and to aid him in his research in the making of synthetic rubber, but the modest Carver refused saying: "God didn't charge for his work in making peanuts grow, so I won't charge for mine."

A hungry man once stopped the great scientist and asked for a dime. Thoughtfully he turned to his companion and said: "It's pitiful, pitiful." Pointing to the weeds growing by the roadside, and to the wild plums overhead, he exclaimed: "Between here and town there's enough food to feed a town—and a balanced diet, too!"

In an interesting article that has been called to my attention, Rackham Holt says that Dr. Carver has exhibited more than a dozen weeds that have been classed as noxious, yet which he has proved are useful for food. And Mr. Holt remarks: "A weed is a plant out of place. Okra in a cornfield is a weed because it is out of place."

Dr. Carver is one of the greatest living authorities in plastics and synthetics, and recently Mr. Henry Ford invited him to join him in Dearborn at his experimental laboratories. Mr. Ford had a surprise for him in a beautiful small cabin that he personally designed and erected especially for him in his famous Greenfield Village. It stands next to the Lincoln Court House. The log cabin is a work of art and love—and the interior is finished with a piece of lumber from every state in the United States!

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Telegraph

Macon, Georgia

## Gene Advises Negroes Not Liking Segregation Laws to Avoid Georgia

ATLANTA, [AP]—Gov. Eugene Talmadge Thursday advised any Negro who does not like the state's segregation laws "to say out of Georgia."

He made the statement in his

Statesman, in commenting on telegrams of "indignation" he received following charges by Roland Hayes, Negro concert singer. that he was beaten recently by Rome, Ga., police

"We are going to keep the Jim Crow laws and protect them and will not allow the whites and the blacks to be taught in the same schools and colleges in the state of Georgia." said the governor.

He added that in Georgia the whites and Negroes both approve of the Jim Crow laws providing for the separation of the races in restaurants, hotels and other public places.

Producing telegrams of protest that he said he had received from Communists in Birmingham. Ala., and a federation of Negro Women's clubs in New Jersey, the governor commented:

"We don't need any advice from any Communist party nor any federation of clubs from New Jersey or any other clubs who are trying to promote racial equality."

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Talmadge Hits State 'Dictation' From Outsiders

## Attacks Those 'Interested in Interracial League.'

CEDARTOWN, Ga., Aug. 1.—(AP) Outsiders interested in "breaking down" the south's racial traditions are trying to dictate who shall be elected governor of Georgia, Governor Talmadge declared in a campaign address here today.

"Who is it that wants to name the governor of Georgia?" he asked. "It is those who are interested in the Interracial League outside the state. They want to intimidate us, threaten us, buy us, and say, 'You must elect a crowd down there that we want.'

"Georgia has never yet bowed to dictation from within the state, or outside the state, and she will not bow down this time."

**North Georgia Campiagn.**

The red-gallused governor, a candidate for a fourth term in the September 9 primary, brought his campaign into northwest Georgia for the first time with his appearance here.

He has been hammering away at his determination to prevent the mixing of whites and Negroes in Georgia schools and colleges ever since last year, when a revamped board of regents ousted state educators whom he accused of advocating racial co-education.

The educators denied the charge, and subsequently numerous accrediting agencies, accusing the Governor of "unjustified political interference," voted to strike Georgia's University System from their approved lists.

In his prepared address Talmadge referred to his only opponent, Attorney General Ellis Arnall as one of the "plunderbund politicians" and said several of these "who want gravy out of the state want to abolish the county unit system.

**Gas Boost Attacked.**

"They want this now. They know that with the county unit system abolished they could have free rein to organize and have a boss in Georgia, as has been done in other states—a boss who would let them fatten and grow rich at the taxpayers' expense."

Pledging that "as long as I am your Governor the county unit system will stay intact," Talmadge said that once it were abolished the voices of the people in the small counties would "not be heard in Atlanta."

The Governor again assailed the recent 2 1-2-cent a gallon increase in the price of gasoline in Georgia and other seaboard states, calling it an effort "to build up a slush fund of $38,000,000 for Wiley Moore's oil company and others. He added that Moore is secretary-treasurer of the Rivers-Arnall campaign committee."

**Urge Rationing Protests.**

He said the price advance had not been rescinded when he left Atlanta despite earlier information that it would be. He urged his listeners to protest to their congressmen, not only against the higher price but also against gasoline rationing unless it is made nation-wide.

"A 10 per cent rationing all over the nation would save more gasoline than the present arrangement in a few states, which is punishing our people and will force good people on relief rolls unless something is done about it," Talmadge said.

The Governor said he had reduced the state's debts about $22,000,000 in his 18 months in office and had accumulated a surplus of $9,663,635 by the close of the last fiscal year on June 30. This he called a war emergency fund to offset anticipated tax losses.

**Press Attacks Reiterated.**

This surplus, he said, "has certainly kindled the appetites of Blalock (D. B. Blalock, Atlanta machinery dealer), Wiley Moore and a great many more and they will go to any lengths to try to get their crowd back."

The reason, he added, is "they know that if Talmadge is in the Governor's chair he will run a safe, economical administration and look after the welfare of the people and not the welfare of a few petty pampered individuals of the Rivers-Arnall, Blalock-Moore corporation."

The Governor told how he has pegged gasoline tax payments to the counties at $365,000 a month despite a decline in returns from the six-cent levy, and he also said he had provided more for the schools than the previous administration. Much of his address was devoted to reiterating his attacks on several newspapers, especially those in Atlanta.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Carmichael Hits Talmadge On Race Issue

James V. Carmichael, former state legislator, asserted last night Governor Talmadge is "carrying the race issue so far" in his re-election campaign that he has had the state guard notified that "race riots are on the verge of breaking out."

Speaking in behalf of the gubernatorial candidacy of Attorney General Ellis Arnall, the Marietta attorney added that Talmadge and "his henchmen are hoping and praying for an incident to help them in their despair."

"But," said Carmichael, "they won't fool the white people of Georgia."

He went on to declare that "all of this race talk is for the purpose of camouflage, to cover up the real issues" and then added that the Governor" has had Lindley Camp, the former head of his military storm troopers who ruled Georgia for four years under Gene with bayonets and guns, send out a letter to the state guard."

This letter, Carmichael said, states "that race riots are on the verge of breaking out, that rape and murder are stalking the state, that it isn't safe for our women to walk on our streets, and the state guard should be ready for trouble on a minute's notice."

**Pure Politics.**

Asserting the letter "was pure politics" and "not in the line of military duty," Carmichael said, "rest assured that if there is trouble Gene will be at the root of it."

As for Talmadge's "talks about placing Negroes in our white schools," Carmichael said "he knows the white people now rule and will always rule Georgia. His talk about there being danger of Negroes being placed in our white schools is ridiculous, absurd and preposterous.

"It deserves the contempt of every person who has sense enough to get out of a shower of rain."

In his prepared address, Carmichael said that Talmadge, by his race talk, hoped to divert the people from asking him about the disaccrediting of the University system, "the pardon racket, the number of people on the pay roll and the vast amount of money he is collecting from the overburdened and oppressed taxpayers of the state."

Vice chairman of the house economy committee during the administration of former Governor Rivers, Carmichael said he did not think he "would ever live to see a Governor who could and would bleed the taxpayers more than wasteful Ed Rivers did, but, lo and behold, Gene, the great economizer, the great saver, the great friend of the taxpayer, has gouged your already nearly empty pockets of $16,376,000 more than Ed Rivers ever did.

"Gene out-Riversed Rivers."

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Macon Ga. News
June 27, 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Talmadge Tells Negroes To Stay Out Of Georgia

BY ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

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Talmadge made the statement his political weekly, The Statesan, as a comment on numerous legrams of "indignation" he had ceived after the brutal beating police at Rome of Roland Hayes, ernationally famous tenor.

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political weekly. The Statesman, in commenting on telegrams of "indignation" he received following charges by Roland Hayes, Negro concert singer, that he was beaten recently by Rome, Ga., police

"We are going to keep the Jim Crow laws and protect them and will not allow the whites and the blacks to be taught in the same schools and colleges in the state of Georgia." said the governor.

He added that in Georgia the whites and Negroes both approve of the Jim Crow laws providing for the separation of the races in restaurants, hotels and other public places.

Producing telegrams of protest that he said he had received from Communists in Birmingham, Ala., and a federation of Negro Women's clubs in New Jersey, the governor commented:

"We don't need any advice from any Communist party nor any federation of clubs from New Jersey or any other clubs who are trying to promote racial equality."

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Talmadge Hits State 'Dictation' From Outsiders

## Attacks Those 'Interested in Interracial League.'

CEDARTOWN, Ga., Aug. 1.—(AP) Outsiders interested in "breaking down" the south's racial traditions are trying to dictate who shall be elected governor of Georgia, Governor Talmadge declared in a campaign address here today.

"Who is it that wants to name the governor of Georgia?" he asked. "It is those who are interested in the Interracial League outside the state. They want to intimidate us, threaten us, buy us, and say, 'You must elect a crowd down there that we want.'

"Georgia has never yet bowed to dictation from within the state, or outside the state, and she will not bow down this time."

**North Georgia Campiagn.**

The red-gallused governor, a candidate for a fourth term in the September 9 primary, brought his campaign into northwest Georgia for the first time with his appearance here.

He has been hammering away at his determination to prevent the mixing of whites and Negroes in Georgia schools and colleges ever since last year, when a revamped board of regents ousted state educators whom he accused of advocating racial co-education.

The educators denied the charge, and subsequently numerous accrediting agencies, accusing the Governor of "unjustified political interference," voted to strike Georgia's University System from their approved lists.

In his prepared address Talmadge referred to his only opponent, Attorney General Ellis Arnall as one of the "plunderbund politicians" and said several of these "who want gravy out of the state want to abolish the county unit system.

**Gas Boost Attacked.**

"They want this now. They know that with the county unit system abolished they could have free rein to organize and have a boss in Georgia, as has been done in other states—a boss who would let them fatten and grow rich at the taxpayers' expense."

Pledging that "as long as I am your Governor the county unit system will stay intact," Talmadge said that once it were abolished the voices of the people in the small counties would "not be heard in Atlanta."

The Governor again assailed the recent 2 1-2-cent a gallon increase in the price of gasoline in Georgia and other seaboard states, calling it an effort "to build up a slush fund of $38,000,000 for Wiley Moore's oil company and others. He added that Moore is secretary-treasurer of the Rivers-Arnall campaign committee."

**Urge Rationing Protests.**

He said the price advance had not been rescinded when he left Atlanta despite earlier information that it would be. He urged his listeners to protest to their congressmen, not only against the higher price but also against gasoline rationing unless it is made nation-wide.

"A 10 per cent rationing all over the nation would save more gasoline than the present arrangement in a few states, which is punishing our people and will force good people on relief rolls unless something is done about it," Talmadge said.

The Governor said he had reduced the state's debts about $22,000,000 in his 18 months in office and had accumulated a surplus of $9,663,635 by the close of the last fiscal year on June 30. This he called a war emergency fund to offset anticipated tax losses.

**Press Attacks Reiterated.**

This surplus, he said, "has certainly kindled the appetites of Blalock (D. B. Blalock, Atlanta machinery dealer), Wiley Moore and a great many more and they will go to any lengths to try to get their crowd back."

The reason, he added, is "they know that if Talmadge is in the Governor's chair, he will run a safe, economical administration and look after the welfare of the people and not the welfare of a few petty pampered individuals of the Rivers-Arnall, Blalock-Moore corporation."

The Governor told how he has pegged gasoline tax payments to the counties at $365,000 a month despite a decline in returns from the six-cent levy, and he also said he had provided more for the schools than the previous administration. Much of his address was devoted to reiterating his attacks on several newspapers, especially those in Atlanta.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Carmichael Hits Talmadge On Race Issue

James V. Carmichael, former state legislator, asserted last night Governor Talmadge is "carrying the race issue so far" in his reelection campaign that he has had the state guard notified that "race riots are on the verge of breaking out."

Speaking in behalf of the gubernatorial candidacy of Attorney General Ellis Arnall, the Marietta attorney added that Talmadge and "his henchmen are hoping and praying for an incident to help them in their despair."

"But," said Carmichael, "they won't fool the white people of Georgia."

He went on to declare that "all of this race talk is for the purpose of camouflage, to cover up the real issues" and then added that the Governor" has had Lindley Camp, the former head of his military storm troopers who ruled Georgia for four years under Gene with bayonets and guns, send out a letter to the state guard."

This letter, Carmichael said, states "that race riots are on the verge of breaking out, that rape and murder are stalking the state, that it isn't safe for our women to walk on our streets, and the state guard should be ready for trouble on a minute's notice."

**Pure Politics.**

Asserting the letter "was pure politics" and "not in the line of military duty," Carmichael said, "rest assured that if there is trouble Gene will be at the root of it."

As for Talmadge's "talks about placing Negroes in our white schools," Carmichael said "he knows the white people now rule and will always rule Georgia. His talk about there being danger of Negroes being placed in our white schools is ridiculous, absurd and preposterous.

"It deserves the contempt of every person who has sense enough to get out of a shower of rain."

In his prepared address, Carmichael said that Talmadge, by his race talk, hoped to divert the people from asking him about the disaccrediting of the University system, "the pardon racket, the number of people on the pay roll and the vast amount of money he is collecting from the overburdened and oppressed taxpayers of the state."

Vice chairman of the house economy committee during the administration of former Governor Rivers, Carmichael said he did not think he "would ever live to see a Governor who could and would bleed the taxpayers more than wasteful Ed Rivers did, but, lo and behold, Gene, the great economizer, the great saver, the great friend of the taxpayer, has gouged your already nearly empty pockets of $16,376,000 more than Ed Rivers ever did.

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Talmadge made the statement in his political weekly, The Statesman, as a comment on numerous telegrams of "indignation" he had received after the brutal beating by police at Rome of Roland Hayes, internationally famous tenor.

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Macon, Ga., News
June 27, 1942

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56k-1942

# White Case Worker Visits Houston; Blast Racial Prejudices

"The Informer" Houston, Tex.

JUN 20 1942

HOUSTON. — Miss Lois Sachs (white). case worker in the Foster Home Department of the Colored Orphan Asylum ,New York City, was a recent visitor to Houston where she, in an interview with an Informer reporter, outlined her program and revealed many interesting facts on racial prejudices, segregation and false concepts of members of her own race. This was her first trip South. having been born in Westport, Connecticut and attended school at Radcliffe, Bernard and is graduated from the New York School of Social Work.

Miss Sachs received the reporter and photographer in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Kobler, former New York City friends, and talked freely of her experiences as a social worker among Negroes. Young, suave, intelligent and very outspoken on all issues relative to delinquency among Negroes, the racial prejudices, segregation, and charming New Yorker covered every phase of her work in detail, making personal comments when necessary.

56K

She revealed that the Foster Home project with which she is connected is more than 100 years old and the colored branch is more than 20 years old. 'I have many varied and beautiful experiences," she said, "and I consider the work with my staff, which is two-thirds Negro, to be most pleasant. The Negro staff is well trained and efficient, many of them graduates of the Atlanta School of Social Work. This is my first experience with a predominantly Negro staff and I certainly have gotten to know the community problems of the Negro . . . However, many of the school principals in New York City. though highly educated, are still blinded to real cause of delinquencies, maladjustment and slow progress of Negro children . . . For instance, in Harlem, you have there a congested area. Negroes must pay higher rent than the whites. This makes living conditions difficult for Negroes. The mother must leave home to work. The father is away. Congested streets and few play areas for the child and naturally the child will face different problems and might show different progress in school, not because he is a Negro but because he happens to come from this area and this environment. The same thing is true with children from foster homes. The living conditions, whether the child is happy and feels at home, will determine in a large manner his progress in school, black or white."

When asked about her opinion on segregation, jim crowism, etc., she replied: "I am not down here to criticize the South and its jim crow policies. We have jim crow right there in New York. But the South could do much better in its effort toward the Negro than it is doing. I understand too well the history and background of racial prejudice and intolerances, but it doesn't mean that I believe in them and I certainly do not. Why. one of the richest experiences that I have ever had was in a mixed camp, I believe, in 1938. Among the children there were no signs of racial differences and racial feeling. I thought it was simply grand and I believe that was one of my richest experiences."

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# JEWS ISSUE NEW BOOK TO ANSWER THEIR DEFAMERS

## Reply to Many Rumors of Anti-Semites.

JUL 9 1942

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS.

A book, "Questions and Answers Concerning the Jew," which was prepared and published by the Anti-defamation league of B'nai B'rith, has just come from the press. It raises and answers with full documentation many of the queries which rise in sincerely interested minds as well as defamatory tales invented by anti-Semitic groups.

In the preface, the Rev. Dr. Everett R. Clinchy of New York, Presbyterian minister who directs the National Conference of Christians and Jews, said the book evolved from an experience in a friendly living room where a group of Christians discussed many questions concerning anti-Semitism. Sigmund Livingston of the league, was present and was asked to put into writing answers to the main queries which arose.

"This little volume can be used in neighborhood groups, family conversations, church classes, and college 'bull sessions,'" Dr. Clinchy explained. "It will make an admirable discussion basis for joint groups of Christians and Jews."

**Examples of Questions.**

JUL 9 1942

Following are some of the questions discussed:

"What is the historicity concerning the crucifixion of Jesus? What is the Talmud? What is the Talmud's teaching in regard to the relations between Christians and Jews? How did the ridiculous fable that Jews practice ritual murder originate?

"Who concocted the protocols of the elders of Zion, and why? Does there exist a 'Benjamin Franklin prophecy,' and a 'Charles Pinckney diary'? What rôle did Jews play in Russian communism? How many officials of the Soviet government are of Jewish descent? Who are the leaders of communism in America? How many Jews in the United States belong to the Communist party? What was the total Communist vote in Germany before the advent of Hitler? What portion of that vote was Jewish?

"What rôle do Jews play in American industry? Do Jews control banking in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France? Do Jews control the American press? Do Jews control the radio? To what extent do Jews participate in the whole area of the motion picture industry? What percentage of Jews are in government employ? Jews in literature and music? Has Jewish philanthropy been confined to Jews?"

**History of Crucifixion Discussed.**

In the chapter devoted to the crucifixion of Christ, the book raises the question whether "The Jews" as an entire people, were responsible for Christ's death. Such a view, it added, "would be a monstrous injustice."

"It must not be forgotten," the book continues, "that the faithful followers of Jesus, his disciples . . . were Jews; the crowds which thronged to him and hailed him as teacher and friend . . . the women who were devoted to him and who brought their children to him to be blessed by him, they all were Jews.

"What could have happened, at most, was that Jesus was confronted with certain communal officers, probably a few despised Quislings who held with Rome, concerning Jesus' seemingly unorthodox utterances."

The question of the trial before the Sanhedrin and the historical soundness of some of the Biblical accounts of judicial procedure which the book says are "completely at variance with Jewish court procedure," has been given recent support by eminent historical scholars. This variance was pointed out by Prof. Albert T. Olmstead of Oriental institute, University of Chicago. He explained that the synoptic [Matthew, Mark, and Luke] gospels betray lack of historical knowledge of ancient judicial procedure.

**St. John Blamed Priests.**

JUL 9 1942

On the other hand, the gospel of St. John, he said showed correct knowledge of such procedure. He added that this gospel takes the blame for the crucifixion of Christ off the shoulders of the Jewish people and puts it on the high priests alone.

"While the synoptics blame the [whole] Jewish people for the death of Jesus, and Matthew tells of the whole people invoking blood guilt upon themselves and their children, John places the blood guilt on the high priests alone," Dr. Olmstead declared.

Dr. Olmstead also confirmed the view that the high priests "were not representative of the people of Palestine" but held their positions only under conditions imposed by Roman overlords.

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

# Negroes Back Dixon On Racial Problem

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JUL 26 1942

GADSDEN, Ala. [AP]—Twelve of this city's leading Negroes wired Governor Frank Dixon Saturday that they approved of his charging the federal government with seeking to abolish segregation in the South. They said: "Our past and present relations with our white people are satisfactory and we do not want any strife to mar our pleasant relationship."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

# Negro True To God And Nation Choir Leader Tells Kiwanians

"America can be assured that the negro will be true to God and his native land," declared Prof. Frederick Hall of the Alabama State Teachers' College, yesterday in a brief address to the Kiwanis Club during intermission in a musical program presented by the college Glee Club.

JUL 29 1942

Prof. Hall led the mixed choir in a series of spirituals, many of which fitted the pattern of need, he said, during this present world conflagration.

Featured on the special musical program, an annual feature furnished each year by the State Teachers' College choir, were "God's Gonna Build Up Zion's Wall," "Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveler Along the Heavenly Way," "Soldier of the Cross," "Ain't Got Long to Stay Here," "Dawn," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," and "Let Us March On Till Victory Is Won."

Charlie Greer, co-chairman of the program, expressed the appreciation of the Kiwanis Club for the message brought to the club by Prof. Hall and his well-trained choir.

Mr. Greer read a memorial, written by Kiwanian John Lapsley, to "Uncle John" Pearson, 80-year-old member, who died recently. The entire membership voted by standing to send a copy of the eulogy to the members of his family.

In appreciation of the service rendered the community by William G. Bowman, the Kiwanis Club yesterday adopted a resolution of commendation for Mr. Bowman's acceptance of the responsibility for the charity and welfare drive which will begin shortly. The Kiwanis Club will lend its efforts and talents toward a successful conclusion of this drive, Fred A. Duran, club president, announced.

Returning to visit the club while on a short furlough, Second Lieut. Bee Jordan was introduced to his fellow Kiwanians and he told briefly of his experiences in Uncle Sam's army.

JUL 29 1942

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 14, 1942

## THE HIGHER VIEW

Disturbing rumors and some actual outbreaks of racial hostility, the latter chiefly due to congestion on streetcars and busses, have caused uneasiness among those interested in harmony in Chattanooga. One of the rumors spread by propagandists has been that Negro citizens "are not wanted" in this war.

The Rev. William A. Banks, farseeing Negro preacher, delivered an address on the radio here last week, which should have been heard by all citizens. "Let us dark-skinned Americans be reminded that character and brains know no color line; that loyalty and patriotic valor know no racial values; that duty and respect know no political boundaries," said the Rev. Banks. "We must never lose sight of the fact that the mean, selfish un-American attitudes and expressions of the ignorant and prejudiced of either race are not the mirror of the attitudes and sentiments of true American citizens."

Negroes have fought in every war since this country was founded and they will fight in this one. The Times on Sunday printed a photograph of a number of Negro army officers now taking a refresher course at Fort Oglethorpe. Recently five Negro lieutenants were given their wings at Tuskegee and many more will follow as officers in the air corps. Crispus Attucks fought on Boston Commons. He was a Negro. Peter Salem and Solomon Poor fought with distinction in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Negro troops held the line in 1771 when Colonel Green was attacked at Point Ridge. The Negroes were with George Washington at Valley Forge. They were with Commodore Perry in 1812. Two Negro regiments won praise from Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans. Negroes fought with Theodore Roosevelt in the Battle of San Juan Hill. In the first World War 200,000 Negro soldiers went to France. Among the first Americans to be decorated for bravery in that war were Needham Roberts and Henry Johnson. Four entire Negro regiments won the Croix de Guerre.

Negroes are already in the service in this war. They know that the Rev. William A. Banks uttered grim, solemn truth when he said to men of his race: "Our welfare as a group, our destiny, is wound up and bound up in America's. America's future, her very existence, will be determined by the outcome of the titanic struggle of freedom against slavery and the outcome of this struggle will be determined in no small measure by what we do. Let us not be deceived. If America loses, we lose! If America loses, the beacon light of freedom's throne may never more in radiant grandeur shine; the guardian lamp of victory's shrine will be extinguished by ruthless despotism, will be blown to oblivion while voluptuous Night restores her Stygian throne upon civilization's ruins!"

This Negro preacher thus expressed in eloquent metaphor the exact nature of this war. Darkest Night will, indeed, be restored upon her Stygian throne if America loses this war. For the black man and the white it will mean a relapse into slavery. Facing such an issue, The Times cannot believe that differences will divide America in such an hour of peril.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Negro Rally Urges Equal Rights as War Necessity

By Ted Bassett

Sunday's rally at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Harlem, called by the Negro Victory Labor Committee, was a demonstration of the rising militancy of the Negro people, their determination to win nothing less than full and equal participation in the war effort and their full citizenship rights.

When Charles Collins, business agent of the Hotel & Club Employes, Local 6 struck the chairman's gavel at 5 P. M., the scheduled opening hour, 6,000 people already jammed the hall to the doors, hundreds milled outside, thousands were turned away.

JUN 30 1942

The afternoon was hot and the hall hotter but this was a serious business for the Negro people and thousands stood for three hours to hear the program for integration of Negroes into the war effort and for equal rights.

The Negro people were there; men and women; young people with eager faces; older people set and determined; elderly people with hope and confidence written in their eyes.

The Negro people were demanding their just rights as a war necessity. And they expressed freely their attitude to the program and statements of the various speakers. They applauded; they remained silent; they commented, "Yes, that's right." "It's deeds, we want." You could see that the spirit of freedom which grips the peoples of the whole world, grips the Negro people and impels them toward the solution of their century old grievances.

They applauded Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the manpower commission, vigorously, when he said:

**"Discrimination-based on anything but a man's sheer worth must go. Discrimination against every race must go—just as economic discrimination must go."**

**"There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to Negroes. There are still too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill. Such employers are projecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory. And America cannot stand that kind of nonsense."**

But there was silence when he said:

**'There are others who believe that American Negroes will fall for the party line of fascism or Communism-trailing after the big balloon of promises and letting go of the firm cornerstone of American democracy."**

They roundly applauded Rev Adam Clayton Powell when he declared that "Uncle Tom" was dead and that now we have a "new Negro" who isn't afraid, who isn't going to stop if he is called radical or red.

They vigorously applauded when Rev. Powell introduced Vito Marcantonio as a fighting Congressman who must be sent back to Congress.

They applauded Vito Marcantonio's remarks that every redbaiter is a Negro hater and a sympathizer with Hitler. They applauded his declaration that: "I **am going to put an all-Harlem rider on every bill for the appropriation of armament from now on,' . . . this rider will demand that no funds appropriated 'shall be paid to any firm or individual which refused to abide by the fair employment practice committee decisions. They will beat down my rider, but I'll put it on every bill."**

The Negro people gave unanimous approval and applauded the 14-point program as announced by Ferdinand Smith, vice-president of the New York State CIO, but the applause grew greater when Charles Collins said these 14-points together with the 8-points adopted at the Madison Square Garden meeting, forms a comprehensive program for the integration of the Negroes in the war effort.

This program had been adopted Saturday by 400 hundred delegates from AFL, CIO and Independent Unions and Fraternal, civic, and religious organizations from the Negro Community.

56k-1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# "Secret City" Air Skit Blasts Native Fascism

56K

By JOE BOSTIC

SPECIAL

From 5:45 to 6 pm Mondays thru Fridays, NBC's blue network, for several months has been engaged in one of the most militant campaigns against native American fascism. Major weapon in this offensive is the juvenile dramatic serial program, **Secret City**, broadcast at that time. Within the past few weeks especially, listeners have been treated to a stirringly dramatic portrayal of the struggle against hitlerian principles in America, which marks the program as one of the most valuable in the ether. **Secret City** concerns the organization of a model municipal government by a group of boys who discover a local mystery while filling city offices during a boys' day observance program.

JUL 1 1942

The leading character, **Ben Clark** (Franklin Adams) **Eddie Turner** (Jerry Spellman) and **Sid Miller** (Gene Geisler) pass thru a series of adventures, are often helped by the young girls of the town. The youngsters rule their own "secret city" from their headquarters in an abandoned mansion.

The lads' current adventure strikes the high note in anti-fascist propaganda. The trio, seeking to help **Lowell Prior**, Negro high school student, earn enough money to finance a college education made possible by a scholarship he has won, encounter the race prejudice and bigotry in the story with which the average Negro is only too familiar in real life.

**Lowell Prior**'s part is portrayed by 16-year-old Oscar Brown of Chicago, son of Attorney Oscar Brown sr, manager of the Ida B. Wells housing project in the Windy City. Young Brown, a junior at Englewood Hi school and former member of the **Peter Pan Players**, a children's dramatic group, made his first appearance on the **Secret City** program June 17.

The addition of the Negro youth to the cast, noteworthy in itself, is overshadowed completely, however, by the hard-hitting, truly democratic preachments woven skillfully into the show which make it a "must" for every believer in the way of life we must have in the peace to come.

The shows are written by Louis E. Hartman and produced by Burr E. Lee. The program came from an original idea by Jack Bentkover who also wrote the scripts until he entered the army several months ago.

Tune in on **Secret City** once You'll stick with it—Bostic.

JUL 1 1942

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## NO TIME FOR DISUNITY

AUG 2 1942

To the Editor The News:

Wendell L. Willkie spoke several days ago in Los Angeles about race discrimination in the United States. Mr. Willkie's text is mostly confined to discrimination against the Negro race, and its articles point directly to the South.

Several weeks ago we celebrated Independence Day. That day extolled our freedom, independency and our right to the pursuit of happiness. Thus our great fight today—to preserve this freedom, and to free those of the world who are now in the bonds of dictatorship.

Back of our freedom lies a hard and bitter struggle, hardships which you nor I have ever endured. Our forefathers fought hand in hand with the Indians; they spilt their blood on many battlefields; they toiled and slaved to make this the greatest country on earth and a decent place to live in. We are now enjoying the fruits of their labors. By their heroic fight for liberty, our United States is known in every part of the world as the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

We have sent missionaries from America to parts all over the world. They organized churches and schools as well as spread the word of God. They made civilized beings out of heathens. Our doctors, too, have cared for their sick, forced sanitation measures, drove out plagues and pestilence, and made them a healthier and happier people. Our American Red Cross, an organization of which we are all proud, has always been on the scene of a calamitous disaster regardless of race or creed. You will perhaps recall several years ago, the great earthquake of Japan. Your American Red Cross was Johnny on the spot. The injured were cared for, the homeless and destitutes were clothed and fed, and pestilence kept down. How much was all this appreciated? We are Americans, though, and would do it again.

AUG 2 1942

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We invited our former foes, those who had opposed our high ideals, those who had suppressed us in our hour of peril, to come and share in this land of golden opportunities. They came in such vast numbers that we had to pass immigration laws to check the flow. We gave these immigrants jobs, let them build their homes in our midst, and shared goodwill as neighbors. Our churches, schools and public places were opened to them. Is this discrimination?

AUG 2 1942

Mr. Willkie spoke of the whites and their discrimination against the Negro. We Southerners have helped ~~the Negro race by promoting its morals, elevating~~ its standard of living, giving it the chance of an education equal to ~~our own. We have~~ built fine brick schools for them, and with the help of the federal government they now have fine housing projects all over the South. The more education a man has and the more he applies it to practical use, the farther he will go in this life. The same is true with the Negroes.

A splendid example in the desire for higher learning in the Negro race is shown in the life of George Washington Carver. He had a hard struggle in his attainments but finally realized his ambitions. He has not only benefited his own race but all mankind as well. He was born of poor parents, but he had the will and the urge to go on. That, my friends, with the faith in God, is all anyone needs.

AUG 2 1942

During this crisis it seems very foolhardy to cause disunity among the different races. These politicians should realize that there is a war going on and we haven't won it yet. Their political careers are in danger by a greater force, and if they don't get the lead out and get the arms and supplies flowing steadily to our expeditionary forces, some of our boys are going to wonder if some of these politicians are worth fighting for. Let's all pull together and do the things that have to be done, and assure ourselves of the victory which must be forthcoming.

L. B. RAINEY, Jr.

1010 South 18th Street, Apartment 6.

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

## Shall We Halt Our Fight? No!

JUL 23 1942

In many quarters it has been suggested that American Negroes halt their fight for full participation in the American way of life until the war is over. We confess we have sometimes had a little sympathy with the idea, until we discovered that those who were most insistent that Negroes go on and fight for the nation and wait until a more convenient time to demand rights, were the very ones who had been most vigorous in the denial of those rights.

We are, therefore, thoroughly resolved that the Double Victory campaign for victory at home and abroad is not only the most sensible, but there simply is no alternative. American Negroes or any other Americans cannot fight to preserve anything which they do not already possess. We have the utmost faith that America is and will continue to be the greatest nation on earth, if and when every citizen regardless of race or color shall enjoy the benefits which the constitution guarantees to all who abide by it and uphold it. American Negroes want no more, they will be satisfied with nothing less.

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Leaders of the Negro group in the American nation will be faithless to the boys who are fighting on land and sea in all parts of the world to guarantee the continuance of those freedoms for which our fathers prayed, worked, lived and died, if we do not continue the fight in every possible sector of the home front. "Negroes have a double stake in the war," says Dr. George Haynes, addressing the Sunday School Congress and Training Union of the National Baptist Convention, one of the largest Negro youth groups in America. But he did not have to tell them that; American Negro Youth knows this better than we, and are determined that there shall be no repetition of what happened after the last world war. Negro soldiers fought and died on the battlefields of France to "Make the World Safe for Democracy" and came home to find he was not a part of the world in many instances. In the depression which followed, he learned what it was to be "the first fired and the last hired" in the industries which he had kept going while the European aliens went home to fight against the nation that had kept them from starvation. No, in God's name we shall not halt the fight for our God-given rights.

JUL 23 1942

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

# LET'S HAVE SANITY

> **"In America, a minority can make tremendous gains toward equality if organized and led by men with sense enough to express the interests of that minority in terms of the interests of the whole nation. How otherwise can a minority cease to be a minority with special problems."**

The above is a quotation from the timely article written by George F. McCray, Labor editor of the Associated Negro Press, and appearing in Negro papers this week. The quotation occurs toward the close of a sound criticism of the words and activities of A. Philip Randolph and Walter White, who were the principal figures in a big mass meeting held recently in Chicago, and attended by more than 12,000 persons.

Mr. McCray makes the point that the "March on Washington" gag which Randolph and White are promoting is intensifying racial antagonisms, making interracial labor cooperation more difficult and will undoubtedly weaken the Negro worker's desire, as well as that of other Negroes, to give enthusiastic support to the war effort.

If Mr. McCray's conclusions and observations are sound, then it will behoove the Government to take proper action to suppress such meetings, the welfare of the Negro masses demanding it. Negro leaders who are principally interested in publicity should not be allowed to do so to the detriment of the nation's welfare.

We are contending that thoughtless white persons who stir up racial antagonisms at this critical time should be suppressed. The same is true of Negroes who do so, and we shall not pretend that we do not have Negro leaders who are as much a menace to national unity as are whites who are steeped in bigotry and selfishness.

There has never been a crisis in the affairs of this country when the Negro minority had as many white men and women of good will ready to do battle for full justice for the Negro race as now. That battle is being won on many fronts and because these white friends will not compromise nor retreat.

Negroes can march to victory WITH these white friends, but not by breaking away from them and embarrassing them. The hope of the Negro becoming fully integrated into the nation's war effort rests upon retaining the confidence of those white friends who feel that Negroes also believe that winning the war is the matter of first importance. Sensible Negroes who fight racial discrimination in American life are doing so for the very sound reason that the persistence of racial and class discrimination is effective propaganda for the common enemy, and therefore weakens a nation dedicated to fighting for the liberation of the common man.

This newspaper, for instance, opposes the policy of the local Civil Service Board of advertising for competitive examinations for city jobs and specifying that WHITE PERSONS ONLY may take the examinations. We know that such advertisements can and do reach the enemies of democracy and are used in quenching the zeal of democracy's allies of the darker races for a victory over the enemies of democracy.

This newspaper realizes also, that marches on Washington, and windy speeches such as were indulged in at the big mass meeting in Chicago, and in Madison Square Garden, are effective propaganda for the Axis powers. It is certain that there is enough sense among patriotic Americans of both the white and Negro races to find a way to suppress publicity detailing "Business as usual" on the racial discrimination front, and there is as much obligation resting upon Negro citizens to oppose our radicals as there is for white people to suppress the bigots of their race.

Negroes mustn't forget the debt of gratitude we owe Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the brilliant and effective way she has crusaded for minority groups, including the entire working class of this country. This crusade has made the First Lady the target of the entire Fascist-minded clique in America. Walter White and A. Philip Randolph should have regard for Mrs. Roosevelt's position and avoid causing her the embarrassment that comes from seeing them "weaken the Negro's desire to give enthusiastic support to the war effort."

Mr. McCray states that Randolph and White appear to have reached the conclusion that the un-democratic elements in the United States are far more dangerous to the welfare of the Negro than a victorious Fascism will be. If so, we see no difference between these Negro leaders and the Big Boys of Wall Street who have concluded they CAN DO BUSINESS WITH HITLER.

Very definitely, a much saner leadership for the Negro masses is needed through this [illegible] than that being furnished by A. Philip Randolph and Walter White.

JUL 17 1942

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# VIRGINIA UNION'S GLOOMY DEAN IS ALSO VERY TIMID

> **Colored people cannot force the issue of race relations . . . Of course the time is ripe for some kind of bargaining, if thereby we mean efforts to improve ourselves in the affairs of the nation.**

These two sentences are taken from a column by Dean Gordon B. Hancock, known as the "gloomy dean" of Virginia Union University. What he says is uttered often by ante-bellum leaders in the backward South where speech is not free and leaders are not free from fear and want.

By contrast, consider these sentences delivered by Pearl Buck at the Howard University commencement:

> Do not for one moment . . . accept the status which race prejudice puts upon you. . . . Do not yield for one moment to anything in our national life which denies democracy. Press steadily for equality.

Can anyone imagine Walter White, Philip Randolph, Adam Powell, Marshall Shepard, Raymond Alexander or any other dynamic leader of our day using the Hancock formula in this day, counselling his group not to force the issue of democracy and freedom?

In an interview with Peter Dana, Mr. Shepard, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, said last week:

> It is not enough to tell people that what they want and aspire to is not attainable or right. They want to know why. . . . They want leaders to point to the right and the attainable.

Behind effective leadership, Mr. Shepard says, is a master idea, an overriding passion to guide and compel people to unity of longing and action.

Read again the statements of Pearl Buck and Dean Gordon Hancock and determine for yourself which of them indicates the kind of leadership this war period demands.

JUN 27 1942

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Talmadge and Dixon Aid Hitler

# Poll Taxers Defy U. S.

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Hitlerite practices against the Negro people in America are dangerous obstacles to our war of independence against Hitler.

The great statesman Earl Browder hit the nail on the head when he declared in Madison Square Garden on July 2, that the "'White supremacy' slogan of Southern Bourbons is one of the greatest dangers of the U.S. in this war...."

We have fresh proof of this fundamental truth in the latest outbursts of Governors Talmadge of Georgia and Dixon of Alabama. Talmadge upheld the lynch police-officials who assaulted the world-famous Negro American tenor Roland Hayes, because Hayes protested the lawless mistreatment of his wife.

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Gov. Dixon attacked the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee because it holds that Negroes and other minorities must have equal job rights in order that this country can produce enough to beat Hitler.

Talmadge's latest eruption paid the Communist Party of Alabama, along with Mrs. Omega Mason, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, a great compliment. Talmadge said they protested the Hayes beating and insisted upon equality for Negroes even in the poll tax state of Georgia. That, of course, is a crime before Talmadge and before Talmadge's hero, Hitler, although it sets very well with other Americans a large part of whom are in Talmadge's own state, plotting his eventual political oblivion.

Talmadge says that "furriner" Negroes and whites who don't like jim-crow should stay out of the South and particularly out of Georgia. No one of course would believe Talmadge intelligent enough to know that Roland Hayes is a native of Georgia, and was in his home, Rome, Ga., where he was slugged by Talmadge's chivalrous poll taxers.

Further information for Talmadge: none of the Negro people in Georgia like jim-crow oppression, and thousands of them are working with white labor and white liberals to rid Georgia of Talmadgeism.

Further, for poll tax Talmadge's information, Rob F. Hall, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Alabama and Georgia, is one of those white "furriners" who was born and reared in poll tax Alabama. Hall is a symbol of thousands of white Southerners in the labor movement and among the oppressed white sharecroppers, who, in solidarity with the Negro people, mean to rid the South of the blight of Talmadgeism, in order that it can play its full role in winning the war.

Talmadge's fellow poll taxer, Dixon, struck a direct blow at the war effort when he denounced the President's Committee. He turned down an Army order for 1,750,000 yards of cotton material, because the government contract called for no discrimination against workers because of "race, creed, color or religion." Mind you, it was a contract to the State prison, but Dixon couldn't stand for Negro and white prisoners to work together, even under gunshot of a chain-gang killer! Perhaps Dixon is haunted by the fact that one of the white prisoners might say "hello" to one of the five innocent Scottsboro boys still held hostage by the lynch system.

Governor Dix has given a practical example for all to see of how racial discrimination cripples our war effort—and actually endangers victory. He, by his unreconstructed devotion to "white supremacy," has shown how the wiping out of the poll tax system, and all its concommitant evils, is necessary for winning the war. He has proven—not some "furriner"—how jim-crow must go, along with Hitler.

But the Ku Klux rage of Talmadge and Dixon becomes a white heat only because the democratic spirit engendered by the war foretells the doom of the lynch system. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. These two gentlemen are like Joshua trying to hold back the sun. Students of the University of Georgia—not "furriners"—burned Talmadge in effigy when he issued his blast against educational opportunities for Negroes. White citizens in Alabama praised the FEPC when it went to Birmingham and secured historic no-discrimination contracts with war industries.

It's the people of Georgia, of Alabama, of the South, who are beginning to build a fire under Talmadgeism and Dixonism. It's the representatives of the people in Congress, many of them from the South, who became so outraged by the fascist-minded Rankin's filibuster against the franchise for the soldiers that they signed the discharge petition for the anti-poll-tax bill in mass. (Only 23 more Congressmen's signatures are needed.)

The question is how long will the Talmadges and Dixons be permitted to defy the Constitution of the United States? How long will they be permitted to degrade the people of the South by their Hitler-like decrees and vile Negro-baiting? How long will they be permitted to defy the Commander-in-Chief of our nation and snap their fingers at national unity and the war effort?

Part of the answer is: Just so long as Attorney General Francis Biddle, slanderer of the Communists, persecutor of the anti-fascist leader, Harry Bridges, is allowed to go on blithely unfulfilling his sworn duty to unconditionally uphold the Constitutional rights of Negro Americans.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Ask Immediate Passage Of Poll Tax, Lynch Bills

## Labor Leaders Urge Prosecution Of Texas Lynchers

BUFFALO, N. Y. —(SNS) — Immediate passage of Federal Anti-Lynching and Anti-Poll Tax legislation, as vitally needed War measures, and Federal prosecution of those responsible for the lynching of a 31-year-old Negro in Texas last week as traitors to the Nation, were called for in statements issued here Monday by the presidents of the Buffalo A. F. of L. and CIO Councils both of whom addressed the "Conference for the Full Use of Negro Labor to Produce for Victory" held here Sunday at 2 p. m. in Kleinhan's Music Hall. Approximately 1000 Negro and white citizens attended the meeting.

Characterizing the lynching of Willie Vinson in Texarkana, Texas as an example of "Hitler-like" injustice to Negro people that calls for "Prosecution of the mob leaders by the Department of Justice as saboteurs of democracy and the Nation's War effort," Thomas Casey, president of the Greater Buffalo Industrial Union Council, declared that "It is necessary now, more than ever to pass a federal Anti-Lynching law and the Anti-Poll Tax bill in order to wipe out discrimination and mob violence forever."

**BACKED BY LABOR**

Robert Smith, president of the Buffalo Federation of Labor (AFL), told representative of the "Conference for the Full Use of Negro Labor Power to Produce for Victory" that the Texas lynching "is an example of the kind of anti-democratic action against Negroes that labor and the American people are fighting this War to abolish. This is why the national policy of the A. F. of L. is squarely behind the passage of Federal Anti-Lynching and Anti-Poll Tax legislation.

Both Smith and Casey spoke at the Sunday conference which heard Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. State Senator Walter J. Mahoney, Ferdinand Smith, National Secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO; Patrick Ceracci, Secretary, Local 66, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL; A. J. Smitherman, editor, Buffalo Star; Mrs. Bertha J. Diggs, Chairman, N. Y. State Republican Women's Organizations; and the Rev. William H. Horner, pastor of Lincoln Memorial Methodist Church, who, together with Thomas Casey, was Co-Chairman of the Conference.

**MANY SPONSORS**

Mayor Joseph J. Kelly and Congressman Alfred F. Beiter headed a long list of sponsors of the conference, which initiated action on questions involving job training in War industries for Negroes, employment of Negroes in Buffalo's war industries, including aircraft and rubber; and health housing conditions affecting Negro War Workers and their families.

Other Conference sponsors included: Victor Einach, Executive Secretary, Buffalo Committee on Discrimination in Employment. Frank Merriweather, editor, Buffalo Criterion; Rev. Edward J. Nash, chairman of the Buffalo Negro Ministers' Council; Dean Julian Park of the University of Buffalo; State Senator Walter J. Mahoney; Rev. D. Ormonde Walker, pastor Bethel AME Church; Alfred G. Larke, Secretary, Greater Buffalo Industrial Union Council, CIO. Emanuel J. Fried, District Organizer, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO; Howard Kelly, Executive Secretary Municipal Housing Authority; Charles Brown, vice-president, Negro Youth Assembly; Mrs. Bertha J. Diggs, chairman N. Y. State Republican Women's Org.; Suel Jackson, president Local 39, Fur and Leather Workers, CIO; and representatives of a large number of other trade unions, Negro, Women, Youth and Church organizations. Julian Evans, president, Buffalo NAACP Branch, also endorsed the Conference.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# Dixie Solons Dominate U. S. Committee Chairmanships

## Walter White Touches on Issue in Speech Tuesday at Madison Square Garden Rally

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

JUN 27 1942

In his reference to the control of Congress, and therefore, to a great extent, the affairs of the Government by Southerners through important committee chairmanships, Walter White, U. A. A. C. P. executive, obviously didn't have time to tell the whole story during his speech before the 20,000 people attending the March-on-Washington rally at Madison Square Garden June 16.

Mr. White

To the uninitiated, Mr. White's remarks might not have been too significant, but to those who understand the organization of Congress, and its operations, it will readily be comprehended what he was driving at. However, some additional information concerning the makeup of the Congress and of the men who dominate the committees through chairmanships should serve to enlarge the picture Mr. White was seeking to portray.

### Many Fascists Here

Said he, "The plain, bitter truth is that the thinking and action on the problem of race in our country are determined almost completely by the most Fascist-minded elements in the deepest and darkest South.

"This element," he declared, "which practiced Naziism long before Hitler was born—almost completely dominates our Federal Government. Our President, our Army, our Navy, our Government generally are afraid to challenge or to offend these southern demogogues by eliminating the color line.

JUN 27 1942

"Disfranchisement," he continued, "of black people has inevitably brought about the disfranchisement of an overwhelming majority of the white people of the deep South. Thus, today, the South with only a little over one-fourth of the population of the United States, holds more than 50 percent of the chairmanships in the United States House of Representatives and Senate. They have achieved this," he pointed out, "under a Democratic Administration through the ease by which demagogues can get themselves elected and re-elected with ridiculous ease through the rotten borough system of the South."

Mr. White then went on to invite attention to the list of Senate chairman of important committees.

"Chairman of the Appropriations Committee," he noted, "is Carter Glass of Virginia."

But before presenting the whole picture, it should be pointed out here that chairmanships of committees are attained through seniority, with the majority party in the House or Senate, electing the ranking member on the committee as its chairman. The ranking member of the minority party retains his seniority, and when and if the pendulum swings and his party becomes the majority, the House or Senate is thus organized by the new majority party and the individual who was the ranking member of the minority party becomes the chairman of the committee in the new Congress.

### Glass Is Head Man

Now in the case of Chairmai Glass of the Appropriations Committee the second ranking Democratic member is Senator Kennetl McKellar of Tennessee, who, i the present Congress, would become chairman in case of th death of Senator Glass, or woul be entitled to the chairmanshi in the next Congress if Senato Glass were defeated, but th Democrats elected a majority.

On the other hand, if the Republicans won the Senate at th next election, Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota, the preser ranking Republican member would be entitled to the chairmanship, and Senator Glass, if he is re-elected would thus become the ranking minority member.

Mr. White pointed to the Agriculture Committee, naming "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina as its chairman. Second ranking member on the Democratic side is Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, while the ranking member on the Republican side (who, in fact, is listed as an Independent) is Nebraska's George W. Norris.

JUN 27 1942

Speaking of Senator Thomas Connally of Texas, chairman of the powerful and extremely important Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. White said, "Tom Connally of Texas who Life Magazine recently said would be the most influential of Americans at the peace conference in troweling out the new world. I invite you to read," he said, "his bitterly sardonic comments on Negroes during the seven weeks' filibuster which he led against the anti-lynching bill in 1937. Having read them, I invite you to consider the kind of world Connally would trowel out with his attitude of contempt for colored people."

### Fish Is Big Issue

Directly behind Senator Connally as number two Democrat on the enormously important Foreign Relations Committee is Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, while the ranking Republican member is Hiram W. Johnson of California.

With all the discussion centering around Republican Hamilton Fish of New York, it might be somewhat enlightening to reveal that Representative Fish is the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee in the House, and will become chairman in the event the Republicans win out in November and Fish is re-elected. Because of his views on the international situation, Fish, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee might prove tremendously embarrassing to the Administration's war and post-war programs—that is, in case Mr. Fish is the arch-isolationist he is said to be. In some circles, this fact, coupled with the other fact that Representative Fish would also take over the chairmanship of the powerful Rules Committee of which he is ranking member is believed in some circles to have played a prominent, yet subtle part in the campaign to defeat Representative Fish. The Foreign Relations Committee's present chairman is Sol Bloom of New York, while the Rules Committee is headed by Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, dean of the House, who was elected to Congress in 1906 and has served continuously ever since. The Rules Committee in the Senate is bossed by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, with McKellar of Tennessee, the second in command. Michigan's veteran, Arthur H. Vandenberg is the ranking Republican.

Referring to the committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, which he said is becoming increasingly important because of the global nature of the war and post-war world, Mr. White stated. "it is headed by Senator Tydings of Maryland." His second in command is Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona; the ranking Republican member is Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

JUN 27 1942

### Stifled Anti-Lynching Bill

Mr. White made special reference to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives where he said anti-lynching bills have been tied up for year. Of Chairman Hatton Sumners of Texas he said, "openly boasted he would never permit even a hearing on any anti-lynching bill as long as he was chairman, and today his committee refuses to report out the anti-poll tax bill."

New York's Emanuel Celler i next up behind Representativ Sumners, and ranking Republican is the Kansan, U. S. Guye who proposed an anti-poll ta bill, only to have it pigeon-hole for good by Sumners and hi crowd in committee. Incidentall an anti-poll tax measure sponsored by Senator Claude Peppe of Florida is now pending in Congress.

"In the light of the control our government by these me who spit upon democracy whenever the Negro is involved," M White said, "is there any wonde that meetings like this ar tragically necessary at a time lik this? Or that, irony of ironies we Negroes must fight for th right to fight when the world i threatened with distruction. Bu fight we must, and fight we will And it is a fight which we ca and must win."

Line up of other importar committees, showing the chai men, the second ranking memb and the ranking Republican member in both Houses of Congre are listed below:

## Standing Committees of The United States Senate

| | Democrat | Republican |
|---|---|---|
| Banking and Currency | ROBERT F. WAGNER, New York<br>CARTER GLASS, Virginia | CHARLES W. TOBEY, New Hamps |
| Civil Service | WILLIAM J. BULOW, South Dakota<br>KENNETH McKELLAR, Tennessee | WILLIAM LANGER, North Dakota |
| Commerce | JOSIAH W. BAILEY, North Carolina<br>HATTIE W. CARAWAY, Arkansas | CHARLES L. McNARY, Oregon |
| District of Columbia | PAT McCARREN, Nevada<br>CARTER GLASS, Virginia | ARTHUR CAPPER, Kansas |
| Education and Labor | ELBERT D. THOMAS, Utah<br>DAVID I. WALSH, Massachusetts | ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsi |
| Judiciary | FREDERICK VAN NUYS, Indiana<br>PAT McCARREN, Nevada | GEORGE W. NORRIS, Nebraska |
| Military Affairs | ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, N. Carolina<br>ELBERT D. THOMAS, Utah | WARREN R. AUSTIN, Vermont |
| Naval Affairs | DAVID I. WALSH, Massachusetts<br>MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland | JAMES H. DAVIS, Pennsylvania |

## Standing Committees In the House

| | Democrat | Republican |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | HAMPTON P. FULMEN, S. Carolina<br>JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr., Virginia | CLIFFORD R. HOPE, Kansas |
| Appropriations | CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri<br>CLIFTON WOODRUM, Virginia | JOHN TABER New York |
| Banking and Currency | HENRY B. STEAGALL, Alabama<br>CLYDE WILLIAMS, Missouri | JESSE P. WALCOTT, Michigan |
| District of Columbia | JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia<br>WILLIAM T. SCHULTE, Indiana | EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, Illinois |
| Insular Affairs | LEO KOCIALKOWSKI, Illinois<br>JOE L. SMITH, West Virginia | RICHARD J. WELCH, California |
| Military Affairs | ANDREW J. MAY, Kentucky<br>R. EWING THOMASON, Texas | WALTER G. ANDR |
| Naval Affairs | CARL VINSON, Georgia<br>PATRICK H. DREWRY, Virginia | MELVIN J. MASS |
| Ways and Means | ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, N. Carolina<br>THOMAS H. CULLEN, New York | ALLEN T. TREAD |

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

JUN 27 1942

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### Stifled Anti-lynching Bill

Mr. White made special reference to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives where he said anti-lynching bills have been tied up for year. Of Chairman Hatton Sumners of Texas he said, "openly boasted he would never permit even a hearing on any anti-lynching bill as long as he was chairman, and today his committee refuses to report out the anti-poll tax bill."

New York's Emanuel Celler i next up behind Representativ Sumners, and ranking Republican is the Kansan, U. S. Guye who proposed an anti-poll ta bill, only to have it pigeon-hole for good by Sumners and hi crowd in committee. Incidentall an anti-poll tax measure sponsored by Senator Claude Peppe of Florida is now pending in Congress.

"In the light of the control our government by these me who spit upon democracy whenever the Negro is involved," M White said, "is there any wonde that meetings like this ar tragically necessary at a time like this? Or that, irony of ironies we Negroes must fight for the right to fight when the world is threatened with distruction. Bu fight we must, and fight we will And it is a fight which we ca and must win."

Line up of other importar committees, showing the chai men, the second ranking memb and the ranking Republican mer ber in both Houses of Congre are listed below:

## Standing Committees of The United States Senate

**Democrat** — **Republican**

### Banking and Currency

ROBERT F. WAGNER, New York
CARTER GLASS, Virginia
CHARLES W. TOBEY, New Hamps

### Civil Service

WILLIAM J. BULOW, South Dakota
KENNETH McKELLAR, Tennessee
WILLIAM LANGER, North Dakota

### Commerce

JOSIAH W. BAILEY, North Carolina
HATTIE W. CARAWAY, Arkansas
CHARLES L. McNARY, Oregon

### District of Columbia

PAT McCARREN, Nevada
CARTER GLASS, Virginia
ARTHUR CAPPER, Kansas

### Education and Labor

ELBERT D. THOMAS, Utah
DAVID I. WALSH, Massachusetts
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsi

### Judiciary

FREDERICK VAN NUYS, Indiana
PAT McCARREN, Nevada
GEORGE W. NORRIS, Nebraska

### Military Affairs

ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, N. Carolina
ELBERT D. THOMAS, Utah
WARREN R. AUSTIN, Vermont

### Naval Affairs

DAVID I. WALSH, Massachusetts
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland
JAMES H. DAVIS, Pennsylvania

## Standing Committees In the House

**Democrat** — **Republican**

### Agriculture

HAMPTON P. FULMEN, S. Carolina
JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr., Virginia
CLIFFORD R. HOPE, Kansas

### Appropriations

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
CLIFTON WOODRUM, Virginia
JOHN TABER New York

### Banking and Currency

HENRY B. STEAGALL, Alabama
CLYDE WILLIAMS, Missouri
JESSE P. WALCOTT, Michigan

### District of Columbia

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia
WILLIAM T. SCHULTE, Indiana
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, Illinois

### Insular Affairs

LEO KOCIALKOWSKI, Illinois
JOE L. SMITH, West Virginia
RICHARD J. WELCH, California

### Military Affairs

ANDREW J. MAY, Kentucky
R. EWING THOMASON, Texas
WALTER G. ANDR

### Naval Affairs

CARL VINSON, Georgia
PATRICK H. DREWRY, Virginia
MELVIN J. MASS

### Ways and Means

ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, N. Carolina
THOMAS H. CULLEN, New York
ALLEN T. TREAD

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

AUG 1 1942

# Is Hancock a Stooge for Ethridge and Dabney?

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AN EDITORIAL

A reader asks, "Will you please answer Hancock, whose open letter to the AFRO was printed in the July 4 issue."

He expressed fear that Mr. Hancock (the Rev. Gordon Hancock, Richmond, Va., pastor and professor of economics at Va. Union University) is in league with John Temple Graves (Ala.), and Mark Ethridge (Ky.), the segregation boys; Governor Talmadge of Georgia, who approved the arrest and beating of Roland Hayes, and Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times Dispatch, who says that colored people must remain inferior during the war and after it is over.

These are first-line defenders of white supremacy, and there is little difference between them except that Talmadge is the most vicious of the lot; and Mr. Hancock affords all of t[illegible] a sort of Charlie McCarthy to whom they can point as "my good friend." All of them are on the wrong side in this war. They should be with Hitler.

For eleven years, we have sought to educate Mr. Hancock, and we have had the help of eminent Americans like Dr. Rayford Logan. But we admit today that the job is impossible and that what we said of him in this column October 24, 1931, is equally as true today:

"Like John Jasper, another Richmonder, who claimed the sun moves and the earth is flat, Mr. Hancock's views are outmoded and mossback; for him mist and gloom cover everything."

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These quotations bring Mr. Hancock down to date, and the following is what the gloomy Virginian, who calls the stooges of segregation his friends, is saying today:

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While the rest of us fight [illegible] jim crow Red Cross blood bank and leading scientists condemn it as silly and stupid, Mr. Hancock, uninformed, says: **"The white man has a perfect right to say whose blood shall go into his veins."**

In other words, he defends the race haters who, unable to find any scientific reason to segregate colored blood, segregate it anyhow because it's colored.

**MR. HANCOCK—"When Pearl Buck advises colored people to forget their color, she is indulging in pure piffle. . . . That is like advising a hairless dog to keep still at a fleas' convention.**

Pearl Buck's advice is sound. The jim-crow South uses every medium to remind us that we are colored, different, and inferior. Miss Buck said we must believe we are the same as anybody else before we can convince the world that we are. "The fight for equality," she said, "begins in your own soul. You will never be bigger than you are."

If that is piffle, then it's piffle only to men with slavish minds.

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**MR. HANCOCK—"Some are saying Roosevelt has an opportunity to be a Lincoln. What did Lincoln do besides sign an Emancipation Proclamation?"**

What, indeed, but free the slaves, give them an army uniform, a musket to defend themselves, and throw around them the protection of the U.S. flag?

Mr. Hancock knows what Lincoln did, but the sneer at Honest Abe makes a hit with Southern whites, and Mr. Hancock prides himself that he lectures at white Randolph-Macon, the University of Richmond, and Westhampton College. That sneer goes over big in rebel circles.

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We shall go on to defeat Japan and Japanese imperialism, but we shall not be able to inflict our ideas of race supremacy on Asia again, not even on China.

And if we fight for race equality of the Chinese, and freedom for the Russians, shall we fight less for the end of segregation in our own country?

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This is the essence of our condemnation of Mr. Hancock: He has no faith in his own people, no belief in their right to total equality, no hope that we can guide our own destiny.

If we believe in ourselves and in our right to be free, we will be, because it is only then that we shall deserve freedom.

Once we spot the mealy-mouthed, the stooges, and the apostles of gloom and segregation—these Hitler aides among us—they cannot harm real patriots, because, as Joe Louis says, "God fights on our side." **If we** thought that God could be with Ethridge and Talmadge and Dabney and Hancock, He wouldn't be our God.

56k-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## THE GREAT FOUR-FLUSH

Eight saboteurs, seven of whom are German citizens, were landed on our shores by a German submarine, and equipped with sufficient implements and explosives to carry out their avowed mission of destroying transportation and industrial establishments.

President Roosevelt ordered a military court martial, as these man were operating in civilian clothes and the Code of War provides that they be treated as spies. Three able lawyers of the Army Staff were assigned to their defense. The trial before the military court was almost concluded when the defense counsels sought to transfer the whole proceedings to our civil courts, by a writ of habeas corpus to the United States Supreme Court.

Despite the requirements of the law that an application for this writ must first be acted upon by the Federal Circuit Court which was not done, this august body, the most powerful court in the world, was convened in the summer for the first time in twenty-two years, to hear this case. These justices were literally called from the four corners of our country, their vacations suspended, in order to accord this unreasonable consideration to the enemies of our country.

Why this unheard of chivalry to our enemies? The white press ascribes various motives for the Supreme Court's action. However, the defendants' chief counsel and most writers said that it was for the purpose of showing the world the impartial justice that a Democracy administers, even to its enemies in time of war.

**We do not know how this gesture has impressed the white people of this country, but we do know that it has left the Negroes stunned. The kindest name we have for it is "base pretense." This four-flushing is so transparent that history will record it as the war's greatest comedy; for how can a world that knows of America's lynchings and segregation of Negroes, keep a straight face.**

But Negroes are NOT laughing. They do not object to the orderly process of the law being applied to these Germans, but they want to know why this ideal justice can be applied to everyone but them? They want to know why the Government which so scrupulously observed the rules of fair play in dealing with their enemies would be so callous in dealing with their most loyal citizens? They want to know if an administration is strong enough to convene the mighty Supreme Court in the summer, why it could not have enacted into law legislation against lynching and interstate segregation? They want to know whether the toil, tears, and loyalty, and the blood they have shed on every battlefield on which our country has fought, do not entitle them to as much consideration as is given our country's enemies?

AUG 6 1942

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Amsterdam Star-Ne
New York, N. Y.

# Many Voicing Protests At Anti-Negro Trend

## Silent Demonstration Planned For Saturday—Speakers to Greet Marchers

On many community and civic fronts, individuals and organizations were voicing public protest this week to what seemed to be an anti-Negro trend which has swept the country in recent weeks.

In the spotlight of resentment were the Odell Waller execution, the mob lynching of Willie Vinson at Texarkana, Tex., and the shooting of a Negro soldier, Private Jesse Smith, by an Arizona posse.

### Many Will March

Most important development in the wave of protest was the scheduled silent demonstration slated by the March On Washington Movement, of which A. Philip Randolph is head. This demonstration will take place through Harlem streets on Saturday, July 25, at 2:30 P. M., and promises to be one of the most dramatic projects in recent history.

Featuring the demonstration will be the beat of muffled drums, tight-lipped marchers, men, women and children, wearing black mourning armbands and carrying signs of protest, and also a five-minute silence period throughout the city in Negro areas at 2:30 P. M.

The line of march will form at 56th Street and Eighth Avenue, will proceed south to 14th Street, east on 14th to Union Square, where the paraders will be greeted by music and prominent speakers.

Chairman of plans for the parade is Robert Early.

### Others in Protests

Joining the outcry against injustice practiced against Negroes was the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 1123 Broadway, New York City. A release from the federation revealed telegrams and letters have been sent to the White House and to Texas' Governor Stevenson, stating:

"We cannot allow Hitler's lawlessness to continue to dominate the Southern poll tax States."

The Fiske University Club of New York City wired the mayor of Rome, Georgia, protesting the beating and jailing of Roland Hayes, celebrated concert artist, in that city. The wire said, in part:

"We resent this flagrant injustice, especially when such actions furnish aid and comfort to the Axis Governments as they point to America's wrongs to her own citizens."

Both the National Conference of Negro Youth and the Manhattan committee of the conference echoed these expressions of resentment.

In the Waller case, the failure of President Roosevelt publicly to urge Governor Darden, of Virginia, to save the life of the sharecropper, recently executed in that State, was assailed by a group of organization leaders led by A. Philip Randolph.

Taking the form of a letter to the nation's Chief Executive, the protest indicted the United States Government for "failing the Negro people."

Those who signed the protest were: A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March On Washington Movement; Frank R. Crosswaith, director, Negro Labor Committee; Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Negro Women, Inc.; Layle Lane, vice president, American Federation of Teachers; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church; Leon A. Ransom, acting dean, Howard University Law School; Pauli Murray, chairman, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Annual Student Conference, and Albert Hamilton, Workers' Defense League.

JUL 25 1942

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## THE RACE ISSUE

In turning back and refusing to sign a contract with the federal government for materials made in Alabama until a clause in the contract relating to discrimination against workers because of race or color is deleted from the contract Gov. Frank Dixon seems to have opened a controversy that is raging up and down the state.

The clause in question reads as follows: "The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

This paper definitely does not propose to pick a fight with or criticize Gov. Dixon for what he thinks is the right policy in defense of the state of which he is the executive officer. We certainly won't agree with some editorial writers who have accused the governor of suffering from a sincere "obsession" regarding the Negro question. We believe the governor to be sincere and not "obsessed" with any idea of blood and thunder to come. On the other hand, we have found Gov. Dixon to be a man who is not afraid to stand on his "hind" legs and defend his belief on questions of state exactly as he sees them, no matter where the chips may fall.

Our only regret in the matter is that it has been forced out in the open now, when it most certainly should be relegated to the files to be attended to after the war is over. If our enemies are nothing else, they have proven themselves to be highly efficient in the use of propaganda, and they ask no better opportunity than a chance to set race against race while every race, color and creed in the United States must bend every energy toward winning the war if we expect to win.

True enough, a few Negro leaders have expressed views that if made active would bring cause for fear. But by and far we believe that the vast majority of the Negro people and their leaders see cooperation with all races as the means to winning this war, and have so set their sights, leaving their grievances, if [illegible] behind for the duration.—Pell City News.

AUG 6 1942

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## WHITE SUPREMACY—

According to news releases, a prominent Birmingham attorney wants to organize a league to maintain white supremacy. But there is no such thing in existence as white supremacy. And if there were such a thing as white supremacy, it could not be perpetuated by a league, because supremacy must be based upon inherent superiority and no artificial means can supply that.

In America the white race is the dominant and most potent race, but not because of any divine right or inherent superiority. The white race is numerically larger, and has enjoyed more educational privileges than the black race. It, therefore, is more potent because of these and other similar advantages. It is freely admitted by Negroes that as long as they are numerically stronger and apply themselves to education and culture, they can maintain the advantage that they enjoy.

But obviously it is erroneous to assume that because the whites are in the dominant position they are necessarily inherently superior. Looked at from the standpoint of numbers, culture and the occupancy of the majority of judicial and governmental positions, the whites ought to hold the majority for as long as man can visualize this society going. Negroes are not concerned about these facts of accomplishment or advantage. Negroes are concerned because whites have been too prone to make use of these advantages to take from Negroes the opportunity to work, to acquire property, to get justice in the courts, and to live as free Americans.

This white attorney in Birmingham, who is disturbed about the abolishment of segregation, is not afraid that Negroes want to deprive whites of the right to enjoy their majority in numbers or their present opportunities for culture and living. He is disturbed over an attempt to prevent the whites in the South from prosecuting the laws of segregation to hamstring and suppress Negroes.

He makes the usual plea to race prejudice by pretending that the abolition of oppression would drag the white man down to the Negro's level. No one in his right senses can interpret the fight against the abuses of segregation as an attempt to roll back the [illegible] so that black men may, if they are able, climb to the level of white [illegible]. It is a poor supremacy which must depend upon force for its maintenance. From a democratic or Christian standpoint, the only real supremacy is in culture, Christianity and the other cardinal virtues. These superiorities are not white or black. If the whites are so weak they dare not let Negroes have equal chances with themselves, they are automatically convicted of inferiority rather than supremacy.

"The Informer"

Houston, Tex.

AUG 8 1942

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## WHITE FOLK'S JITTERS—

Last week in Beaumont, a veteran mail-carrier was taken into custody by police, while he had government mail, because a bus driver reported that he stood in the aisle ahead of the screen on a crowded bus. A week before in Beaumont, a soldier was beaten brutally by police, because a bus driver reported that he stood in front of a sign on a crowded bus. A few weeks ago there was a lynching in Texarkana of a Negro suspected of having attempted to assault a white woman, and a number of Negroes were frightened out of the city. From both of these cities word has come that white people were afraid Negroes were about to rebel.

When people are afraid and nervous, they do foolish things. That is true of animals, too. Get a horse frightened and nervous, and he will kick the head off anyone who comes near his stall. Even dogs, the friends of man, sometimes bite their owners when they get afraid and jittery. The solution of the problems in Texarkana and Beaumont calls for an understanding of the underlying reasons.

Though it is hard for Negroes to believe, it is true that for months whites in many towns have been afraid that Negroes were being roused by propagandists and by their leaders to a pitch of revolt. Negro leaders as well as the masses of Negroes know that while Negroes are fighting for justice in the courts and before the public generally, there is not the slightest intent or desire to do harm to their white neighbors. But this does not prevent whites from believing that Negroes are being disturbed and worked on.

**The sensible thing would be for leaders of white and Negro groups in cities throughout the South to have open conferences and clear up the question of the Negro's attitude during this trying period. It is another case of "not understanding, and drawing false impressions." It is easy for people who stand on opposite sides of the race question to suspect each other and to grow jittery and afraid. The whites in these cities are taking the foolish course of organizing against a "threatened uprising" and using brutality to defeat and discourage the imagined uprising of Negroes.**

Since there is no uprising planned, the solution of the jitteriness of whites is to convince them that they are "seeing things." Some of the problem lies in the fact that demagogues and selfish people are deliberately raising the race question to feather their own nests. In some instances the problem comes from the fact that whites who want to keep on abusing Negroes attempt to side-track the thinking of the majority of people from the real issues, by raising the race question.

Put in a nutshell, the real issue is whether or not the dominant race in the South is willing to face the problems as they are, or intends to persist in trying to stick their heads under the sand and claim eminence of uprisings, which are not present. Negroes will continue to press for the right to vote, the right to work, the right to equal educational opportunities, and the rights of American citizens generally. Brutality will not discourage their fight for these American privileges, but brutality will arouse the enmity and make real the fears which they are laboring under.

"Social equality" is not involved in the fight for the right to work, the right to vote, the right to have school funds equally distributed, and the right to fair and equal trials in the courts. The time has passed when Negroes can be frightened from demanding these rights, by a show of mob violence and brutality. But the better class of Southern white people are not afraid to face these issues, if their leadership has the courage and the intelligence to separate them from the bugaboo of "social equality." Today, the white man in the South is suffering from the jitters, and our leaders might as well face this fact as the chief problem of race relations in this hour of worry and afflictions.

"The Informer"

Houston, Tex.

AUG 15 1942

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

## Claptrap for Voters

Senator Bankhead of Alabama must be up for reelection. He breaks into print demanding that Negroes be not sent into southern army camps. His reason is easy to see—it is the typical election bid of the southern politician.

We thought better of Bankhead. For the Talmadges and the Bilbos to seek office though Negro baiting is all that is to be expected of them. But Bankhead, like Underwood, has been credited with having some ability.

If our country was not at war, we would leave to time the correction of this unAmerican practice. Already its appeal shows signs of weakening. Alabama farmers who at first resented the Negro flyers who were being trained at the Tuskegee base, have become tolerant to the point of including them in the goodwill due all defenders of their homes. But we are at war when mistakes carry maximum penalty. We must not let race prejudice invite national disaster.

We regret acts like this of Sen. Bankhead also because they add to the dis favor in which Congress is held. It is not disfavor born of partisanism. We have had Democratic congresses before now, but never one so roundly condemned for sychophantic subservience, and lackadaisical incompetence. It happens that seniorities put control of committees in the hands of the southern members, elected to office not for their abilities but for their hillbilly-ties, like O'Daniel, and for their demogogy like Bankhead.

Men elected by undemocratic methods are a handicap in normal times. They are not to tolerated now. Yet such is the force of habit, that unless an aroused nation demands that southerners stop fighting the Civil war over again, opportunist politicians will keep our chief law-making body low in the public's esteem.

AUG 7 1942

56K

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Alabama Leaders Deny Okaying Racial Theory Of Governor Frank Dixon

## 12, Accused of Signing Telegram, Under Fire in Southern Town; Say They Were Victims in a 'Trick'

GADSDEN, Ala. — (ANP — The local branch of the NAACP announced this week that its investigating committee had reported a telegram allegedly sent to Gov. Frank M. Dixon Saturday, July 25, endorsing his racial views expressed in a letter to the Defense Supplies corporation rejecting a war contract because it contained a non-discrimination clause was not signed nor sent by any one of the 12 Negro leaders accused.

The telegram read in part: "Our past and present relations with our white people are satisfactory and we do not want any strife to mar our pleasant relationships."

Those accused of having sent the telegram are Revs. Joel C. Carson, W. J. Colvin, both Methodists, and the Revs. R. B. Martin, W. M. Mallory, E. M. Wilson, and S. N. Reid, all Baptists. Other alleged signators were Drs. E. F. Barnes, J. B. Towns, L. M. Donal, and Mack Cummins, G. L. Kent and Thomas H. Rhines.

After making its investigation ithe NAACP committee found that the local chamber of commerce originated the telegram along with one of its own and sent both to the governor at the chamber's expense.

Rev. Wilson is charged with having telephoned the leaders involved from the chamber office, and when each one answered turned the telephone over to the chamber secretary to do the talking.

The secretary is said to have asked the leaders to endorse a statement to Gov. Dixon in an effort to avert a race riot he said was imminent. When some of the men expressed reluctance to approve the telegram the secretary, it is charged, threatened them with "plenty of trouble."

According to the committee, the telegram the 12 leaders endorsed was never sent Gov. Dixon, but another statement substiuted by the sceretary was sent in its stead. The wire was sent at chamber of commerce expense.

The Rev. Wilson, pastor of Friendship Baptist here, described as the oldest Negro church in the city, was reported to hold a state appointment from Gov. Dixon and is presently engaged in trying to secure an army commission as chaplain.

One of the ministers interviewed here said he was "tricked" into endorsing the wire. He denied knowledge of the governor's "race theory statement" at the time the telegram was sent.

Another person forced to give consent to the telegram said he did so only after coercion. "If I hadn't, Rev. Wilson would have gone back and said something that would have hurt my business."

Members of Rev. Wilson's church are reported to be disgusted with their pastor whom they regard as working against their interests. They claim the minister has been attempting to have their wages lowered, "and just after we have given him a raise."

Gasden citizens are planning a mass meeting to discuss action against the 12 leaders.

AUG 7 1942

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# DIXON'S NEGRO 'OKAY' PROVES TO BE A MYTH

## Probe Reveals That All Signers Were Tricked By One Minister

See Text of Dixon Letter, Page 6

GADSEN, Ala.—Gov. Frank M. Dixon's Negro support evaporated this week after the local branch N.A.A.C.P. investigating committee found that a telegram sent to Dixon July 25, allegedly by 12 colored leaders endorsing his racial views. was not signed by at least 11 of the so- called signers.

Only Negro believed to have known of the telegram's contents before its dispatch is Rev. E. M. Wilson, pastor of Friendship Baptist church.

The telegram read in part: "Our past and present relations with our white people are satisfactory and we do not want any strife to mar our pleasant relationships."

Those accused of having sent the telegram are the Revs. Joel C. Carson, W. T. Colvin, both Methodists, and the Revs. R. B. Martin, W. M. Mallory, E. M. Wilson, and S. N. Reid, all Batists.

Other alleged signators were Drs. E. F. Barnes, J. B. Towns, L. M. Donal, and Mack Cummins, G. L. Kent and Thomas H. Rhines, businessmen.

Governor Dixon said recently in a letter to Ralph R. Williams, New York agent for the Defense Supplies corporation that he would refuse to accept a war contract that contained a non-discriminatory clause on the ground that "federal agencies are attempting to force social equality upon the South." The telegram in question was designed to support that view.

After making its investigation the N.A.A.C.P. committee reported that the local chamber of commerce originated the telegram along with one of its own and sent both the the governor at the chamber's expense.

Reverend Wilson is charged with having telephoned the leaders involved from the chamber office, and when each one answered turned the telephone over to the chamber secretary to do the talking.

The secretary is said to have then asked the leaders to endorse a statement to Governor Dixon in an effort to avert a race riot he said was imminent. When some of the men expressed reluctance to approve the telegram the secretary, it is charged, threatened them with "plenty of trouble."

According to the N.A.A.C.P. investigators the telegram the 12 leaders endorsed was never sent the governor, but another sent in its stead. The chamber sent the following message to the state's chief executive:

"Every citizen who appreciates the high value of maintaining peaceful relations between all elements of our citizenship will applaud your fearless stand against the introduction here of conditions that would create friction, impede the war effort and serve no useful purpose.

"This is a time for war against foreign enemies, not for war against Southern civilization, and your clear understanding of this fact and your determination to prevent that which it is sought to accomplish, is in harmony with the best traditions of Southern statesmanship."

Reverend Wilson is rumored to hold a state position but is very mysterious about it. He, however, is very friendly with the whites of the town and claims to have unlimited authority. It is reported the minister is presently prevailing upon his white friends to arrange an army commission as chaplain for him.

Responsible citizens of the community have repudiated the "leadership" of Reverend Wilson whom they charge with constantly causing disturbances.

"The colored people of this city do not consider Reverend Wilson a leader but an 'Uncle Tom' of the most dangerous type. He is definitely not representative of the Negro group in Gadsen," said a spokesman for local progressive elements.

One of the ministers interviewed here said he was "tricked" into endorsing the wire. He denied knowledge of the governor's "race theory statement" at the time the telegram was sent.

Another person forced to give consent to the telegram said he did so only after coercion. "If I hadn't, Reverend Wilson would have gone back and said something that would have hurt me in my business."

AUG 8 1942

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Arnall Pledges Aid to Scotch 'Racial Issues'

## Favors Appeal to Purge Campaign of 'Fake' Race Question.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—(AP) Attorney General Ellis Arnall replied today to the Augusta Herald that the "fake" race issue in the gubernatorial campaign was promoted by his opponent, Governor Eugene Talmadge, and he would do his "best to eliminate" it.

The Herald, which telegraphed Arnall and Talmadge yesterday, asking them to purge the racial issue from the campaign, today telegraphed every daily newspaper in Georgia requesting they join with it in eliminating matter designed to appeal to race prejudice from political news reports.

Arnall wired Milwee Owens, editor of the Herald, that "at this time when our nation is fighting for its very existence, when our own flesh and blood are dying for the preservation of our democratic concept of life and government, it is little short of treason for any professional demagogue to undertake to destroy our national unity, our national loyalty and our national determination in an effort to save himself politically."

### "Doctrine of Hypocrite."

At the beginning of his telegram, Arnall said "on July 4, 1940, in his opening address, my opponent said:

"'Any doctrine that preaches class hatred in Georgia is a sin of the deepest dye. Any doctrine that preaches prejudice is merely the doctrine of a hypocrite who is trying to hide under a shadow for the purpose of stealing. No religious or racial prejudice has any place in a Christian heart.'"

Arnall said "I subscribe to this attitude."

He declared "My opponent promoted the 'fake' race issue" in the present campaign.

"The constitution of Georgia written by our illustrious forefathers guarantees separate schools for the white and black races," he said.

### Appeal Is Praised.

Arnall pledged "I will do my best to eliminate the false issue from the campaign for governor, the outcome of which is so vitally important to the future welfare of Georgia."

Editor Owens, of the Herald, received a telegram from Mayor Roland R. Jones, of Savannah Beach, saying the appeal to newspapers was "the most outstanding effort initiated in the state during the past decade."

Jones said "we have enough racial problems generated by present conditions without any undue agitation."

In his telegram to the papers, Owens said, "We are wondering if as a publisher devoted to Georgia's interest you will join with us in this declaration of policy.

"Situation has reached point where people who have no vote in and no determination in choice of next state and local officers are being made scapegoats in manner strongly reminiscent of prelude to Nazi rise to power in Germany."

AUG 13 1942

56k-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Bishop Prexy Hits Dean Hancock's Views On Race

## Says Philosophy Is Dangerous To American Scene

MARSHALL, Texas.—(ANP)— Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, president of Bishop college, took issue this week with Dean Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union university on his views for "constructive cooperative planning in race relations" in a letter addressed to Dr. R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Dean Hancock's article, "Interracial Hypertension" circulated by the Associated Negro Press and reprinted by the commission, was offered to Dr. Rhoads for distribution among students and friends if he found it to have "timeliness and value."

The essay suggested a policy of appeasement by Negroes in their relationships with whites if they hoped to "destroy race prejudice root and branch" and maintain "many important gains in race relations that have been won through many years, through sweat and tears."

Admitting he considered Dean Hancock's article "scientifically sound and socially constructive in emphasizing the vital importance of balance unbiased judgments involving relations", Dr. Rhoads urged weighing of words and decisions against all available pertinent facts in our greatly confused social scene.

**URGES WITHDRAWAL OF ARTICLE**

Dr Rhoads urged withdrawal of the article from circulation unless the author consented to elimination of two objectionable paragraphs. He said he felt the philosophy they advocated did a serious injustice to the Negro. He characterized the climax of Dean Hancock's discussion which told of a hypothetical labor incident at Detroit "both superfluous and impertinent."

On general principle, the application is calculated to hamper the industrial and social processes of an allied victory and a just and lasting peace," said Dr. Rhoads.

The incident referred to concerned a Negro worker who had answered a "hurry call" to perform a highly expert job on an assembly line. Several whites also applied for the job and when told a Negro had been hired sat down in protest. Dean Hancock's account stated:

"When the Negro arrived and found the men sitting, he asked 'Why are these men sitting down instead of working on this hurry job?'

The foreman replied, 'They do not want to work with you and are sitting down in protest against you.'

**NO TIME TO SIT DOWN**

'Well,' said the Negro, 'I'll be going, for this is no time to be sitting down in the face of our national emergency. The completion of the job is more important than my personal feelings.'

"When the Negro had gone but a little way he heard someone calling to him to return. The foreman said, 'These men say your heart is right and they don't mind working with you', and so the Negro went on the job and everybody was satisfied.

The dean pointed out that while the action might not be popular it was powerful enough to advance the Negro's cause, as is evidenced by a growing willingness in the south to admit him to full citizenship.

"Strangely enough, the Negro's business and educational capitols are in the south, at Durham and Atlanta respectively", he added, "and what is more, the south is becoming more and more a haven for the educated Negro from the north, for here as nowhere else can he find a field for his moral and intellectual energies."

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# MIDWEST WAR CONFERENCE OUTLINES TERMS FOR FULLER PARTICIPATION OF THE NEGRO

A. Philip Randolph, speaking here Saturday at the Midwest conference on the "Negro and the War," sponsored by the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, against stressed determination to lead his followers in a "March on Washington" unless discrimination against the Negro ceases.

Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, spoke at the luncheon meeting of the all-day conference held in the Sherman hotel.

**Can Not Accept Old Philosophy**

Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, a member of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices, and one of the sponsors of the conference, said:

"We cannot accept the 'don't rock the boat' philosophy. In our battle against racial discrimination and token employment, we must be courageous and unrelenting. The Negro's record has earned him the right to democracy and equality and equal participation in the nation's activities."

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., pastor of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal church, also a sponsor of the conference, summed up the present situation in which the Negro American finds himself in relation to the country as a whole by saying:

**Must Have Equal Opportunity**

"A house divided against itself cannot stand, and until the Negro is given equal opportunity the war effort will be impeded. There are 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States, with an annual income of $2,000.000 000, and this vast manpower and income is being withheld from the nation's war effort because Negroes are resentful of discrimination against them in the armed forces and in other areas, including those under direct control of the national government."

Turner Catledge, acting director of the Chicago Sun, spoke in Agar's stead. Statistics gathered by competent authorities concerning industrial discrimination against Negroes are overwhelming in their impact, Catledge declared.

"They cast before us a shameful picture of what is happening in company after company," he continued. "They demonstrate that millions of able, Negro Americans are being deprived of their share in saving their country."

**Panel Discussion**

Panel discussions occupied the conference before and following the luncheon. Leaders of several of these groups were Horace Cayton, authority on labor matters and Miss Olive M. Diggs, editor of The Chicago Bee, who stated:

**"The American Negroes want to help in the war efforts. They want to fight in the war. They want to work in the factories and defense industries. They want to build ships, guns and planes. If they are hampered in their desire to so aid, whether by the government directly or indirectly or whether by employers who hold government contracts, obviously there comes from them a resentment that comes when one is refused by reason of race, that which is given others."**

**"But we must understand," she continued, "that in propagandizing our cause we are not to rely upon words alone. Words are potent and have their proper place, but also important and effective are deeds. The Negro can, by deeds, bolster his own defenses; and this sort of propaganda is often more effective than mere words."**

**Miss Diggs further stated: "Those agencies and individuals who are interested in propagandizing the Negro's cause see the imperative necessity to make democracy work here and now lest Axis nations do a better job of propagandizing totalitarian ideologies by pointing to our democracy as a vacuum which is filled with air; as a document of meaningless words and beautiful phrases; and as an empty promise from one who is full of sound and fury signifying nothing."**

Other speakers on the panel discussions were Lucius Harper of the Chicago Defender; A. N. Fields, Pittsburgh Courier; Curtis MacDougal, Chicago Sun; Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, K.A.M. Temple; Miss Thyra Edwards, National Negro Congress; Dr. James M. Yard, National Conference of Christian and Jews; Howard Mayer, Public Relations Counsil;

Benjamin A. Grant, alderman of the 3rd ward; Atty. U. S. Keys; Oscar Brown, N.A.A.C.P.; Judge John J. Gutknecht; Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson; Rev. James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological Eeminary; Herbert March, vice-president of the Chicago C.I.O. Council; Edward L. Doty, American Consolidated Trades Council; Horace Cayton, Good Shepherd Community Center, and A. L. Foster, Chicago Urban League.

March advanced the idea that the Negro can best solve his problems through the labor movement. Cayton declared that the Negro needs an organization of his own to fight for fair and equal treatment.

Ira Latimer, executive secretary of the Civil Liberties committe, said the conference wished to present before the country four demands as a condition to whole-hearted participation in the war by the Negro: **the right to equality in the armed forces in assignments and promotions; the right to get and hold a job in war industries; the right to participate in the government processes through the ballots; the right to participation in world democracy.**

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
August 2, 1942

# Enemies At Home

Revelation by the FBI of subversive elements at work among Negroes make it necessary to scotch the sly lies—some spoken openly, others whispered—now being used in Georgia to exploit the issue of "race," and to incite trouble between the white and Negro races.

Wittingly or unwittingly, Governor Eugene Talmadge is doing as much as any Georgian to stir up racial trouble. If Hitler knew about it, maybe he would give Talmadge an iron cross as Useful Propagandist No. 1.

Talmadge is telling the people of Georgia that unless he is reelected racial segregation will be a thing of the past. He is saying that Negroes will sit side-by-side with whites in State universities, and that "social equality"—whatever that is supposed to mean—will be literally achieved.

Talmadge knows that both these statements are lies.

SCK

Social equality for Negroes is not an issue in Georgia. And—except for cold-blooded agitators such as Eugene Talmadge—there is no threat of its becoming an issue.

Racial segregation isn't an issue. It is the rule of this section; it will continue to be the rule. Sane Negroes do not want a change. Sane whites would not tolerate a change.

It makes little difference whether the Georgia Constitution is clear on the point, because tested custom would in any event take precedence over the cold letter of the law. Southern whites and Southern Negroes will continue to live as they have always lived, which means peacefulness, and friendliness, *and segregation.*

There is nothing unnatural about segregation; it is, indeed, a basic rule of nature, which is why it has become the immemorial custom of mankind. It is the self-respecting way for whites to live, and the self-respecting way for Negroes to live. Only renegades ever violate the barrier of race, and only demagogues ever exploit that barrier.

If southern Negroes want to know what is their stake in the war, it is simply this:

In the South they can live free and useful lives, although segregated.

Under the Axis, they would be neither free nor useful to themselves or anyone else. They would swap the dignified "segregation" of the South for the unspeakable indignities of the ghetto and the concentration camp.

Their stake in the war, in short, is the white man's stake: The survival of freedom on earth. Future economic progress—and the Negro has made extraordinary economic progress in the South despite the lies of our enemies—will have to await the winning of the war, and it must come naturally or not at all.

We wish to make one further point predicated upon the assertion of Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama that the Federal Government is attempting to use stresses of the war to "break down the principle of segregation in the South."

This is a misconception, scarcely less dangerous than Gene Talmadge's demagoguery.

Governor Dixon's complaint is directed at Mr. Roosevelt's executive order No. 8802, which fixed it as the policy of the Federal government that there was not to be—very especially on war contracts—"discrimination against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Let's look, first, at the background of this order. It came on June 25, 1941, a few days before thousands of Negroes—most of them from the *North and East*—were scheduled to make a protest march on Washington because Negro manpower was not being called upon to play its full part in the war effort, both in a military sense and in an industrial sense.

Order No. 8802 had the effect of averting this march, which would certainly have been an inflammatory episode.

It is important, also, to bear in mind that Order No. 8802 carried no earthly implication of "social equality." Its sole purpose was to use Negro manpower in the war effort in spots where Negro manpower would be useful.

We do not agree with all of the ideas of Mr. Mark Ethridge, a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, but we believe that Mr. Ethridge summed up No. 8802 perfectly in his recent speech in Birmingham:

"The President was not endeavoring to write a social document; he was writing, as the language of the order plainly shows, a document designed to secure the fullest use of the manpower available to us, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin . . . I believe it is perfectly apparent that Executive Order No. 8802 is a war order, and not a social document."

This—from a man charged with part of the responsibility for administering No. 8802—is a clear statement of purpose which the South may very well consider binding.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Gadsden NAACP Says Wire Had Not Been Signed

## Coercion Charge Laid To Chamber Of Commerce Sec'y

AUG 2 1942

GADSDEN, Ala.—(ANP)— The local branch of the NAACP announced this week that its investigating committee had reported a telegram allegedly sent to Gov. Dixon Saturday, July 25, endorsing his racial views expressed in a letter to the Defense Supplies corporation rejecting a war contract because it contained a non-discrimination clause, was not signed nor sent by any one of the 12 Negro leaders accused.

The telegram read in part: "Our past and present relations with our whit e people are satisfactory and we do not want any strife to mar our pleasant relationships."

Those accused of having sent the telegram are Revs. Joe C. Carson. W. J. Colvin, both Methodists, and the Revs. R. B. Martin, W. M Mallory, E. M. Wilson, and S. N Reid, all Baptists. Other alleged signatures were Drs. E. F. Barnes, J. B. Towns, C. L. M. Donal, and Mack Cummins, G. L. Kent and Thomas H. Rhines.

### CHAMBER SENT WIRE

After making its investigation the NAACP committee found that the local chamber of commerce originated the telegram along with one of its own and sent both to the governor at the chamber's expense.

Rev. Wilson is charged with having telephoned the leaders involved from the chamber office, and when each one answered turned the telephone over to the chamber secretary to do the talking.

The secretary is said to have then asked the leaders to endorse a statement to Gov. Dixon in an effort to avert a race riot he said was imminent. When some of the men expressed reluctance to approve the telegram the secretary, it is charged, threatened them with "plenty of trouble."

According to the committee, the telegram the 12 leaders endorsed

was never sent Gov. Dixon, but another statement substituted by the secretary was sent in its stead. The wire was sent at chamber of commerce expense.

### WORKS FOR STATE

The Reverend Wilson, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church here, described as the oldest Negro

their pastor whom they regard as working against their interests. They claim the minister has been attempting to have their wages lowered, "and just after we have given him a raise."

Gasden citizens are planning a mass meeting to discuss action against the 12 leaders.

### ONE OF 13 MILLIONS

My dear Lieut. DeBow,

"Hello! I read your article, 'I Got Wings' in the AMERICAN. I'm one of the thirteen million you are flying for. I am writing to try to express my appreciation to you for what you and the officers and cadets at Tuskegee are doing for Uncle Sam and the betterment of the Negro race."

Sincerely yours,
MISS S. M. J.

Letters of praise and admiration were received from enlisted men, officers, skilled workmen and people from nearly every walk of life hoping that the Tuskegee Army Flying School will be able to do its share in helping to bring peace, freedom and ultimate victory to the allied democratic countries of the world.

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Swainsboro, Ga., Forest-Blade
July 23, 1942

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ENDORSE POLICIES AND CANDIDACY OF ARNALL

ATHENS, Ga., July 20.—Another faction on the University of Georgia campus was added to the Ellis Arnall roles when Demosthenian Literary Society passed a resolution introduced by Robert Joiner, of Glenwood, "endorsing the policies and candidacy of Ellis Arnall for the governor of Georgia," Wednesday night.

"There is only one way in which we can hope to re-gain our accredited rating—that is to rid this state of Eugene Talmadge. To re-elect him to the governor's chair would create one of the greatest catastrophies in the history of this state," Joiner said as he introduced the resolution.

"Hell-Bent" Edwards, Jr., surprised the entire society with his effortless resistance but declared that "students will still be admitted to Harvard and Yale after the University has been dropped from the accredited list."

Edwards continued, "If the University students want to get the University back on the accredited list, they better go out into the counties in the state and elect representatives who will support Arnall." At this point Joiner asked "Then you yourself advocate an Arnall victory this September?" "Hell-Bent" was baff d and speechless.

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 25, 1942

# Georgia Editors Say:

### OLE GENE IS ON THE SKIDS

(From The Post-Searchlight.)

It is becoming more and more evident, as the gubernatorial campaign progresses, that old Gene Talmadge, the present dictatorial, red-gallused Governor of the sovereign state of Georgia, is on the skids. He is continually slipping, and by September 9, at which time he is going to make an effort to succeed himself at this post, he will be beyond helping.

Talmadge is running with only one plank in his platform, that being the racial question, which has backfired on him something terrible. This issue was to re-elect him this time, but thank goodness the people of this state know that the constitution of this state forbids the white and colored children to go to school together, and the only way that this can be accomplished is to amend the constitution to this effect, which will never happen in the state of Georgia.

Talmadge's machine is breaking up, as evidenced by the large number of his friends deserting him. They know that he has made Georgia the laughing stock of the nation by his dictatorial policies, and they are ready to see Georgia placed where she belongs with a clean-cut Democratic governor. This man is Ellis Arnall, popular young attorney general of the state.

56k-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

**A POLITICAL SAMPLE.** Since December 7, most persons have forgotten that the Selective Service act was adopted in times of peace and at a time when there still was some slight hope we might escape the war.

It came at a time when we were engaged merely in lend-lease.

It involved the taking away of young men from their jobs. Many of them had just got started and had had promotions.

It often was a severe dislocation.

The National Selective Service headquarters asked that all draft boards try to do something out of the ordinary for the first group to leave from each community. National headquarters asked that, since Hitler had tried, and was trying, without success, to make the Negro feel he was mistreated in this country, that the boards have, if possible, a supper for them. This was asked of all boards. Hundreds of them complied.

I give this background before coming to something sordid and mean which is going on in Georgia in connection with this political campaign.

In Athens, in Clarke county, the draft board had a ceremony in connection with the departure of their first groups.

A supper was given the Negro boys who had been drafted to go into the Army. The Negro friends and relatives of the new soldiers waited on the table and stood in the background for the speeches. Only the new soldiers sat down.

The members of the draft board, all white, attended together with two men from the state headquarters, both of whom were in uniform. They sat together at one side of the long table and were not mixed with the Negroes.

Bob McWhorter, the famous old Georgia football star whom thousands know and love, as dean of the law school and as mayor of Athens, was present. Another member of the board, also a member of the law department, was present. Dan Magill, clerk of the board, was present.

It was a patriotic meeting at which patriotic speeches were made.

**NEXT CHAPTER.** National headquarters had requested, and their letter requesting it is on file, that all boards make photographs of these patriotic ceremonies for the first men to go into the Army, and send them to national headquarters.

Now, what has happened is this—

Certain persons obtained the negative of this selective service board gathering, authorized by national headquarters as a patriotic support of the new law, and are using it in this campaign. They do not identify it as a selective service ceremony.

They are distributing copies of it saying it is typical of the mixing of the races in Georgia and that it is proof of their contemptible claim that such an effort is being made.

They claim, falsely, that one of the ousted faculty men was present but withdrew from the picture.

In some places they attempt to identify Dan Magill as the writer of this column. I suppose they do so because this column opposes them. The writer was not present. Dan Magill was present, properly so, in his capacity as clerk of the board. He is a splendid man and a Southerner. And much thinner and handsomer than I.

Bob McWhorter, the mayor, faculty man and old football star, was present as mayor and because he thought it a decent thing to do to give those colored boys a pat on the back and a send-off to the Army. So were present other members of the board.

The two officers from the State Selective Service headquarters in Atlanta were present in uniform. And properly so.

It seemed to me the use of this picture in such a fashion is a low and contemptible thing and deserves being exposed.

**AS A SOUTHERNER.** I know that German and Japanese agents are spending money trying to create a Negro problem.

I know that some few people, well-meaning but uninformed, or misinformed, by deliberate falsehoods, have been made afraid.

As one born, reared and educated in the South, and as one who loves the South, I would like to call attention to the editorial in the first column on this page.

It contains a statement by Bishop Ainsworth, the beloved Methodist bishop of Georgia, who a short time before his death warned of the fictitious and vicious effort to say there was an effort at racial co-education in the South.

Bishop Ainsworth further said, in denouncing the falsehood and in hoping no politician would raise the issue:

"There are multiplied thousands of fair-minded citizens who want the Negro to have improved provision for his educational needs, both for his own and the general good, but they do not think it best to mix the races in seeking those ends."

That is true. I not only do not believe in any mixing of the races but I do not know any person who does. Certainly no white man wants it. Certainly the southern Negro leaders do not want it. It is not an issue.

Bishop Ainsworth said: "If a political campaign is raised in Georgia over these issues, as **fictitious and baseless as was the original alarm about the mixing of the races in our educational system,** the passions of many people will become inflamed and racial relations disturbed and embittered. . . . No lover of Georgia wants to see any of these disasters come to our state."

I, for one, will go along with the thoughts of this man of God, who lived by prayer and faith, and not with Eugene Talmadge's falsehood.

JUL 26 1942

5-GK

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

## *Negroes In The South*

It is indeed commendable that the State of Georgia can include herself in a section of this country that can generate a feeling of dignity and loyalty in its colored population to the extent that the males of the race enlist in the Army rather than wait to be inducted. But is this the whole truth?

The Southern colored man has eagerly joined the Army, first, because of his unquestionable loyalty to his country, and second, to escape from the continuous injustices heaped upon him in the South, not because he has been "made" loyal by the South and its practices of segregation and exploitation. In the Army, this man recognizes the fact that many opportunities will be available to him that were not offered him in the South, and that his efforts, great or small, will be valued and appreciated along with those of men of other races.

If the South could honestly commend itself on the manner in which it has generated loyalty among its colored men, then it might well stand as a shining example for the rest of the country. This, unfortunately, the South is unable to do, for it has in no way forcibly inspired colored soldiers to this country.

Let no one believe that the Southern colored soldier is fighting to preserve that way of life which holds him down, kicks him while he is down, and then sends him on to fight when a national emergency arises. Front seats in the streetcar are little enough in themselves, but restriction and segregation from security and equality of opportunity are to be fought against, no matter in what form they appear. The South would do well to put its whole might into this war, instead of attempting to fight our enemies with one hand while holding down the colored man with the other.

JAMES V. HACKNEY.

Washington, Aug. 3.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

## Dixon's Race Stand Wins Commendation

Gov. Frank Dixon's broadside of Thursday, in which he charged that Federal agencies were seeking to break down racial segregation in the South, evoked expressions of approval and applause from many sources Friday.

Gov. Dixon was away from his office, having gone to inspect the State Guard encampment on Dauphin Island. Secretary Roland Mushat said Friday afternoon that some 25 to 30 telegrams and long-distance phone calls endorsing the Governor's forthright declaration had been received, and also several personal calls of like nature.

Expressions were not confined to Alabama, one telegram voicing strong approval being received from a resident of Louisiana, another from South Carolina.

5-GK

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

## Dixon Letter Campaign Note

### Talmadge Says He And Alabamian Termed Champions Of Whites

THOMASTON, GA., Aug. 8.—(U.P.)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge today cited the fall of France as a reason why he should be reelected, and scolded the Ladies Home Journal for "preaching racial equality to housewives all over the country."

"We're engaged in a terrible war," Talmadge said, "you all saw the great collapse of France—that was caused by amalgamation of the races."

Talmadge said four principles were dear to the American people—"white supremacy, state's rights, Jeffersonian democracy and old time religion."

Talmadge declared his action in ousting from the Georgia University System professors who allegedly advocated racial co-education, had "knocked back" the progress of racial equality doctrines.

"I've knocked them back 25 years. And if it raises its dragon head again then, some young boy of today will arise and thrust it down again," he said.

Talmadge praised the actions of a group of men who invaded a Columbus, Ga., drug store and led out a group of negro waitresses, who had been hired to replace whites, and warned the management to keep the white girls.

Talmadge said the blacklisting of the Georgia University System by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges was "nothing but a bluff," and predicted the "credits will come a-running back when I'm reelected."

"The negro papers in the North are saying Gov. Talmadge, of Georgia, and Gov. Dixon, of Alabama, are the last champions of white supremacy," he said. "I accept the honor."

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Globe and Independen
Nashville, Tenn.

# PATERNALISM IN RACE RELATIONS IS OUTMODED

### By Virginius Dabney

An interracial situation is shaping up in the South which has many potentialities for evil. Those potentialities exist with respect to the period immediately ahead, but they probably will be even more acute in the postwar years. While the problem has many facets, the one with which we shall concern ourselves here is the matter of paternalism.

Paternalism is not only an outward attitude but an inner habit of mind. It conditions the interracial thinking of millions of white Southerners, and determines whether they are willing to regard the Negro as a member of society who is able to stand on his own feet and to work out his own destitny, with the aid of fairness and justice from the whites, or whether they will insist upon keeping him forever in a position of dependence.

It is unfortunately true that a large percentage of Southern whites are unable to think of the blacks as anything but ''niggers,'' nor can they conceive of any reason for adopting a more open-minded attitude. They seem to ignore completely the fact that the South can never be more than second-rate if nearly one-third of its population is forced to live in squalor, disease, illiteracy and crime. Actually, the Negro's position is constantly being improved, over the protest of these very whites, so that the diatribes of certain Northern zealots on the subject are unjustified. But there is, nevertheless, an excessively large body of white Southern opinion which insists upon maintaining the paternalistic point of view, and in charging anybody who tries to argue against it with desiring ''social equality.''

Actually ''social equality'' has no relationship to the matter under discussion. We are concerned here with the need for cultivating an attitude of mind toward the Negro which will enable him to realize his potentialities as a farmer, an industrial worker, a professional man or a business man—in short, as a citizen. We are seeking to counteract the paternalistic philosophy which holds that the Negro is always happier, always better off, always better cared for when his ''white folks'' are supervising him, guiding him and controlling him.

There is, for example, the attitude of many Southern planters that the natural state of the rural Negro is that of a sharecropper or tenant. He isn't really happy with the responsibility which goes with ownership—so the argument runs. This point of view has often been expressed by the white Southern landlords who dislike the Farm Security Administration, because of its prime concern with the small farmers, both white and black.

**Paternalists Are Often Good Citizens**

Those who hold this attitude toward the Negro [illegible] often honorable and respected citizens. They believe conscienciously that the Negro is a child, and that he should be treated as a child. The late William Alexander Percy expressed the viewpoint as well as it can be expressed in his LANTERNS ON THE LEVEE. Mr. Percy had a genuine affection for the Negroes on his plantation, and an authentic solicitude for what he conceived to be their well-being. But he was a paternalist of the paternalists.

However, many other paternalists are less high-minded than Mr. Percy. They feel that educating ''niggers'' is nonsense, that it simply puts highfalutin notions into their heads, and that the effort to create opportunties for them is wholly pernicious. Some of them even feel that a lynching or two, on occasion, is not a bad thing—in fact, is just what is needed to ''keep the niggers in their place.''

**Head-on Clash Is Possible**

This is a point of view which is dangerous during the period of tension through which we are passing. Given an excessively militant group of Northern Negroes and an excessively bellicose group of white Southern Negrophobes, the possibilities for a head-on clash are enough to make one shudder. Yet that is just the direction in which we are tending. On the one hand, we have the Southern paternalist—sometimes benevolent and kindly, sometimes viciously brutal—with his ingrained prejudice against granting the Negro the right to hold skilled jobs in war industries, to serve in the armed forces, or to rise independently in business or the professions. On the other, we have the Northern Negro extremist who demands an overnight revolution in race relations throughout the United States. Somehow, both groups must be made to see the vast degree of harm they are capable of doing in the tense atmosphere of wartime, as well as in the perhaps chaotic period which will follow the close of hostilities.
—SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

AUG 7 1942

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Columbus, Ga. Ledger
August 2, 1942

# SOUTHERN CIO HITS AT DIXON 'RACE QUESTION

## Says Racial Politics Plays With Lives Of American Boys

BESSEMER, Ala., Aug. 1—(AP)—Southern CIO leaders informed President Roosevelt by letter tonight that "we denounce the open defiance of your executive order 8802 by the governor of Alabama as dangerous to the national security in this highly critical time."

"We further condemn without qualification," the letter continued, "the bigoted appeal to race prejudice made by Horace Wilkinson in his address before the Bessemer Kiwanis in which he called for the organization of a southern movement for open resistance to the fair employment practice committee and to other measures which your administration has adopted for winning the war."

The letter to the president was released by the southern office of the CIO International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, an organization composed largely of iron ore miners, following a district conference.

Reid Robinson, international president of the UMMSW and national vice president of the CIO, told a mass meeting which closed the conference, that:

"Those who stir racial hatred are playing politics with the lives of American boys."

Also speaking at the session was Noel Beddow, Birmingham southern regional director for the CIO and southern director for the CIO United Steel Workers of America, who urged the mixed audience:

"Don't let anyone divide you. Tonight men are trying to drive a wedge between the white man and the black man in the south, and they are working for the forces of Adolf Hitler."

Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, recently accused the president's committee on fair labor practice and the U. S. employment service of taking steps to "break down the principle of segregation." He also criticized the president's executive order 8802, which requires holders of war contracts to refrain from discriminating against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Wilkinson, long prominent in legal and political circles of Alabama, proposed nation-wide organization of a league to maintain white supremacy.

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"The Courier-Journal"
Louisville, Ky.

# Is Talmadge Hatching Something In Georgia?

Gov. EUGENE TALMADGE of Georgia, who is running for renomination on a viciously irresponsible and false "race issue," has had one of his minions, commander of the State guard, issue a warning about the danger of "outbreaks of violence" as a result of alleged incitement of Negroes by "white agents and colored agents who seem to be active throughout the State." White women are advised "to take no chances whatsoever and to be especially careful when they are alone." The Negroes are declared to be terribly contentious.

Mr. TALMADGE's opponent, Attorney General ELLIS ARNALL, who should know conditions in Georgia as well as anybody, denounces all this as "pure politics." Is the Governor setting the stage for some "incident" that will bear out his loud alarms, buttress his disgraceful campaign, inflame his State? Could any man prize one political office so greedily as to choose a method so cruel, so reckless, so opposed to national unity in a life-and-death war, in order to keep that office?

There is nothing in the TALMADGE record that makes the answers to these questions necessarily "no."

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

**"BY HIS OWN WORDS"** When he opened his last campaign, at Albany, Ga., Governor Eugene Talmadge raised his hand solemnly and said:

**"Any doctrine that preaches class hatred in Georgia is a sin of the deepest dye. Any doctrine that preaches prejudice is merely the doctrine of a hypocrite who is trying to hide under a shadow for the purpose of stealing.**

**"No religious or racial prejudice has any place in a Christian heart."**

He said that publicly and he published it in his newspaper. It was published on July 2, two days ahead of the speech on July 4, and copies were distributed at Albany. These paragraphs may be found on page three, being part of the speech continued from page one.

Once again I am gratified to find the Governor in complete agreement with me . . . and with the thousands in Georgia who have been saying that no racial or religious prejudice has any place in a Christian heart.

It is gratifying, too, that he himself believes that any doctrine that preaches prejudice is merely the doctrine of a hypocrite who is trying to "hide under a shadow for the purpose of stealing."

Those are the Governor's words.

They are the words of the man who now sets up a cry that there is, and has been, an effort at racial coeducation; that white supremacy is at stake; that the racial issue is the chief one in this race.

Let's see. What did he say about a man who would preach that sort of thing?

He said that "preaching class prejudice was a sin of the deepest dye—that it was the doctrine of a hypocrite who is trying to hide under a shadow for the purpose of stealing."

Well, that's exactly what I think. I am delighted the Governor agrees with me about himself.

He knows there isn't any. He knows such charges are unworthy.

He said a man who would make such charges was a hypocrite hiding under a shadow for the purpose of stealing.

Well, I don't use such strong language.

It's pleasant to have the Governor say it.

**THE REAL TRAGEDY** The Governor, as I often have said here, knows there is no such issue.

As I have said here before, he created the issue, never expecting it to be more than a whispering campaign. He was blocked by the character of the men on the Board of Regents.

He had intended it for possible use against Senator Richard B. Russell. For some months his purpose was to run for the senate.

The popularity of lend-lease and then the coming of the war with the attack on Pearl Harbor, made inadvisable any campaign against a popular senator with a splendid record of co-operation in the war effort.

So, he took the issue into the Governor's race.

It is a real tragedy.

The Governor said a year and a half ago that only a hypocrite would try to use a racial issue in Georgia.

He said at the same time any man who brought forth such an issue was committing a sin of the deepest dye.

He said only those few months ago that any man using the racial issue was hiding beneath a shadow for the purpose of stealing.

Now he comes forth with such an issue and his own words of "sin" and "hypocrite" condemn it.

The danger is, the greater tragedy is, that some of his men, in their zeal to do a job, have been urged on to try and create "incidents" of violence involving some Negro. That makes it the worse affront.

Georgia doesn't need all this prejudice. The south knows how to handle this question and will handle it without violence if the Governor and his more fanatical supporters will quit stirring it up.

**THE REAL ISSUE** There are the real issues of this campaign. They are plain to all.

They try to cover it up by trying to attach former Governor E. D. Rivers to it. They attack Atlanta newspapers and newspapermen, never mentioning that 74 weekly newspapers are supporting Ellis Arnall as against 10 for the Governor.

Newspapers and newspapermen are not the issue. The newspapers print the news and men and events make the news. Newspapers don't make or unmake elections. They merely present the news and issues for the people to read. They can, editorially, support a candidate and advocate his cause. All people, and newspapers, should have opinions, pro or con.

The issues are important.

Men are dying in the Solomon Islands in our present most important battle.

I do not think they are dying to maintain the sort of issues which Governor Talmadge advances. It is not even good patriotism, with the example of India before us, to try and stir up racial hatreds and violence just for votes.

Think it over calmly—and ask yourself if men are dying in the Solomon Islands, and in Alaska, to perpetuate the sort of government and issue which the Governor offers? What about your own boy and girl and their future in Georgia?

Ellis Arnall promises to take the schools out of politics and to let the teachers teach, under the state constitution and its guarantees. He promises dignified government, with no increase in taxes. He promises an abolition of the infamous pardon racket. Those are some of the issues.

Ask yourself the real questions.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Clouds Over The South

IN ANOTHER column on this page is an article entitled "Paternalism In The South Is Outmoded," which we commend to the attention of the Journal and Guide readers. It is deserving of the attention of everyone in the Nation, because it analyses basic reasons for the existence at the present time of an alarming degree of interracial disharmony in the South.

Because the Nation is at war, and because everyone is affected by the war, and the total sum of our resources and manpower is needed to win the war, interracial hisharmony is no longer merely a question for the South to deal with. It is a question which now concerns the safety of the Nation as a whole, and it is a question with which the Nation as a whole is concerned.

Because the article was written by the editor of one of the South's leading newspapers, it is the more significant. Mr. Dabney sees danger ahead in an impending clash between "an excessively militant group of Northern Negroes and an excessively bellicose group of white Southern Negrophobes." The latter he feels, wants to withhold from colored people certain things which they should have, and the former, in his opinion, "demands an overnight revolution in race relations throughout the United States."

Mr. Dabney concludes that "both groups must be made to see the vast degree of harm they are capable of doing in the tense atmosphere of wartime, as well as in the perhaps chaotic period which will follow the close of hostilities." But Mr. Dabney does not say how this can be done. We hope that Mr. Dabney will go further and suggest a remedy for the trouble. Certainly no man in the South is better informed on the subject. If he agrees that Negroes should hold skilled jobs in war industries; that they should serve in the armed forces, or should rise independently in business or the professions—to all of which we know he does agree—he is on the right track toward finding a way to compose the differences between the Northern extremists and the Southern extremists.

## A Mutual Problem

Now, in this grave emergency in which the Nation finds itself, we do have some "all-or-nothing" Negro leaders, most vocal in the North, of course. But who created these "all-or-nothing" Negroes? It was the "nothing-at-all" white element. The element among the whites, North and South, who, when the war clouds began to hover and the Nation began to prepare for defense, said to the Negro: "No, you shall have nothing at all!" "There is no part in this program for you."

Then they set about smartly to interpret the Negro's efforts to participate normally in the defense

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program as an effort to obtain "social equality." They knew that would work like magic in the South. It is remarkable how that term can be tortured. It is true that it can be used effectively to stop the Negro from obtaining a job as a skilled worker in a war industry. It can be used to preclude Negroes from special training as a war worker. It can be used to exclude Negroes from the armed forces. It is used to keep Negroes from exercising the suffrage; from receiving equal pay for equal skills and equal performance on the job; from travelling on a public carrier in physical comfort after paying the same mileage fare as his white neighbor; from having decent living surroundings, and from receiving equal justice in the courts.

As a matter of fact "social equality" in its tortured definitions has no relation to what is causing the gathering clouds in the South. It is a bogey-man, a bogus issue, a red herring and a rattle-snake.

We are 100 per cent for the proposal of our distinguished correspondent from the "deep South." We believe that the clouds over the South can be dispelled if the thoughtful leadership in both races will get together for early and constructive action.

## "Deep Southerner" Speaks

Came a letter to our desk from a distinguished white Southerner this week. Among other things, the writer said:

> For six months here in the heart of the deep South I have watched the growth, of racial fear which is the basis of racial hatred. . . .
>
> Added to an honest, [illegible] ignorant, fear of the uprising of Negroes is the equally honest but stupid conviction that we can't lose this war regardless of what we do. Warnings of the effect of racial troubles on our colored allies fall on deaf ears. . . .
>
> We do have our political demagogs who do appear to prefer to fight the Negro more than they want to win the war. But for every Talmadge and Dixon and Rankin I could point out Negro leaders who also prefer to whip the white South more than they want to win the war. The two groups incite and excite each other to more and more violent vituperation of the other.

This distinguished white person then offers a remedy for the trouble which has been diagnosed:

> If the worst does not happen, it will be because we of both races who see the dangers get together on a common program and with our united voices drown out the hysterical shriekings of both sides. And there are still enough of us to handle this if we get together and have the courage to "stand foursquare to every wind that blows."

Our distinguished correspondent seems to "have something" there. Concerning the ominous clouds that are so obviously gathered over the South, our leading white citizens have a distinct responsibility. They have stood by while the policies of the South were shaped. They were responsible for the Tillmans, Vardamans and Bleases, and they are responsible for the Talmadges, Dixons and Rankins.

We do not mean to say that they deliberately created these political trouble-makers. They rose to power because the more thoughtful and constructive whites were either complacent or lethargic. They rose to power usually upon bogus issues, which the busy, intelligent, constructive Southerner treated indifferently or regarded as being harmless.

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# Georgia Race Issue Ban Urged

"The Courier-Journal"

## Serious Results Cited By Paper

Louisville, Ky.

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Augusta, Ga., Aug. 12 (AP)—An appeal to drop the racial issue that has brought national attention to Georgia's gubernatorial campaign was made to the opposing candidates today by the Augusta Herald.

Milwee Owens, editor of the Herald, in a telegram to Gov. Eugene Talmadge and Attorney General Ellis Arnall told the candidates that further campaign stress on the matter "may lead to serious disturbances . . . and cannot possibly serve any useful purpose at this time."

Neither candidate had any immediate comment on the telegram, which declared that the issue already is familiar to every voter and "the subject has no place in politics."

**Talmadge Creates Issue.**

In bringing about the ouster of several faculty members in the state university system last year, Talmadge charged that they sought to foster co-education of the races and his campaign has declared that he is the champion of white supremacy and forces from outside the state are seeking his defeat as a step toward obtaining social equality of the races.

Arnall, seeking to unseat Talmadge in the September 9 Democratic primary, consistently has ridiculed the racial issue as a false one raised by the Governor to avoid discussion of serious questions.

**Biddle Not Concerned.**

(Attorney General Biddle, questioned today in Washington, said the Justice Department was not concerning itself with the racial problem in the South. "We are not investigating any racial problems in the South," he said. "That is not our business and we don't do that."

(He explained, however, that in a great many instances investigations had been made of charges of specific violations of the Civil Rights laws.)

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 26, 1942

## The Journal's Republic of

# LETTERS

*Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.*

### THREE TERMS ENOUGH

Editor, The Journal: Personally, I believe a voter should be far more concerned about an issue in an election than the candidate in a political campaign. Usually good men are candidates. When two or more good men offer for an office on an issue, I try to find out as much as possible about the thing each represents and vote for the one who more nearly measures up to my idea of good government.

I believe the pardoning power should be taken from the Governor. I believe an impartial pardoning board will be fairer to every unfortunate than any man who can, and I believe sometimes does, use this power to further his political ends. Everyone should, in a democracy, receive the same consideration, regardless of education, wealth or personal friendship. Mr. Arnall is pledged to help remove this power from the Governor and place it where it justly belongs.

I believe any boy or girl who pays his or her hard-earned money for an education should receive all the benefits the college he attends can furnish. I believe the State University has been seriously hurt by the present Governor. If I believed the present Governor had any excuse for his action toward our University System, I would have to conclude that all the professors and the student body are in favor of miscegenation. I don't believe this. I believe they, all of them, are as opposed to mixing the white and colored races in schools and colleges and homes as the Governor. Honestly, do you believe a single Southern boy would be caught in any school where race equality is taught? No you don't. And to say you do is an insult to every boy and girl who has ever attended or ever will attend the Georgia University.

I am just giving my reasons why I think maybe three terms are enough for any Governor.

W. A. WEBB.
2065 McLendon Avenue, N. E.

AUG 15 1942

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## MISUSE OF OFFICE TO STIFLE PRESS— "The Informer".

"I say discuss all and expose—I am for every topic openly:

I say there can be no salvation for these States without innovators—without free tongues, and ears willing to hear the tongues; And I announce as a glory of These States, that they respectfully listen to propositions, reforms, fresh views and doctrines, from successions of men and women, each age with its own growth."

Houston, Tex.

—Writings of Walt Whitman, Vol. III, p. 302 G. P. Putnams, 1902.

The above exhortation from the writings of Walt Whitman though pronounced many years ago needs continual repronouncement. The letter which Ralph Ingersoll (white) Editor of PM wrote to New York Draft Board 44 (reprinted in Congressional Record, July 9, 1942) gives evidence of much needed public testimony to the fact.

For weeks Congressman Rankin, and a few other Negro haters have been throwing out highly unsubtle suggestions that Ingersoll, Editor of Marshall Field-owned PM, be inducted into the U. S. Army obviously to stop the publication of the paper. It seems that the impetus that was given by glib-tongued anti-Negro Rankin and a few others was responsible for the record-breaking speed with which Ingersoll (41 years of age, served in World War I) was swished to, but not through the induction process. Because he suspected prejudice in the draft board set-up, Ingersoll asked for a rehearing from an unbiased board.

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The implications of the Ingersoll letter which are pertinent to liberty loving people who want to believe in the democratic process are as follows: 1. The purpose of any draft board is to impartially select able bodied men, or skilled workers to fight the enemies of our country. 2. In a country where freedom of thought and press are among the guaranteed rights, one cannot squelch the outcries against hate and sedition. Willkie has well said: " .. .. .. .. sometimes hatred obscures the instinct for fair play . . . any man who denies justice to someone he hates prepares the way for a denial of justice to someone he loves." (New Republic Vol. 102, P. 372.) 3. Congressmen who use any means, however foul, to defend the interests that got them elected in their states must be studied carefully. If their interests ar in conflict with those of the country as a whole, voters must unseat them. If a Congressman is immune to the laws of libel, he may do more to nullify the efforts of public-spirited citizens who have no political axes to grind than a Nazi saboteur with a cache of dynamite.

## FROM HON. SABATH TO HON. RANKIN—

In an address before the House of Representatives (Congressional Record June 29, 1942) Hon. Adolph Sabath of Illinois accused Hon. Rankin, of whom you have heard, of doing more damage by trying to spread intolerance and hatred than Rankin alleges others are spreading. Hon. Sabath, while encouraging Rankin away from lambasting Marshall Field, III, owner of PM, performed a much needed service of asking Mr. Rankin if he could substantiate his many prejudicing statements. He pointed to the fact that the dissemination of speeches made on the floor of the House by a few gentlemen can do much toward the creation of discord and disunity. Readers will remember that in our editorial column of last week we asked if there was no person in the House who would be willing to tell the gentleman (?) from Mississippi that he is getting out of line.

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"The Informer" Houston, Tex.

The Congressional Record carries (June 26 and July 2, 1942) further rank rantings from the Congressman whose state is being criticized for the vastly unequal provision of educational opportunities. It is fervently hoped that this Congressman, who spends much of his time figuratively making faces and poking out his tongue at Negroes, and at those who try to promote understanding, will very soon find it necessary to do something that is more vital to the nation's welfare.

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Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
July 22, 1942

## *Highly Placed Persons Behind Equality Drive*

W. M. Kiplinger, whose book, "Washington Is Like That", is attracting national attention, is certainly the most informative person in relation to this current movement for racial equality who has been heard from to date. Writing on the racial subject merely as an interesting phase of Washington life, Mr. Kiplinger says:

"Two situations make Washington the No. 1 Negro city of the United States and the world. First, it has a large Negro population, and this is mainly a matter of local interest. Second, it is the center of a new push for Negro equality, and this is of great national significance for whites and blacks alike."

He then goes on to explain that Washington now has a "brown brain trust" composed of influential Negroes who are pushing the equality moves along with great success. Among other accomplishments to which he refers is the creation of a condition under which civil service tests no longer carry photographs or disclose any information about race or color. But it is when he reaches the real power behind this social equality movement that the author becomes most informative. In this connection one reads:

"The three persons in Government most responsible for the rise in position of the Negroes are President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary of Interior Ickes. Mr. Ickes has taken the lead, while the President has followed through with the necessary executive orders to give Negroes equal status in many Government agencies." The writer continues:

"Mrs. Roosevelt has mingled socially with Negro groups, kept in touch with their thinking, reported this to the President, and furnished numbers of examples, by her own conduct, of the acceptance of Negroes on the same level as whites. She has been influential in making Negro groups welcome to the White House."

Mr. Kiplinger then describes how a white man from Atlanta, formerly employed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, became an advisor to Mr. Ickes in the matter of providing all sorts of jobs for Negroes in preference to white persons and how through the activities of this Atlanta man, of Rosenwald Fund training, all of Ickes' racial advisers became Negroes. Then, as Mr. Kiplinger puts it, "The Department of the Interior became a conduit through which Negroes spread into other Government agencies."

Returning then to the Roosevelt phase of the development, Mr. Kiplinger proceeds:

"With the Roosevelts' appearance in Washington, Negroes got a large scale entree at the White House for the first time in history. The President's calendar was opened to a number of Negro leaders, and Mrs. Roosevelt brought her sympathy for the Negroes out in full view. She entertained the National Council of Negro Women on several occasions. She championed Marion Anderson, the Negro singer, in the squabble with the DAR over whether the singer should be allowed to appear in the DAR hall in Washington. She often had her picture taken with Negro leaders."

The recent executive order of the President relative to the employment of more Negroes on Government jobs and in factories where Government work is being done, than is quoted in full and its effect is described as "electrical". A great increase in Negro office workers was noted. It is pointed out that some white Government officials now have Negro stenographers, but no reference is made to Negro officials having white secretaries or stenographers. Names are given of a long list of Negroes who hold important Government positions, the description of developments in connection with the social equality drive covering some sixteen pages of Kiplinger's book.

Thus one gets some idea of what Southern industrialists are up against as Washington, with the vast power obtained through the letting of valuable war contracts, puts up a sustained drive to make these industrialists place Negroes in office, where they will be associated with white employes and where, the "reformers" hope, contacts will be formed that will wipe out racial barriers and lead eventually to the development in the South of a mongrel race. That's how some of them hate the South!

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Mississippi's Rankin Rants on Negro Blood

Mississippi's John E. Rankin on June 8 delivered himself of a goodly quantity of the race prejudice, unAmericanism, hogwash and afrophobia commonly found in that state with the nation's lowest IQ. Because Carl Sandburg, noted liberal writer, had written a newspaper article criticising the Red Cross and supporters of its policy of segregating white and Negro blood plasma, the representative of, by and for the people of Mississippi—using Sandburg and Pearl Buck as focal points—loosed a tirade against "communists, cranks, crackpots and parlor pinks."

Of "Sandburg and his cohorts," Rankin said "they hated the Red Cross, the greatest institution of its kind the world has ever seen. They hate it because they cannot browbeat it into carrying out their designs by taking the labels off the blood it is now banking to be used on our wounded soldiers, sailors and marines . . . to mongrelize America and drag it down to the level of Siam or Japan. They want to pump Negro blood into the veins of our wounded white boys, regardless of the direful effect it might have on them or their children."

Just how direful the gentleman from Mississippi views the injection of Negro blood into whites is illustrated by his next statement:

"One of these parlor pink fellow-travelers from Boston writes me as follows: 'If I were a doctor, I would administer Negro blood to a Mississippi white man, just as I would give sugar pills to a hypochondriac.' If he would mistreat a wounded white soldier from Mississippi in that way, of course," Rankin warned, "he would do the same to one from any other state."

And his fulminations continued:

"They have a few parlor pink, irresponsible women, such as Pearl Buck, running around preaching this nonsense to the disgust of the decent white people, as well as to the disgust of decent, law-abiding Negroes of the country.

"Members of the police force have told me repeatedly of the communist dances they have witnessed in certain sections of the city and of seeing these communist women dancing with Negro men, while the male communist danced with Negro women.

"These subversive elements are the worst enemies the Negro ever had, and their pernicious activities are simply piling up trouble for the Negroes as well as for the white people throughout the country, and especially here in the District of Columbia and in the southern states."

**The Congressional Record** reveals that the lower house of the national legislature that day heard Rankin further lament:

"The Negroes and whites in the South, where they understand each other, are getting along very well, and will continue to do so if these trouble-makers will let them alone," and that "while our boys are fighting hitler, mussolini, japan and other enemies from without, their people at home must take care of these enemies from within"(—) MT.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# A PM Editorial

## On Rankin, the White-Trash Bloc

Rep. John Rankin, the one-man white-trash bloc in the House of Representatives, does not, we are pained to report, appreciate our efforts to educate him. He persists in reaffirming his belief that the blood of colored people, injected into white bodies, will "mongrelize" the injectees. He dismisses as "quacks" members of the American Medical Assn., who have reported in their scientific journal that Rankin's opinion is founded on ignorance.

The fact is, of course, that the race isn't mongrelized quite this way. Some time we shall tell Rankin the beautiful story of the flowers and the bees and how they reproduce their kind or approximately their kind, but we don't think he's quite ready for that one as yet. One must be careful not to shock the sensitive jungle Nordic.

### Reactions Violent

Rankin's resentment of our generous attempt to rid him of some of his superstitions has produced an interesting and sometimes violent reaction. Rankin rants almost daily in the House and in the cloakrooms about PM, its editors and its works.

Then yesterday, he demanded as a matter of privilege that the House remove from the Congressional Record Ralph Ingersoll's letter to Draft Board No. 44.

The letter had been inserted by Rep. Sol Bloom as a matter of fairness. Bloom felt that since Rankin was calling Ingersoll a draft dodger from behind the bushes of Congressional immunity almost daily, members should be given a right to read Ingersoll's side of the story.

### Bad Sport

Rankin's move might be criticized as bad sportsmanship, but that would be futile. One doesn't expect to find the attribute of sportsmanship, which is an acquired characteristic of civilization, in a primitive.

Rankin's charge against Ingersoll might also be answered by recalling Rankin's World War record but that, too, would be a waste of type—not much of a waste, though, because Rankin's record could be told very briefly.

At this stage of his development, Rankin can master the tricks of parliamentary procedure, but cannot quite grasp the more fundamental concepts of the American system—constitutional guarantees of equal treatment for all before the law, an equality unaffected by race, color or religion, and the right of every citizen to his day in court, his day before a draft board or his day in the Congressional Record.

It will be a long process, the education of John Rankin, but we propose to keep at it.—KENNETH G. CRAWFORD.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

JUN 30 1942

**At Negro Victory Rally:** Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Mrs. Connie Miller, mother of Dorie Miller, Negro hero of Pearl Harbor, are shown at Sunday night's meeting.

56k-1942

## THESE, TOO, ARE OUR ENEMIES

"San Antonio Register"

JUL 24 1942

San Antonio, Tex.

S-C

ONE of the agencies of the United States government and War department is, currently, presenting a weekly radio feature, "These are Our Enemies," in which the history, background, development, ideology, of our foreign foes are dramatically, vividly portrayed. The presentations leave poignant pictures of the people with whom we are at war, of their delusions, their fanaticism, their warped misconceptions. They are our enemies, enemies we must defeat, annihilate.

We have with us, in America, in our very midst, some who are known as Americans, who are just as dangerous. We refer not to the saboteurs, the spies, the Fifth Columnists, the paid enemy agents—they are, after all, run down, ferreted out, and dealt with.

We refer to the Texarkana and Rome, Georgia, Nazi, the Rankins' and their ilk. These, too, are our enemies.

Intelligent Americans everywhere stood aghast, as details of the lynching orgy at Texarkana, Texas, were unfolded to the world. A man—as yet not definitely identified as having committed any crime, convicted of nothing—was dragged, by his heels, from a hospital bed where he lay wounded probably unto death, then chained to an automobile, dragged through the streets of the city, and hanged.

Others of his Race have been terrorized, intimidated, literally run out of the city, for no reason other than they were Negroes, educated, intelligent, and carried the mantle of Race leaders in their particular community.

Hitler's late infamous Reinhard ("The Hangman") Heydrich could hardly have produced a more brutal, a more vicious, cold-blooded murder. The campaign of terror and intimidation now under way at Texarkana has its counterpart in the conquered lands of Europe. Indeed, the Texarkana lynchers—residents of a section of the country where the practices, customs, and ideology are and always have been, almost identical to that of the Nazis—might have taken a page from Heydrich's book, itself.

Yes, these, too, are our enemies—not just enemies of the Negro, but the enemies of democracy everwhere, the enemies of each and every one of the United Nations, enemies of America, who not only strike devastating blows at the morale of some 13,000,000 Americans, but who create doubt and misgivings in the minds of America's allies of darker skin, enemies who provide the Axis propaganda machine with rich material, enemies the likes of whom England can thank for the Burma debacle, the Singapore catastrophe, the Indian confusion—those whose implanted song of hate reaped a harvest of greater hate.

JUL 24 1942

Enlightened folk the world over stand shocked at the Roland Hayes' beating, humiliation, and jailing, at the hands of Rome, Georgia, police officers, and officials. Again, there is, in this instance, striking similarity of the Georgia treatment of the great Negro artist, and the German treatment of Jewish artists, scientists, and men of letters. Hayes was dragged through the streets, knocked down, thrown head-first into a patrol wagon, beaten some more by three brutish "law" officers, and jailed for no reason other than he happened to be the husband of a woman who refused to be treated like a leper.

Here was a man, who has been described by many critics as one of the greatest tenors of all times, who has thrilled audiences all over the world, who has been received by royalty, and who has brought distinction and fame to not only his Race, but to his country and his state, and who had done no wrong, violated no law, created no disturbance, being dragged, mauled, and pushed around as would have been a drunken, confirmed criminal and jail bird. By any measure of comparison—education, culture, wordly possessions, achievements—those Georgia officers, including the chief of police, the store clerk, and all involved, are not worthy of lifting Roland Hayes' shoes from the floor.

Again, in Texas, residents of two hamlets recently complained to the War department when they learned that Negro soldiers were to be stationed at, or near, their particular villages. Those are the soldiers who are training and preparing to defend those same villages if need be, from any enemy foe, to give their life, and all, for the defense of these "fellow" Americans.

These, too, are our enemies—the enemies of all Americans, black and white—and as dangerous as any bomber, or submarine, or battleship, or tank, or secret weapon that the foreign enemy may have. They are the enemies who are destroying from within. They are the enemies who are trying so desperately—whether it is deliberate or not—to alienate the loyalty and devotion of 13,000,000 REAL Americans, without whom this war cannot be won.

We thought that Pearl Harbor had united our country, that it did away with North and South, party and politics, class, and color. We even thought that the South would temporarily postpone its continued fighting of the Civil War, might even learn that that war was over.

It didn't.

JUL 24 1942

We thought that setbacks and mistakes had made all Americans resolve that they must work, fight, and win together, or die together.

They haven't.

There are still those today, who would rather bow in submission to a foreign horde, than deal with justice and fairness, and in the so-called American way with their darker skinned fellow Americans.

These, too, are our enemies.

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Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

# News Briefs
## From Far and Near

### SILENT PARADE TO MOURN WALLER SET FOR JULY 25

JUL 23 1942

A silent parade "to mourn the death of sharecropper Odell Waller and to protest the poll tax which killed him" will be held in New York City Saturday Juy 25, it was announced by Dr. Lawrence Ervin, president of the March on Washington Movement, New York division.

JUL 23 1942

3-C

Paraders will include both Negro and white supporters of the fight to save Odell Waller's life. The speakers include William Agar, educational director of Freedom House, Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Director of Race Relations, New York Area Office, of Civilian Defense, Frank Crosswaith, Charman, Negro Labor Committee, Colden Brown, Chairman, speakers committee, March on Washington Movement, and Dr. Lawrence Ervin.

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### NEGRO WRITES F. R. PROTEST

New York—A group of Negro leaders declared Sunday in a letter to President Roosevelt that the recent execution of Odell Woller, Negro sharecropper, had intensized determination for a "showdown" on the question of total democracy for the Negro.

JUL 23 1942

Signers of the letter were headed by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who declared that the "showdown" could not be held back long.

The execution of Waller, convicted of killing his white landord, unleashed "barbarous forces," with the result that within two weeks two Negroes were lynched and the noted Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, and his wife were beaten and jailed at Rome, Ga., the letter said.

### ROLAND HAYES RECOVERING

JUL 23 1942

Rome, Ga.—Roland Hayes, internationally famous tenor, was reported slowly recovering at his 600-acre estate at Curryville from a brutal beating administered July 21 by three giant-sized policemen at Calhoun.

Hayes was beaten and jailed after his wife and daughter had been "put out" of a Higgins shoe store when Mrs. Hayes refused to move from a seat near the store's front door to another toward the rear.

### WATERLOO PLANS ANNUAL CELEBRATION

JUL 23 1942

Waterloo, Ia.—The annual Emancipation Celebration sponsored here under the auspices of the Waterloo branch of the NAACP will be held here August 3 at the Electric park.

The event will be filled with many features beginning during the early afternoon and climaxing at night with a dance. Games, picnics, and other features are planned.

Heading the Waterloo branch which is seventeen years old is Mrs. Lydia Page, president; Clark Childress, secretary and Atty. M. F. Fields, chairman of the annual celebration. The branch has 130 members.

### CALL TEXAS LYNCHING AN AXIS VICTORY

JUL 23 1942

New York—"The third lynching of an American Negro within two weeks is as much a setback to the cause of victory over facism as a major naval or military loss," George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties declared last week, in telegrams to President Roosevelt, Gov. Coke R. Stevenson of Texas and the Department of Justice protesting the lynching of Willie Vinson in Texarkana, Texas, July 13.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

## Caste, Sabotage American-Made

Two incidents stemming from the same cause, like two twigs on a branch, show how greatly this country must change before it is ready to champion democracy. We refer to the beating of a Negro soldier by a white M. P. in the white waiting room of the Houston railroad station, and of Roland Hayes and his wife in a Georgia shoe store.

Americans think the English are wrong and foolish for refusing India freedom and thereby tossing her into the lap of Japan. Our sense of fairplay is outraged that the English stalked into China and set up areas into which the Chinese could not come except as servants. Yet Negro citizens are assaulted for crossing deadlines in this country, and dual public services are maintained to prevent contacts indoors which take place without comment on the sidewalk outside.

SCK

Caste is a means to an end for the British, it over-awes the natives. Here in America it is an expense, not a profit, and is kept up for the sadistic pleasure it gives the prejudiced.

Any sober consideration of these two assaults would make the average American see how he adds his weight to a Juggernaut which crushes people whom he does not hate. Because it is custom, he does not stop to consider. Not mellowed reasoned-out experience, but propaganda devised to rationalize human slavery and give conscience ease for the evils in the system, gave birth to this custom. For a whole hundred years some white men—thank God it is a minority—go on thinking they hate blacks, when as a matter of fact no one can hate a race. Even a rattler has to be approached before he takes to the offensive.

But the average American does go on thoughtlessly adding his weight to the Negro's burden. Worst of all, officials city, county, state and federal, carry into office their personal attitude on race prejudice. They violate their oath of office brazenly, knowing all the while that they make distinctions between citizens on account of race and color, which the Constitution positively forbids.

Of his own free will, the average white has not dropped custom and considered the duty he owes to his fellow citizen of color because they are neighbors and Americans. He sees clearly how race prejudice hinders Britain, but due to the blind spot in his mental eye, he does not see that the same practice has the same result here. He knows that intelligent effort is being expended on a grand scale to build up the morale of the white defender of democracy, but assumes that the Negro called to the same service will be of high morale without attention.

In the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, blacks who fought were given their freedom! No wonder Crispus Attucks and Peter Salem were willing to die under the English guns in the streets of Boston. No wonder Andrew Jackson at New Orleans found the blacks stout companions in arms! The reasoning of early Americans was good, —any man who fights for freedom deserves freedom. It is the smug toadies to custom who today reason that because Negroes are drafted, they can do their best. They must be made to see that Negro morale like theirs is the happy outcome of a great cause and a willing mind coming together at an opportune time.

The shell holes of the first war sheltered all alike. The necessities of this war are wearing custom down to the quick in like manner. Right will prevail in time. But we cannot help wishing that improvement in race relations in this country would come by voluntary reform rather than at war's inexorible demand. The President's call on industry for the full employment of Negroes, is a pattern which officials can well follow and citizens should heed. Victory is not to be risked for whatever they get out of prejudice. England, more devoted to maintaining "white superiority" than to saving democracy, is already more handicap to our side than we can afford.

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Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
August 12, 1942

## *The Greenwood Incident*

The Spartanburg Herald may claim some credit for having brought yesterday's most distinguished visitor to the city. Honorable Eugene S. Blease was the visitor and he came to address the people of the county by radio last night and at Lyman today. The Herald welcomes Judge Blease to the city and county.

This is written before the delivery of Judge Blease's radio address and we must anticipate his remarks. We assume that he will discuss his speeches delivered on the stump in which he expressed fear of racial friction that might be caused by the Negroes of the state.

Friday morning this newspaper quoted Attorney General Arnall, candidate for governor of Georgia against Eugene Talmadge, in which Mr. Arnall said that if any race trouble occurred in Georgia it would be the result of Governor Talmadge's "stirring it up and agitating it in every way."

The Herald commended General Arnall's statement to the attention of Judge Blease. When we wrote that we did not know of the disorders at Greenwood, a city not far from Judge Blease's home town, last Saturday night which were caused by white hoodlums who made numerous assaults in the business section of that city upon Negro men, women and girls.

Judge Blease must have heard of the incidents and we are herein expressing the hope that he will refer to it in his speech to be delivered by radio in just a half hour after this is written. Judge Blease explained in a recent address that he had not raised the racial issue in South Carolina, but that it had already been raised by outside influences.

What does he know of the attack on Negroes by white hoodlums in his neighboring city? That certainly could not have been caused by outside influences. Three white South Carolinians (can it be that they were supporters of Judge Blease?) were arrested and fined and the court expressed regret that it could not make the penalty greater.

Does Judge Blease know that the acts of hoodlums in Greenwood so aroused the good people of that city that two meetings were held to discuss the situation. Let us quote from the speech of Douglas Featherstone, president of the chamber of commerce and prominent attorney, at one of those meetings.

"I don't know what is behind all this but it looks as if it had the earmarks of a subversive element and it should be called to the attention of the FBI. Any man, white or black, red or green, or of whatever color, who stirs up trouble now is a traitor. I am convinced that the disorder here was caused by a group of less than forty persons. Now, if the 40,000 people of Greenwood county county and the 15,000 people of the city of Greenwood are not going to do anything about it we should move out and turn the city and county over to the hoodlums. The hoodlum who walks up and down the streets trying to stir up trouble between the races is as much a traitor as the six saboteurs who were electrocuted in Washington last week."

Much more was said at the meeting and after adjournment Mayor Marshall was reported as saying: "If we have to kill somebody—and God forbid—to maintain law and order in Greenwood we will just have to do it."

In the light of Judge Blease's charge that outside influences were at work to create racial friction in the state, and the cruel references he has made to the other race, it was this newspaper's hope that he would say what he thought of the Greenwood incident. It might be unkind to attribute this ugly thing to the campaign speeches of Mr. Blease, but since he dragged this racial discussion into the campaign and made it part of his appeal for votes, we urge him today to discuss something ugly that has happened in his state instead of something he professes to fear may happen.

The Herald has entered this political discussion since it sees the danger that threatens the state because of Judge Blease's introduction into this contest an issue that has no place in it. It was unwise, unjust and unwarranted. Already the good name of the state has been besmirched by the Eugene Talmadge campaign in Georgia.

We want South Carolina to be known throughout the union as a state of opportunity; a state where all people may live in unity and peace; a state in which bigotry and prejudice and hate will not be tolerated. It must be such a state and that is why this newspaper has resented any movement, any utterance, that might tend to make it otherwise.

56k-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

## BETWEEN THE LINES

# Racial Inflation

**Gordon Hancock**

For many months the President of the United States, supported by some of the most brilliant minds of this generation, has waged a stubborn war against inflation. To date that war is only partly won, for the slightest relaxation will send this nation [illegible] a spiral of expanded credit and higher prices that will bring the inevitable runious crash that wil be catastrophic. Every inflation must have its delfation, and woe unto that nation that yields to the temptation of inflation ,for its day of disillusionment and reckoning must shortly dawn.

The principle of inflation like the principle of diminishing returns applies not alone to the realms of economics, but throughout the gamut of human life and activities. One of the most nauseating things imaginable is an inflated ego with its concomitant conceits and pretensions. Nations and races like individuals quite conceivably may become inflated; and there follow consequences quite as disastrous. It is bad enough for the prince to [illegible] inflated but it is tragic for the pauper, for in the deflationary process the former will have something left which may serve as a basis for future progress, while the latter is left utterly without security.

## WANDERING IN WILDERNESS

It would be a bad thing for the Negro race at its present stage of advancement to allow racial inflation to interrupt our splendid beginnings in every field of useful endeavor. The Negro race has not yet "arrived" although we hope we will be "arriving" soon. Before we enter the Promised Land of full-fledged American citizenship, we are going to do a lot of wandering in the wilderness of sacrifice and suffering and thankless service. "Hard is the way and long that out of Hall leads up to light" averred the immortal Milton. It is even with a people that would travel the high road that leads from slavery into freedom. This is an ugly fact but it is to our advantage to face it squarely.

I am therefore always a little dubious about the extravagant encomiums which our white friends are wont to lavish upon us, when they say we have "made the most wonderful progress of any race in the history of mankind, etc." This sounds good and we take it with a great glee and applause. But the fact remains the Negro has not had a half chance, and to pretend that he can do so much with a half chance is to predispose the powers that be to give only the half chance to Negroes who can make so much of it, and save the whole chance for the white man.

My contention has been, is now, and will forever be, that [illegible] takes a whole chance for the white man it takes a whole chance for the Negro. It may inflate our racial ego to have it otherwise but we compromise our case thereby. These encomiums would not be dangerous if there were not a possibility that Negroes would take them seriously and thereby achieve complacency that coould have deleterious effects on our future.

## OVER-CONFIDENCE LOSES

Some weeks ago we noted through the Negro press that "Freedom's Children," a radio feature, had been taken off the air and an attempt would be made to put on some other Negro feature in its place. We already have "Wings Over Jordan" which keeps the Negro before the nation. It is not going to be a profitable thing to overboost the Negro in the eyes of the nation and world. Within the last few years we have had several Negro "expositions" here and there about the nation and all were for the "Progress" of the Negro race. It would be exceedingly unfortunate to underestimate Negro progress, but it would be tragic to inflate it. We are boosting ourselves from pulpit and platform, through press and over the radio daily. By now the country shouuld have an inkling of Negro possibilities.

What we need most of all are ways and means of realizing some of these possibilities. Whether we admit it or not, the Negro is playing the under-dog role in the American racial drama and what we need most of all is to develop the under-dog spirit that so often overcomes overwhelming odds. It is not without good warrant that football coaches throughout the natoin try to instill into their various squads the under-dog spirit. It has come about that there is no greater danger in athletics than over-confidence. How many greater teams have lost to mediocre teams because of over-confidence! Racial inflation is proving a bad thing for the white race and it is not going to be less dangerous for Negroes. An inflated pride without the willingness to pay the price has tragic potentialities. Paying the price is the thing!

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Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
June 7, 1942

# Talmadge Is Praised For Stand On Race Issue

ATLANTA, June 6 (AP)—Governor Eugene Talmadge was praised by the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee today for opposing co-education of whites and Negroes, and administration leaders indicated he would make racial questions a principal issue in a campaign for reelection.

The committee, after setting July 4 as the qualifying deadline for Georgia's Sept. 9 Democratic primary, unanimously adopted a resolution commending "the masterly manner" in which Talmadge handled state finances.

Talmadge has accepted an invitation to address a rally at Moultrie, Ga., July 4—and presumably announce his candidacy.

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Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
June 7, 1942

# Talmadge May Announce July 4; Issue Likely Be Racial Questions

ATLANTA, June 6—(AP)— Governor Eugene Talmadge was praised by the Georgia state Democratic executive committee today for opposing co-education of whites and Negroes, and administration leaders indicated he would make racial questions a principal issue in a campaign for re-election.

The committee, after setting July 4 as the qualifying deadline for Georgia's Sept. 9 democratic primary, unanimously adopted a resolution commending "the masterful manner" in which Talmadge handled state finances.

Talmadge, who has accepted an invitation to address a rally at Moultrie, Ga., July 4—and presumably announce his candidacy—spoke briefly to the committee but avoided commitment on his plans.

Bryan Castelow of Cuthbert, a former congressman, keynoted the committee's endorsement of Talmadge with praise of Talmadge's fiscal management and a declaration that Georgia today faces a challenge of its state rights, as it did in the War between the States.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 7, 1942

# Why Are They Not Wealthy?

Addressing an audience of negroes at Ridgecrest, North Carolina, Dr. Clarence Jordan, of Georgia, said: "Lincoln emanciuated the negro politically but not economically; he remains an economic slave, and he does not want to vote as much as he wants to eat."

If the labor of the Southern negroes has been and is "exploited", if they are not paid justly for what they produce, why in South Carolina are no millionaire planters, farmers, other employers of negro labor? Why is Southern agriculture not a rich man's industry?

Were the tales that come out of the North about economic oppression of negroes in the South one-tenth true, the South, especially its farmers, who are the principal employers of negroes, would be filled with lordly landowners, masters of broad plantations, living in the manner of feudal barons.

Where are the South's wealthy farmers?

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Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 9, 1942

# *Strength In Justice*

Fifty-six leaders of the Congregational-Christian churches of the United States have written President Roosevelt pledging their "solid support" for his administration's "progressive political and economic enfranchisement of our Negro citizens." Their letter warns that "nations of the world upon whose good will and aid we must rely in the present struggle will rightly suspect and condemn us as long as the open sore of racial discrimination persists among us."

"Shameful inequities continue among us," the churchmen say, and who can deny the truth of their charge?

These inequities primarily are centered in basic economic and political matters. The great majority of the American people, we believe, are anxious to overcome these inequities as soundly and as rapidly as is feasible. But they are held back by ancient fears and prejudices.

One cannot say that these prejudices and fears have no reality. On the contrary, out of them could grow conditions dangerous to the welfare of our white and colored citizens alike and setting back immeasurably the very considerable progress that has been made in racial relations in recent years. But these fears and prejudices will be the more dangerous if efforts to correct fundamental injustices are neglected, or if we think that these problems can better be met by attempting to sidestep or suppress them, rather than by creative efforts to solve them.

It is true that to the degree we are backward in this country in achieving fundamental justice in this respect, to that degree will we be weakened in our efforts to strengthen our own freedom and to contribute to the spread of freedom throughout the world.

# The Negro Is Trying to Earn His Right to Post-War Justice

*By David H. Bradford*

THE story of the progress of America toward its ideals is a story of conflict. This is not to say that Americans love conflict. Quite the contrary. We are a peaceable people. Once we get into a conflict, however, when the dust from the battle has settled, those who look closely enough can see that we have moved a little nearer what we consider the good life.

JUN 23 1942

This has been true whether the conflict was purely domestic or one in which some foreign power was involved. It has been true from the very beginning of our history. And there is every reason to expect that it will be true when the present struggle is over.

SCK

Engaged in a conflict to guarantee to all the people of the world who will accept them the principles for which it stands, America will never rest contentedly until those principles are operating at home. Having saved the world, it will certainly make itself secure. The typical American is never really happy unless he is saving something or somebody. He is incurably a messiah. Some day he will turn his whole mind and exert all his strength in an effort to extend to everyone within the bounds of the country all the opportunities that this bountiful land affords.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

When he does, his greatest surprise will come from the ease with which his task will be accomplished. He will find the American Negro to be much more like other Americans than he has been led to believe. As one Negro educator has said, "The American Negro is instinctively and incurably American." This Americanism of the Negro is best shown in his almost child-like faith in the future. However dreadful his past has been, it has not succeeded in destroying his hope for a bright future. He, like all true Americans, believes that every person has a right to an equal chance. And he has faith enough to believe that some day, soon or later, he will be judged by facts rather than prejudices.

JUN 23 1942

In preparation for that time, the Negro is anxious now to do everything in his power to prove his worth to the nation. The more the Negro does now, the more evidence is stored up in his favor. His hope for the future lies in this evidence. From it will come the facts by which he will be judged in the future.

If this evidence succeeds in opening a larger place for him in American life, what are some of the things he will most desire

Experience has taught the Negro that nothing of importance can be accomplished by men trained in a system that makes of them compliant tools to be used for the benefit of others. One of the things, then, that the Negro will insist upon when larger opportunities are opened to him will be a more constructive educational program. Such a program can be put in operation only when educational leadership among Negroes awakes to its responsibility to give guidance and direction in new fields of education vitally and closely related to the life of the Negro people. Probably the quickest and most certain way to secure this is to give more weight to Negro opinion in the selection of Negro educational leadership. Certainly the Negro must insist more and more upon merit as a basis for leadership.

JUN 23 1942

Education alone, however, is not, contrary to what many thought, a solution to all the problems of the Negro. Negroes must have more jobs. They must get justice in the courts. Negro communities must be provided with all the facilities for recreation that other sections of our urban centers enjoy.

"The Courier Journal"
Louisville, Ky.

These are only a few of the things necessary to improve Negro life to the point where it will become a credit to the community. In granting these things, what needs most of all to be understood is that the Negro alone is not being benefitted. In strengthening the Negro, the nation strengthens itself for the many different tasks ahead of it. The stronger the Negro becomes, the more certain it becomes that out of the present struggle, as has been true in the past, America will emerge a little nearer those ideals upon which it has set its heart.

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Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 18, 1942

# Letters to the Editor

## *Fine Gold Changed*

Editor the Telegraph:

In the 4th chapter of Lamentations we find the expression, "How is the most fine gold changed?" It had reference to the gold that was found after the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem. It also had reference to the peace of the people of God. They had allowed friction and sin to get among them.

I am thinking about the condition of our fair city, having lived here for 22 years and I am proud to state that a fine spirit has existed between the two races. But here of late there seems to be a breach which some think is widening each day. Why has this change come about? The original Macon citizen of my race did not show any sign of having any desire to mix with the opposite race in any way except in business, civic and human uplift. He had no desire for the so much talked about social equality. All he wanted was a chance to live his life as a citizen, being given equal opportunities to educate his children and equal justice in the courts and an equal opportunity to earn a livelihood for himself and family.

SCK

That is all the original sensible Macon Negro citizen wants today. But we have had seven attempted rapes here recently. Such an unexpected outbreak should cause the best citizens of both races to begin to ask questions as to why such unusual outrages have been committed.

Mr. W. T. Anderson attributes this to the carpet baggers like those of the 60's. I will admit that there are always some thoughtless ones among both races who are trouble-makers. In times like these the best thinkers of both races should work together and put down any and everything that will disturb the peace of our fair city

Every American citizen delights to see every man contend for his rights under the law, it matters not whether he be white or black. But the thing that is disturbing the peace of Macon today is what every decent white man and every decent Negro abhors, and that is social mixing outside of the race to which he belongs.

The self-respecting Negro does not want to be disturbed by the lawless element who have come or may come to our city. Many of us have lived in and around Macon all of our lives. And we live here because we love the city and the South. We know the habits and the customs and have conformed to them and have contributed to every worthwhile movement in the city and have co-operated with city government in trying to make this a great city. We have been clearly shown that the city appreciates our interest in that the city and county officials and individuals have contributed to our institutions which only benefited our group. Why then should this spirit of co-operation and peace be disturbed by a few who drop in to spend a day and pass on, or by a few hot heads in other cities who have never lived South?

We would have the city to know that the leaders of my race and substantial citizens here deplore all crime just as much as any other men We speak out loud and strong against the things of which our people are being accused when we can get to them. But the sad part about it is that the lawless element do not come near our churches and civic institutions where we can even speak to them. I am afraid that we as a race are too often judged by the lowest type among us. It is surprising to know that there are thousands of our group here who believe in law and order.

We realize that it takes many years to make a strong race, that is why we teach honesty, decency and thrift. We believe that races like individuals will have to work our their destiny with patience. Once more let me state that the Macon self-respecting Negroes believe in law and order and are against all crime, it matters not who commits it. Something unusual is causing this crime and all of us should work together and find it, remove it and punish the guilty! THIS IS NO TIME FOR DIVISION

J. T. SAXON.

Macon.

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 4, 1942

### THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

To the Editor: When the United States declared war on Japan and Germany, she was supposedly fighting for the freedom of all her citizens. What irony! Fighting for the freedom of all her people, when she has kept twelve million of them enslaved! These twelve million are not human beings, like you and I, because their skin is black. They may look like human beings, talk like them, act like them, but they aren't—because their skin is black.

Yet they were taken into the armed forces of this nation, submitting to the same draft regulations as did your white men, when the security of this nation was threatened by a common foe. Why should the Germans and the Japanese be regarded as foes common to both white man and black man? The white man did not regard the black man as his equal before the war began. He still does not.

But here is the irony of the situation: although the Negro has fought for equal rights, and has constantly been shoved down, he has come up time and time again. Before the Civil War he was in actual slavery in the South; he was in virtual slavery in the North. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the most overrated piece of writing, as far as practical benefit is concerned, that I know of, the colored man was not held by real chains. He was held by invisible chains of iron—in the North and in the South. These bonds still hold him.

Neither could an actual army change the stupid prejudices which have saturated the minds of white men in America—they say they do not like the Negro, but they like him well enough when he has his bayonet in the belly of a soldier of the enemy. They liked him well enough before, when he lived apart from the white man on the farm and in the city; but human nature does funny things. The white man has condescended, in part, to stand shoulder to shoulder with the black man in the face of a so-called common enemy.

JERRY PEARSON.

Kinston.

56k-1942
Christian Index
Jackson. Tennessee

## "WHITE SUPREMACY OR WHITE COWARDICE?"

THE above caption and the following Editorial is taken from the Editorial pages of the *Courier-Journal,* morning daily paper (white) of Louisville, Kentucky. It is a fine example of just what some of the cultured thinkers of the white race think of demagogism:

"War can inspire sublime human heroism and sacrifice, but war frightens people, too, and sometimes evokes the worst instead of the best in them. A sad example has been afforded recently in what we may be sure are ordinarily the pleasant and secure surroundings of the Kiwanis Club of Bessemer, Ala. There a speaker described by the Associated Press as 'long prominent in Alabama legal and political circles' gave tongue to his war-born emotions in a way that paraded not courage and magnanimity but the very opposite—the spirit, whether he realized it or not, of the complete bully.

'What he proposed with great ado, was a League to Maintain White Supremacy. White supremacy? Negroes compose less than a tenth of the population of the United States, just a third of the population of the South. In Alabama they are outnumbered three to one, in Mississippi they are about equal to the whites in population . . . . . and everywhere their general poverty is as conspicuous as their general good nature . . . . They hold far less than a tenth of the wealth of the nation, far, far less than a third of the wealth of the South. The spectacle of a white man with a cowering urge to take steps to enforce a *further "white supremacy"* in these political and economic circumstances is, as we have just said, the spectacle of a bully.

"The Alabamian has been disturbed by the current activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Other white men have been disturbed by those activities, too, and so have some Negroes. But the concern of those white men has not been for their own safety or for the continued safety of the white race. . . . . Their concern has been that a Negro leadership having little touch with the mass of Negroes might subject that innocent mass to such livid, unreasoning, hysterically, terrified retaliation as the Bessemer speaker has given us a hint of.

"He proposes that his League to Maintain White Supremacy proceed under the Constitution. But the Constitution says that its first purpose is to insure justice, tranquility, defense, welfare and liberty to *all* the people of the United States."

*No, you can't make Ku Kluxism legal and, we profoundly hope, you can't make cowardice respectable.*

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# 'Hope of Negro In Opinions'

**RICHMOND, Va.—Declaring that "we have history, science and common sense on our side," Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, in an open letter to the Afro-American last week summed up his formula for solving race prejudice with the statement that "the one and only hope for Negroes is in a growing enlightened public opinion."**

**Unin's "Gloomy Dean's" letter was a sharp reply to the Afro-American's editorial of the previous week styling him as "timid" on the race question.**

**Dr. Hancock challenged the Afro-American to solve the race problem in Baltimore where jim-crowism, segregation and race prejudice prevail.**

**While praising radical Negroes like Dr. A. Clayton Powell jr, Dr. Marshall Shepard, A. Philip Randolph, Walter White and Raymond Alexander, Dr. Hancock asserted that they hadn't advised "the Negroes to go on a sit-down strike until all their wrongs are righted—forcing the issue."**

**For many years, Dr. Hancock, who is widely known for his advocacy of the "double-duty dollar" formula for improving the Negro's economic position in America, has focused public attention on the critical economic status of the Negro. On some occasions his analysis of the total situation facing the Negro has seemed to doom him to a hopeless condition.**

**White educators and leaders as well as Negro leaders in many instances have taken issue with Dr. Hancock insisting that his outlook was pessimistic and unrealistic. The Afro-American was particularly irked by his advice recently that Negroes not force the issue during the war but accept a half loaf instead of refusing any rights because they fail to secure all of them.**

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Globe and Independen
Nashville, Tenn.

# 'Advertising Age' Asks For Equal Chance For Negro

## Big Publication Wants Prompt Abandonment Of Treating Any Group As Inferior Beings

CHICAGO, Aug. [illegible] (ANP)—Another name was added to the rapidly growing list of white puglications clamoring for justice for the Negro when the weekly national advertising newspaper, "Advertising Age," in its July 27 issue printed an editorial entitled "The Future of the Negro."

Said the editorial:

"Current discussion of the market represented by Negroes in the United States parallels increasing attention to the problem of our relations with the brown, black and yellow races which have been regarded by most Caucasians, at least in this country, as inferior. The objectives of this war, to spread the four freedoms to the far corners of the earth, will demand, our best thinkers agree, a change in our attitude not only toward the Chinese, the Filipinos and the East Indians, but also toward the dark-skinned citizens of our own America.

"The Negro has made remarkable progress in this country during the past generation. Better facilities for education and greater opportunities for economic advancement have given the colored population both the aspiration and the means to satisfy, in part at least, the benefits of our free and prosperous America. Yet it remains true that the condition of the Negro, from the standpoint of literacy, health, crime and income, is still not what it should be, if he is to realize the hopes and ambitions of the leaders of his race, and incidentally become the important market for advertised goods which these millions of potentially important consumers might well be.

"No one could read Westbrook Pegler's recent burning editorial on the subject of the Negro boy who risks his life for his country in the armed forces of the United States, but returns to find the doors of opportunity closed to him, without being forced to admit that we have neglected one of our greatest human and economic resources. This is true not merely of the south, but of the whole country. Race prejudice is not the exclusive possession of any one section or group.

"It is exceedingly difficult to wipe out old barriers, but if victory in this war establishes democratic ideals and institutions all over the world, as the result of the sacrifices of American boys, white and black, then it would be ironic indeed if we failed to realize them fully in our own country. This does not mean social equality in the carpetbagger sense, but rather the chance for every American regardless of color, to share in the unlimited opportunities for personal and economic advancement which the richest country in the world should offer to all of its citizens.

"The south has been accused of holding back the development of the Negro. Yet slum conditions prevail in the great cties of the industrial north occupied by Negro families, just as they do in the south. Southern leaders have encouraged their Negro neighbors to advance along educational and industrial lines because of enlightened self-interest which realizes that educated, prosperous Negroes make better neighbors, better tenants and better customers. The same reasoning should apply to every section.

"We have the problem. Its successful solution will interest every American, but particularly those who realize that the Negro's improved ability to produce, to earn and to consume will make sounder markets and a stronger nation."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 28, 1942

## Mead vs. Talmadge

Eugene Talmadge is no parlor ornament. He is a successful man of business. He is well-to-do. He made what money he has. He utters rough remarks. He blunders. He saves money for the taxpayers of Georgia—the state treasury now has a surplus of $10,000,000. He is in every way a citizen of violent contrast to E. D. Rivers, whom he succeeded, the Rivers that carried on what he called the "Little New Deal" and spent and spent in Georgia. He enrages the Northern "intellectuals". The unionized colleges dislike him. His notions of the "negro question" arouse their ire. Sometimes Talmadge goes too far.

The "Liberalites" in the Big Towns unanimously agree that Talmadge is a fool and a villain. They draw heavily on their vocabularies of hothouse blackguardism to say so. Still, they don't seem to have caught him in any lie.

New York has a senator, a smooth person and suave, named Mead. He wrote a purling love letter to his "dear colleague", "Bob" Wagner, consenting to run for governor. He went to the White House, came out, and from the White House steps, in the manner of Olin D. Johnston, when governor, announced his candidacy. (Johnston could not beat the Smith-Byrnes combination and Mr. Roosevelt dropped him.) Mead's candidacy had the president's "approval". "Approval" means orders. He got his orders.

Time and again this Mead had said, unqualifiedly, that he would not be a candidate for governor. He had said that he was better fitted for legislative duties, not for those of an executive. He had told "Jim" Farley so. Newspapers throughout New York state quoted him time and again that he would not be a candidate for governor in 1942. Farley has had his pledges that he would not be a candidate printed. But the poor thing got its orders.

In New York many people swear by the smooth fellow. The "Labor" party adores him. It had to be "appeased". Mr. Roosevelt does not want a Farley man governor. What if this disruption of the Democratic party in New York shall elect "Tom" Dewey, the Republican? It will "stop" Farley. It will give the Rooseveltians the New York Democratic delegation in 1944—that is the "game". And what does the pledged word of a Mead violated matter?

When Talmadge visits New York, they laugh at him, the "poor hick", the "Georgia cracker". They poke fun at his "grammar". They ridicule, they scorn him, and, while they don't know it, their contempt for Talmadge unconcealed is the deep-down-in-heart contempt they feel for country people, particularly the white country and village people of the Southern states.

They have never caught Talmadge taking orders. They have never accused him of breaking his word.

In Mead and Talmadge are embodied the question that divides Americans. The question is whether the Great Cities shall abolish the rural states, their state rights, and dictate government to them.

In the case of Mead vs. Talmadge, The News and Courier stands for the defendant, stands for Georgia, stands for South Carolina and the other STATES.

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Dothan, Ala. Eagle
July 28, 1942

## *Too Long, Indeed*

**Standing upon its consistent record as a friend of the Negro, The Selma Times-Journal, unlike certain other Alabama newspapers which currently are edited by modern scalawags who worship at the feet of Mrs. Roosevelt, has given its unqualified endorsement and support to the position taken by Governor Dixon in refusing to sign a WPB contract containing the famous "discrimination" clause.**

**"It has been the sincere hope and devout prayer of this newspaper," said The Times-Journal in its endorsement of Governor Dixon's action, "that the racial agitation sponsored by New Deal radicals would die of its own weight in the face of the grave war emergency now facing the nation, despite the fact that it has been mothered by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whose genius for meddling into affairs which do not concern her is almost unprecedented. To this end The Times Journal has followed a course of moderation in recording the frenzied gyrations of the irresponsibles who have bought with public funds positions of power in Washington, and it has ignored the hysterical yappings of the so-called 'liberals' in the South itself.**

**"But no longer can we close our eyes to a situation which menaces both white and black of the South. Unless the seeds of hate which are being sown among us are prevented from sprouting, the harvest will be a terrible one and the sane leadership of both races must work together in order that our native land shall not be a sacrifice upon the altar of ignorance.**

**"With scattered exceptions, our leadership in the Congress has failed us in this growing crisis and the time has come when we must look for strength and wisdom to replace weakness and compromise. In Governor Dixon, this State has the makings of a great champion of democracy as it works best in the South, but his term will end in January and he cannot be expected to serve to the fullest of his abilities in the role of private citizen. Adequately replaced as chief executive by Chauncey Sparks who can be depended upon to remain true to the principles of the party of which he is the nominee, Governor Dixon will be free to represent the people in any capacity they desire.**

**"As a newspaper which did not support him in his campaign for office and is motivated by no political considerations, The Times-Journal calls upon the people of Alabama to draft Frank Dixon for service in some place of high leadership, where his courageous independence and his clear vision of the needs of the South will be of greatest value. Too long have we left our affairs in the hands of weaklings and we must quickly turn to sources of strength or we shall be lost."**

* * *

**Evil days have fallen on Alabama. A majority of its Congressional delegation has been drugged by lavish grants of federal patronage. To curry favor with the White House its members have passively submitted to indignities such as never before have been thrust upon the South by the Democratic party. They have closed their eyes and plugged their ears to an executive order which threatens to put their white constituents to a torture rack conceived by Walter White, president of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, and erected by the wife of the President. With their jowls sunk deep in the New Deal trough these men who are supposed to represent the party of white supremacy are gorging and belching while the second coming of the carpetbaggers endangers the tranquility of their native land.**

**It is, as The Times-Journal suggests, time to take the leadership of this State from the weaklings and turn it over to men of courage, men whose vision has not been impaired, men who are not beholden to that "liberal" group which despises the South and tries to use the race issue to destroy it. We, too, believe that Frank Dixon can give some of the new leadership that is needed.**

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

AUG 24 1942

## Salisbury Entertains

Whites in Salisbury, N.C. (pop. 4,000 Negroes, 14,000 whites) had not wanted Eleanor Roosevelt to come there to address a convention of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of America. But last week Eleanor came just the same—her face aglow, her thoughts confused, her intentions motherly.

Legion leaders, churchmen, other Salisbury bigwigs had tried to find some way to keep Eleanor Roosevelt away. The big July 4 parade was a still-troubling memory in the town. Negro Boy Scouts had wanted to march alongside white Boy Scouts, Negro Legionnaires alongside white Legionnaires. But the parade chairman had told them: "You must forget that you live below the Mason-Dixon line, and while you are about it you can just forget the parade, too."

AUG 24 1942

**Impromptu.** But at the last minute a few white ladies changed their minds about being aloof. Led by Y.W.C.A. Secretary Mrs. Lula Carr, they met the First Lady at the train, arranged a luncheon, took her to see the Cannon textile mills 18 miles away, had Towel-Maker Charles Cannon explain how he treats 16,000 workers. Impressed, Mrs. Roosevelt nodded "My Day" approval in a way that would wound many a union man and flabbergast Columnist Westbrook Pegler:

56k-1942

# Man Without a Race Stops 'Passing' And Finally Returns to Own People

People's Voice
New York, N.Y.

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

He is a man without a race. In order to protect him from repercussions, we shall allow him to remain also a man without a name, but his stranger-than-fiction story is probably, in more dramatic form, the life story of many a Negro who has crossed the color line by virtue of straight hair, light complexion. Born, reared in white neighborhood in Brooklyn, son of a furtive dark-skinned father and a mother, half American Negro, half Spanish, he never actually knew a color line until the United States army taught it to him. At 16 he attempted to enlist, was rejected on confession of race, tried again, learned "your branch of the service is not open." Bewildered, he started out of recruiting office, was called back and asked: Would you like to go to Panama?"

He jumped at the suggestion. Recruiting officer warned him:

"You'll have to say you're Spanish."

He didn't understand, didn't care to, only wanted to go to Panama and he went. That was his first denial of his race. It happened again pretty often during his life.

MAY 16 1942

Arrived there, company commander became curious at new Spanish recruit with typical American Negro name. Questioned him closely. For next seven or eight months lived life of normal white soldier. But CC's curiosity bore fruit. Next thing he knew order had been posted stating that "for the good of the service" he was to be transferred to cavalry detachment, United States Military Academy, West Point.

The latter he ascertained was Negro company, members of which at that time played "stooge" for high and mighty West Point cadets, breaking in "bad" horses. Balking at going, our "Spanish" hero appealed to lieutenant of medical corps in Panama, asked to be transferred to latter. Application was accepted, but up popped CC again, asking No. 2 if he knew he had accepted Negro for medical corps. Transfer was promptly cancelled, Man Without a Race sent to West Point as scheduled.

### Covers Up "Passing"

Arrived at West Point, underwent curious questioning as to reason for transfer. Not wishing to alienate Negro soldiers, did not reveal he had tried to "pass" in Panama. Some of Negro soldiers were suspicious, but on whole, he got on pretty well.

Not satisfied to be a flunky for cadets, we see our hero going AWOL, heading for Baltimore. Found lodging with friends (Negro), set out dressed in overalls, in search of job. Wound up at Bethlehem Steel plant. Noticed two lines of applicants—one of whites, the other of colored job-seekers. Got on white line. Noticed many whites were taken, few Negroes. He was one of those employed.

Foreman told him only job he could give him at time was with a gang of "n——s." He shrugged, accepted. After three weeks was transferred to better job held only by whites.

Several months passed. One night the truant soldier, returned from work, was eating dinner when bluecoat walked in, took him to Baltimore city jail as Government prisoner. Escorted to Fort Hoyle, a white company at Maryland. At Hoyle officers knew he was Negro, men didn't. At trial he was found guilty not of desertion, but of absence without leave. sentenced to four months in guardhouse at Maryland. Lived as one of white soldiers, no privations.

Was treated fine until arrival of another deserting soldier from West Point, also captured. This man, obviously Negro, was not accorded privileges as white. They sent him to work under individual guard armed with fixed bayonet. He was given individual sleeping quarters. Not allowed recreation. New arrival suffered all this in silence until he found he must even eat by himself. Then he put up a squawk.

MAY 16 1942

### Crabs in a Barrel

"He's a Negro like me. Why is he treated like a white soldier?" the new arrival demanded.

The next day our nameless hero was assigned to work with his colored constituent. He shamefully recalls that his only thought now was to look out for himself, so he objected violently, demanded why he must work side by side with a "n——r" and stated he was Spanish. Sergeant of guard believing this, replaced him with whites. At end of sentence was assigned to C Battery with Maryland detachment. Still was accepted by men as one of them, became popular with them, participated in all their work, pleasure.

On parades through Baltimore with men, Negroes lining streets pointed him out with surprised cries of:

"Look at that colored boy with those white soldiers."

White soldiers thought it was a huge joke. In contrast to his treatment, there was one Negro soldier in the battery who couldn't be discharged because of World War Service. This Negro was given special duties, not allowed to drill with whites.

Finally was returned to West Point, having made up 369 days of absence without leave, was honorably discharged.

MAY 16 1942

Became cab driver in 1925, driving brother's cab. In 1930 helped elderly white woman injured in accident. Weeks later, she summoned him to thank him. Since she had an injured leg she asked him to drive her to work and call for her daily. Found she was a secretary in large office in financial disrict. This meant an additional $2.50 daily for him, so he gladly accepted. Friendly relations grew between him and the woman, she becoming his benefactor to the extent of buying him new tires, finally a new cab, then setting him up in business, sending him on trips. Over a period of years, she spent $40,000 on him which he accepted as it came—without effort—and spent the same way

### Nothing Off Record

Relationship with his benefactor, he insists, was purely platonic. His explanation is:

"Someone had to be hurt and she was the one."

In 1927 married a colored girl to discover she was in love with a married man with five children. Had marriage annulled. In '29 married Italian girl and annulled this marriage also, having discovered she was streetwalker.

Next alliance was with a Swedish-American actress of no mean reputation. With her and the money of his aged benefactor, he opened up dancing school in New York. Lived in best style in exclusive section of New York. During this period began to feel pangs of remorse for denying his race, passing as white. Respected in Flatbush, passing among the best of circles and hob-nobbing at dinners, parties with officials, business men, The Man Without A Race began to "feel for" the Negro and to appreciate the problems pressing him. Devoted much time subtly to placing Negroes in jobs, helping them when in dire stress.

In 1934 bankruptcy hit him and there was no longer need for a masquerade. The Man Without A Race became out and out a Negro.

Joined civic organization in Brooklyn. Worked out plan with milk company in Brooklyn to get Negro customers and provide employment for Negro milkmen on routes. Civic organization leaders refused to back him, not having thought of idea themselves first.

1939 returned to Baltimore and Bethlehem Steel. Got on colored line. Was refused job. Tried to sneak back on white line, was discovered, refused employment.

He had been a white man, a Spaniard, a Negro. He had suffered insults heaped on Negroes and squirmed out of them with a lie on his lips. He had denied his race as long ago a man denied his country. And as that man had paid the price he had paid the price in poverty, loneliness and empty memories of grandeur.

Now he runs a "joint" in Harlem. His aged benefactor, now impoverished, still remembers him with a weekly gift in cash.

He is to be drafted 24 hours after we have finished this story.

He is worried about the future of the Negro and, seeing in PV a beam of hope and enlightenment, he came to tell us his story.

He was brought in by a question the paper asked recently of prominent Negroes, "Should a light Negro pass."

He may never again see New York City or civilian life, but if a japanese bullet lodges in his heart, he'd like to think that someone somewhere had read the story of his strange life and gained some benefit from it.

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# Dr. Fosdick On Race Hatred

MAY 16 1942

People's Voice
New York, N.Y.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, in a sermon to Riverside church audience, pointed out the blinding effect of hate and declared that "our own sins against the colored races are cast up at us with considerable effect in the Orient by japanese propaganda."

Dr. Fosdick said nazism is dreadful about prejudice and discrimination, but "in denouncing the nazis, 'What do we more than others?'" He agreed with Pearl Buck that the strength of japan is not simply in armed forces but her powerful propaganda backed by evidence too strong to be easily gainsaid, that colored races cannot trust the white race for fair treatment as equals, and to no country does japan more often point as proof of that fact than to the United States.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Must Treat All Races as Equal, Says Mrs. F. D.

MAY 23 1942

NEW YORK—"The day of the white man's burden is over. Henceforth we must treat all races with respect as equals. And we, as individuals, must set the example in this country today and not allow prejudices to run riot."

MAY 23 1942

Thus spoke Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt here Tuesday at the opening of a two-day forum on "The Future World Order" in a hall so crowded that seats were placed in the anteroom.

### To Have New Order

"I hope we have learned the lesson that isolation no longer exists," the First Lady added. "We must think as citizens of the world, of an economic system that will provide a way of life that will be satisfactory to all people everywhere.

MAY 23 1942

"The present economic processes have been satisfactory to some of us; to many others, they have been very unsatisfactory. If they are not satisfactory to ohters in the future, we won't have a permanent peace.

"I do not know what the new order will be, but must accept the fact that, whatever the price, we will pay it."

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

# Race, Religion and Prejudice

MAY 9 1942

MAY 11 1942

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK's recent articles force us all to realize that one of the phases of this war which we have to face is the question of race discrimination.

We have had a definite policy toward the Chinese and Japanese who wished to enter our country for many years, and I doubt very much if after this war is over we can differentiate among the peoples of Europe, the Near East and the Far East.

Perhaps the simplest way of facing the problem in the future is to say that we are fighting for freedom, and that one of the freedoms we must establish is freedom from discrimination among the peoples of the world, either because of race, or of color, or of religion.

The people of the world have suddenly begun to stir and they seem to feel that in the future we should look upon each other as fellow human beings, judged by our acts, by our abilities, by our development, and not by any less fundamental differences.

Here in our own country we have any number of attitudes which have become habits and which constitute our approach to the Jewish people, the Japanese and Chinese people, the German people, the Italian people, and above all, to the Negro people in our midst.

MAY 11 1942

Perhaps because the Negroes are our largest minority, our attitude towards them will have to be faced first of all. I keep on repeating that the way to face this situation is by being completely realistic. We cannot force people to accept friends for whom they have no liking, but living in a democracy it is entirely reasonable to demand that every citizen of that democracy enjoy the fundamental rights of a citizen.

Over and over again, I have stressed the rights of every citizen:

Equality before the law.
Equality of education.
Equality to hold a job according to his ability.
Equality of participation through the ballot in the government.

These are inherent rights in a democracy, and I do not see how we can fight this war and deny these rights to any citizen in our own land.

The other relationships will gradually settle themselves once these major things are part of our accepted philosophy.

MAY 11 1942

It seems trite to say to the Negro, you must have patience, when he has had patience so long; you must not expect miracles overnight, when he can look back to the years of slavery and say—how many nights! he has waited for justice. Nevertheless, that is what we must continue to say in the interests of our government as a whole and of the Negro people; but that does not mean that we must sit idle and do nothing. We must keep moving forward steadily, removing restrictions which have no sense, and fighting prejudice. If we are wise we shall do this where it is easiest to do at first, and watch it spread gradually to places where the old prejudices are slow to disappear.

MAY 11 1942

There is now a great group of educated Negroes who can become leaders among their people, who can teach them the value of things of the mind and who qualify as the best in any field of endeavor. With these men and women it is impossible to think of any barriers of inferiority, but differences there are and always will be, and that is why on both sides there must be tact and patience and an effort at real understanding. Above everything else, no action must be taken which can cause so much bitterness that the whole liberalizing effort may be set back over a period of many years.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Citizens Shower Cash to Aid March on Washington Group

MAY 23 1942

With its Madison Square Garden mass meeting June 16 less than a month away, the March on Washington group continues to gain support, it was officially announced by the organization's national headquarters at the Hotel Theresa this week. Designed to bring pressure on the national government to stamp out discrimination in industry and national defense, and directed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the movement has enlisted the financial and moral support of a voluntary army of groups and individuals. The Garden rally will be held simultaneously with rallies by units in most of the key cities of the country. The local unit has reported contributions of $5 or more from the following:

**A. Philip Randolph**
**Mrs. A. P. Randolph**
**Dr. L. M. Ervin**
**Mrs. S. B. Ervin**
**Mrs. Bessye Bearden**
**Howard Bearden**
**Perry Ferguson**
**Mrs. Eliz. Ferguson**
**Aldrich Turner**
**B. F. McLaurin**
**Ashley L. Totten**
**Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes**
**Layle Lane**
**T. T. Patterson**
**Rachael Corrothers**
**Eardlie John**
**Mrs. Eardlie John**
**Dr. Channing Tobias**
**Dr. George Cannon**
**Dr. P. M. H. Savory**
**Dr. C. B. Powell**
**Dr. Schuyler Eldridge**
**Mrs. Mattie Eldridge**
**Dr. Peter M. Murray**
**Sara Mays**
**Dr. Godfrey Nurse**
**Dr. Geo. D. Thorne**
**Dr. W. Whiteman**
**Dr. J. T. Granady**
**Dr. W. A. Freeman**
**Dr. J. L. Wilson**
**Dr. J. Lord**
**Dr. Arthur Brady**
**Dr. Myra Logan**
**Dr. L. Brown**
**Dr. J. S[illegible]**
**Dr. E. Holder**
**Dr. A. G. Daly**
**Dr. H. Edgehill**
**Dr. C. L. Allen**
**Dr. Arthur Logan**
**Dr. J. J. Jones**
**Dr. Henry Delaney**
**Dr. John Randolph**
**Dr. N. E. Douglas**
**Dr. Llyle Carter**
**Dr. Walter Delph**
**Novella McCrorey**
**Mrs. Sara W. Dunston**
**Mrs. Dorothy Vaughn**
**Dorothy Reese**
**Ruth Ellington**
**Atty. H. A. Stevens**
**Atty. Thomas B. Dyett**
**Atty. C. McDougal**
**Richard Thomas**
**Hugh McDonald**
**Iona Morris**
**Richard Parrish**
**Hunter Johnston**
**Mrs. L. McDonald**
**Mrs. John Hope**
**Mrs. F. Townsend**
**Atty. Sara P. Speakes**
**Dr. Warren Brown**
**Rev. W. B. Scott**
**Lorenzo Sims**
**Dr. John Davis**
**Dr. Kenneth Williams**
**Liberal Arts Guild**
**Wilberforce Club**
**Tuskegee Club**
**Howard Univer. Club**
**Mrs. Rachel Clayton**
**Dr. Thomas Amos**
**Mrs. Mary Sledge**
**Inspiration Club**
**Dr. Samuel McKinney**
**The Gothamettes**
**Eugenia Pemberton**
**Dr. Alma Haskins**
**Ada V. Dillon**
**Dr. Leon Bryan**
**Dr. C. S. Patterson**
**Dr. F. D. Speaks**
**Mrs. T. T. Patterson**
**Mrs. Carrie Thomas**
**Dunbar Billiard Acad.**
**Mrs. Blossom Holland**
**Miss Helen Cooper**
**S. A. Browne**
**Guichard Parris**
**Mrs. Thelma Haylock**
**Rev. John H. Johnson**
**Assemblyman H. E. Jack**
**C'ncilman A. C. Powell**
**Judge C. E. Toney**
**Dr. A. M. Rivera**
**Dr. Jesse Miller**
**Friend of Movement**
**Friend of Movement**
**Mrs. Marg't McLaurin**
**[illegible] Miller**
**Curtis Jackson**
**Dr. Aubrey Maynard**
**Comm'r S. J. Battles**
**Lester B. Grainger**
**The Ohio Club**
**W. D. Smith**
**Angelina Grimke**
**Floria Pinkney**
**Rev. W. M. Morris**
**Cornwall E. John**
**Grace Congregational Church**
**Les Amies Bridge Club of New York**
**Dorrence Brooks Aux. Post No. 528**
**Interdenominational Ministers' Meeting**
**Dr. Joel Bolden**
**William Alexander**
**Walter Reifer**
**Will J. Hale Jr.**
**Mrs. Helena Hale**
**Mrs. W. H. Bowe**
**W. C. Mills**
**Ralph Baker**
**Dawn Social Club**
**St. John's Bapt. Church**
**Dr. T. S. Harten**
**Augustine A. Austin**
**Mrs. M. McL. Bethune**

MAY 23 1942

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 8, 1942

### NOT THE TIME.

To the Editor: Much has been said about the "Negro problem," and it seems to me something should be said by the instigator of this subject as to just what the Negro wants. In other words, it seems to me the subject should be settled in an amicable way. I am constrained to believe that it is "dirty" propaganda spread by some foreign agent trying to abrogate the friendly relations existing between the two races in this country. It seems to me the Negro is enjoying every privilege enjoyed by his white brother, and if he is not willing to fight for his country the same as his white brother he is not a good citizen. I am sure every good Negro citizen feels this way about the matter, and I should like to hear the views of some good Negro citizens in this regard. Let's not try to tear down what has been done for the good of both races in this country. Certainly, now is not the time to try to break the ties.

Maybe Adolf, Benito and Tojo would like to see a break between the two races in this country. Certainly this cannot happen at this time.

M. W. WALKER.

Raleigh.

56k-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## Fair And Just Attitude

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE PEN OF Editor Guy Smith, of the Knoxville Journal, last Sunday morning, compares in eloquent phraseology, fairness, and a just sum up of a righteous attitude, to any writings produced North or South in recent years.

JUN 15 1942

Without question, petty, arrogant, selfish, prejudiced attitudes on the part of white people toward Negroes do not exist with the men and women in places of leadership and responsibility throughout our nation, South or North, but such exhibition of intolerance and selfishness lurks in terribly annoying proportions among the lower bracket and it is just such fearless and fair editorials as the Journal editor wrote that will create the proper sentiment to correct a condition that is largely responsible for the intra-nation turmoil which we are forced to endure.

........Under the caption, "War Changes Man's Problems! Now What About The Negro," the Journal editor writes:

The Foreign Policy Association made public this past week a report by one of its staff members advocating that Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii be permitted to elect their own Governors, now appointed by the President, and also that statehood for these territories should be considered.

The conclusion advanced by the report was based on considerations of loyal support now being given by these territories to our country in the war in its relationship to the Atlantic Charter.

56K

The author of the Foreign Policy Association report sees, with all the rest of the world, that foreign domination of great world populations belong to an era that is closed. Discussion of such problems as are presented in the cases at the three territories named is timely because their status is typical of the world problem which will face United Nations statesmen when peace is made.

As a matter of fact, post-war problems raised by the declaration of war aims given to the world in the name of this county by the President will call for readjustment even closer home than our overseas territories if we are to live up to them.

One such problem that will inevitably come up for re-examination in the light of our declaration of objectives will be the status of the American Negro. His future, the enlargement of his opportunity, must inevitably be of as great concern to us as the destiny of the Chinese or the Indian.

There is a certain disinclination on the part of both our people and the press to recognize the fact that there is such a problem. We often take refuge in silence when it makes itself more evident than usual but it exists and calls for intelligent handling by post-war national leaders.

Certainly we cannot undertake the solution of problems in distant lands and shy away from those within our own.

—From The East Tennessee (Knoxville) News.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Says State Paying For Its Failure To Educate The Negro

## White Boys Go To Army, Negro Left At Home

### Miss. Editor Cites Inequality Of School Provisions

56K

JUN 28 1942

JACKSON, Miss.—(A N P)—By neglecting to provide adequately for Negro education, the state is now paying through the army rejecting thousands of colored selectees because of illiteracy while white youths are being drafted, an editorial in the Jackson Daily News, edited by Col. Frederick Sullens, pointed out last week.

Under the title, "Unfair to Negroes," the editorial said:

"A recent address by Hon. H. V. Watkins, pioneer educational leader, and Jackson's most useful citizen contained some unpleasant revelations concerning the inadequacy of the Negro school system in Hinds county and rank injustices to the Negro race in the apportionment of school funds.

"It was unpleasant, but it should not have been interpreted as meaning that Hinds county is alone in this respect. The same or similar conditions prevail generally over the state, and in some counties are infinitely worse than in Hinds county.

"Take for illustration our neighboring county of Madison. Last census in that county showed a total white population of 7,560 and a total Negro population of 28,127. In spite of this large Negro population there is not a single four-year high school in the county, outside the city of Canton. The census report also reveals that there were 2,360 Negro boys and girls in Madison county of high school age. It is no wonder Negro draftees are being turned down by draft boards because they do not have as much as a fourth grade education. We thought we were smart in getting by with this neglect staring us in the face when we're having to send our own boys as cannon fodder for the Germans in order to fill up the gap left by Negro illiterates."

"We also find from public records that during the school year 1940-41 Madison county school authoriites spent $30,711.63 on a colored school population of 14,151 children, while they spent $141,221.35 on a white school population of only 2,784. If this is not chiseling and fudging, we should like to know what it is. We cannot put this question aside by saying that the Negroes do not pay taxes. Everybody pays taxes in Mississippi. We find from the records there are 649 individual white farmers, owning 118,261 acres of land in Madison county, and 518 individual colored farm owners, owning 4,976 acres of land in this same county.

JUN 28 1942

"In all our counties similar conditions will be found. It is unjust and closely approaches down-right dishonesty, if not criminality."

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Atlanta Ga Constitution
June 7, 1942

Editor Constitution: If we are fighting to maintain and re-establish imperialism, we can't win. We don't deserve to. White imperialists are an obstinate group. They persist in refusing to concede truth. I am white, but I am no imperialist, thank God. Since I dislike slavery for myself, I will not force it upon my human brothers, not even the Negroes.

Social Democrats are marking time while we wait for our imperial brothers to sober up and get going with us for victory for righteousness.

MRS. VERNON A. WARD SR.
Robersonville, N. C.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Whites Refuse To Buy Bonds From Negro

### New York Community Thumbs Down Woman's Efforts

JUL 4 1942

56K

NEW YORK—More interested in clinging to race hatred than in helping the war effort, white residents of Queens borough, Addesleigh section, refused to sign pledges to buy War Bonds and stamps for Mrs. Lora Lewis, Minute Woman in the War Savings campaign, only because she is a Negro.

The NAACP national office wired John T. Madden, chairman of the New York War Pledge June 24, notifying him that such insults have a harmful reaction on Negro citizens who volunteer their services to their country. "Negro Americans are resentful and bitter over their treatment by many thoughtless white persons in all phases of the war effort," the NAACP said, "but they are determined to support to the limit of their ability our common country in this most critical time so that the Hitlerism which this Queens incident exemplifies shall not become the American pattern of living."

On Thursday Wendell Willkie and Mayor LaGuardia signed pledges through Mrs. Lewis.

——A Colored Judge——

56k-1942

Mobile, Ala., Register
August 24, 1942

# Racial Problems Under Discussion By Negro Leaders

### Group Takes Bus Situation Under Advisement; Promises Fullest Co-operation

Mobile's bus transportation problem was discussed from a racial angle at a closed meeting of the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church on Davis Avenue, but no action was taken, according to a statement issued after the meeting by a committee from the N. A. A. C. P.

The statement, subscribed to by the seven members of the committee, follows:

**Statement Issued**

"The N. A. A. C. P., at a meeting Sunday afternoon, discussed the devising of means to alleviate, in a lawful way, the bus problems affecting the races in Mobile.

"A proposal that colored people begin walking to work, to church, to the stores, etc., was discussed, but action was held in abeyance pending a conference with officials of the National City Lines.

"It was proposed that an interracial meeting for white and colored people be arranged in the hope that the policy of the Golden Rule may be advanced. Those present promised that the negro race will adhere strictly to a policy of courtesy, politeness and fair play toward other people."

**Leaders Sign Statement**

Subscribing to the statement were M. J. Jackson, president of the Mobile branch of the N. A. A. C. P.; J. L. LeFlore, secretary of the branch; N. Rivers, contractor; Prof. C. E. Powell, principal of Dunbar High school; Cleveland Woolfe, president of Local 1410, International Longshoremen's Association; Frank P. Thomas, editor of the Mobile Weekly Review, and the Rev. H. E Carter, pastor of the Ann Street Presbyterian Church.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

# Is Dr. Sanford Mistaken? Read What Miss Moore Says About Negro Meeting

SEP 4 - 1942

Athens, Ga.
Sept. 1, 1942.

Chancellor S. V. Sanford,
Athens, Ga.

SEP 4 - 1942

Dear Sir:

I have read your article in reference to the University in Sunday's Banner-Herald, and in the Atlanta Journal and Constitution.

I do not desire to enter into any controversy with you, but I feel it my duty to correct certain errors which are contained in your article in reference to the meeting of negroes held in Peabody Hall, May 18th., and 19., 1938. I happened to have been employed as a reporter to take down what was said in that meeting, and I was present during the two days of this meeting. I do not know why you should have waited until this late day to deny what I stated in the daily papers last November.

In your article the first sentence reads as follows:

"I HAVE REMAINED SILENT LONG AS I CAN."

AFTER HAVING WAITED ALL THESE MONTHS, I DO NOT SEE WHY YOU COULD NOT HAVE WAITED TEN DAYS LONGER UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION. Your statement is evidently a political statement meant to influence votes, but I cannot allow your statement to go unchallenged for whatever purpose it may have been made when you contradict the facts as I know them and as I have heretofore stated them.

You state in this article, evidently issued for political purposes, the following:

"Dr. Cocking conducted the meeting, and contrary to public statements I was present, and so were some other white people. I did not hear anything said at that meeting contrary to the traditions of the Southern people."

This statement is not in accordance with the truth and you know it. What are the facts? NOT A WHITE MAN WAS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING EXCEPT YOU AND COCKING. YOU SAY OTHER WHITE PEOPLE WERE PRESENT. I CHALLENGE YOU TO GIVE THE NAMES OF SUCH PERSONS. ONLY NEGROES WERE PRESENT, and I am attaching hereto a list of all persons present as was required by Cocking. There is not a white man in that list. YOU STATE THAT YOU WERE PRESENT, AND THAT IS ONLY A HALF-TRUTH. You did come into this meeting on the first day, just before they adjourned in the afternoon. You stepped in and took a seat by Cocking and were introduced by him as the "Beloved Chancellor." You then spoke for about 15 minutes. I started to take down in shorthand your speech, but after a few minutes Cocking said: "Do not take down Dr. Sanford's speech." Immediately after you had closed your address of welcome, the meeting adjourned, and I want to state most positively that you never at any time heard any of these discussions between Cocking and these negroes. Therefore, you could very easily say that you heard nothing contrary to the traditions of the Southern people. I have my notes and you began your speech as follows:

"I am going to make it very informal. I am delighted to see you present and taking such a vital interest in this program as to what we should do to make education better."

Then you continued your speech, and when you had finished, you walked out of the building, and you never came back.

I do not see how you can say that other white people were present. This statement was evidently made to deceive and to make people think that it was an open meeting and not a secret negro meeting.

SEP 4 - 1942

The next day Cocking closed his meeting with the following statement:

"I do not want anybody to go away mistaken as to why I called a meeting last week of white folks, and why I have called a meeting of negroes. I thought if I called a meeting together that the white folks would do all the talking, and you would do all the thinking and would not talk and would not accomplish anything."

You did not deny categorically what I have stated in the newspapers occurred at that meeting. You were not even there. No man can deny this report of that meeting. I took down what was said by Cocking and what was said by the negroes, and I have that record transcribed, and I have the original stenographic notes. I made three full copies of what was said at that meeting and delivered them to Cocking. What did he do with these three copies? Dr. Cocking and the Rosenwald trustees must have these copies. Why don't they produce them? I saw what purported to be a copy of the report of Cocking to the Regents. This was not a full and true copy of my report. The wife of Dr. Jacobs told me that her husband had received $75.00 to take my report and delete it, color and make it readable as a report to the Board of Regents for Cocking.

I am not concerned with the academic questions raised by you as to what was the intention of Cocking, or as to what investigation you made of Cocking, or who brought him into the University. All I am concerned with is my report of that meeting, and Chancellor Sanford I am insisting that you see me and let me show you the full report, and also my stenographic notes, and I invite you to bring with you a stenographer who writes the Graham-Pittman system. I know that you will not do this because you do not want the truth. You attempted to write an article in general terms that amouns to nothing. If my record is not correct, I want you to deny it after reading the full report. If it is false, it is strange that Cocking has never yet denied that report and all that was said by him and these negroes. Anybody reading this report of technical terms, the Tennessee case, and other references, would know that no stenographer could make up such a report. You read, I am informed, the excerpts from my report when first printed.

SEP 4 - 1942

I have been a stenographer and court reporter here at Athens for many years, and no lawyer or court has questioned the accuracy of my records.

I had no interest in this matter whatsoever, and reported this meeting as I would have reported any other meeting. I received a check out of the treasury of the University of Georgia for $200.00. PEOPLE HERE AT ATHENS KNOW YOU, AND KNOW ME. LET THEM DECIDE BETWEEN US.

Because of the position you hold, and because of the political situation, the papers have printed what you had to say in 5 or 6 columns. I am going to present this article to the press, and I hope that they will be fair enough to print my reply to this charge which you have made against me and my record.

Very truly yours,
MADGE MOORE...

**LIST OF NEGROES PRESENT AT COCKING CONFERENCE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FOR NEGROES IN PEABODY HALL, ATHENS, GA., MAY 18-19, 1938.**

Prof. Aaron Brown, Principal of Negro Schools in Athens, Ga.
Camilla Weems, Savannah, Ga., representing 4-H Club work of Georgia.
R. E. Clay, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn.
L. L. Isom, Supervisor of Public Schools, Waycross, Ga.
W. M. Hubbard, President State Teachers' Ag. College, Forsyth, Ga.
Vincent Edwards, Dean State Teachers' Ag. College, Forsyth, Ga.
Dr. W. F. Boddy, Practicing Physician, Forsyth, Ga.
Dr. J. W. Holley, President Ga. Normal Ag. College, Albany, Ga.
President D. F. Hubert, State College, Savannah, Ga.
Alva Taylor (or Tabor) Supervisor Vocational Education, Ft. Valley, Ga.
H. A. Hunt, President Ft. Valley Normal Industrial School, and now with Farm Credit Association.
R. B. Harris, Secretary Improved Order of Samaritans, headquarters, Athens, Ga.
B. T. Harvey, Science Dept., Morehouse College.
F. R. Lampkin, Supervisor of Schools, Columbus, Ga.
Dr. R. E. Clement, President Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
W. M. Dugan, Ga. Normal and Ag. College.
Howard W. Russell, Director of Agents of Life Insurance Co. of Atlanta.
L. L. Isom, Principal of High School.
R. E. Pharrow, Atlanta, Ga.
Frank Hutchins, Macon, Ga.
R. W. Bulloch, Director National Youth Administration of Ga.
W. C. Iran, Past Manager Payne College.
Dr. Johnson, of Fisk.
Hornsby, Pilgrim Life Ins. Co.
Prof. Irwin, Past Manager Payne College.
Dr. Horace Bond, Working under special grant of Rosenwald Fund.
J. H. Deadwyler, Ex-vocational teacher. Center, Ga.

SEP 4 - 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Virginian to Devote Life to Aiding Others

AUG 29 1942

## New Pearl Buck, Discovered in Richmond, Hits Discrimination and Injustices in South; Says We Need More Brotherhood

**By OLGA L. ROSMANITH**

I still think there is something important to say on the Waller case.

I was appalled at the attitude of the trial judge. He should have been trained in judicial thinking, in impartiality, the ability to weigh the entire chain of cause and effect leading up to the crime.

SGK

The primal cause, of course, is in the indifference of privileged and also commercially supported society to the unlucky people born into circumstances which force them to live on their wits and, through the world's most cruel paradox, the circumstances which give the least training for the wits. They are born to the most difficult life and therefore given the least preparation for it.

Born to doom.

There is a little poem of William Blake's in which occur the lines:

AUG 29 1942

"Some are born to sweet delight
"Some are born to endless night."

**The world is now bleeding and crying because of this and even the most obtuse and indifferent people are stirring in their trance and admitting something must be done about it.**

What?

There is too much work for organized societies to cope with. Everybody must work according to his power and ability. We all have some power, even a little. If we all used what little we had, we'd all be thriving and helping each other.

AUG 29 1942

I was born privileged in a family which believed in girls being given the same educational opportunities as boys. I got so much and of such a wide variety that I felt at the time I was being persecuted.

So I'm willing to state in public that I feel I am one of the persons responsible for conditions such as Waller endured and such as thousands of others are now enduring.

### Ready to Do Something

But I'm going to do something about it. I see that just being humane and generous when I see the need for it isn't enough. I must go and look at things I would otherwise never see and do something about them.

**I've had a wonderful life. I can afford to dedicate the rest of it to the cause of all human beings having a wonderful life while they're right here and not in the next world. The future is now. There's never any other.**

From now on my pen, my education, my strength is dedicated to the cause of brotherhood.

My skin is white and I see nothing to crow about. It's an accident. If my heart is white that's my responsibility.

I grew up with a stepfather who was a famous engineer who built harbour works in Africa. He loved the Africans. His three best friends were a Hindu prince, a Chinese tea merchant and an African Congo chief who came to visit us in England.

### No Racial Superiority

I learned when I was a little girl that skin color has nothing to do with racial superiority. That's the same exploded nonsense as royal blood being blue.

If any race wants to claim superiority for being civilized while the English were painted savages, let us kowtow to the Chinese. They were scholars and philosophers while our husbands were clubbing us in wolf skins.

The colored people are now Americans. Americans — not colored persons!

A little while ago some expert on such matters was moaning about the budget deficit in Richmond.

Why not? Nearly one third of the population is insufficiently educated, unable to share equally in commercial and professional opportunities and improperly housed.

**This important group of people should be well educated, well dressed, well housed and contributing to the prestige and prosperity of the city. The land they live on should have a higher taxable value because of the value of the good houses and the incomes of the inhabitants.**

It may be a long time before the colors will mix together freely with as little consciousness of color as a blonde woman has when out with a man with red hair, but a beginning could be made by giving colored people a chance to develop mentally so that their sections are not slums but residential sections like Ginter Park.

AUG 29 1942

Whatever great power made the trees and flowers and birds, I'm sure there was no intention they should only be enjoyed by the palefaces.

I mix with colored people and Hindus and Chinese and I am not conscious of difference in color. I am often conscious of mental inferiority to some of them, but I hide this as much as possible and learn where I can.

### Apologizes for Jim Crow

White people who have antimacassars and wax flowers in their coats of arms miss a great deal by not going out and warming their blood at the great fires of humanity. Many such wither in loneliness or end in asylums with nervous breakdowns on account of life's horrible monotony.

Nature exacts a price for these crimes against the cosmic heart, and will go on doing so till we see what is the matter with us.

AUG 29 1942

Being accustomed to the society of all races and people, I feel embarrassed to ride in a Richmond bus when "colored persons" ride in the back and very often some quite inferior white specimens ride in the front. I feel as if I ought to apologize, and disclaim personal responsibility.

I apologize here and disclaim personal responsibility.

### Suggests Name for Race

If colored people must be named as a distinctive species and not as Americans, why not Afro-Americans like Latin-Americans? Chinese and Japs are colored too in the sense they are not white, but are not called "colored persons."

**This is important because this generation of children is growing up to carry on outmoded ways of yesterday merely through imbibing names and habits. Our children should not use these labels nor grow up to see good Americans being sorted into sheep and goats in the bus.**

And a last, but extremely important point is this. If we accept the old mode of the punishment fitting the crime, regardless of its causes, how would anyone reading this like to be under sentence of death, date fixed for execution and five times reprieved and date fixed again?

Waller has already suffered many thousand times more than the man he shot, who was not aware he was going to be shot. He has already paid for that crime in old-fashioned punishment.

This is worse than the cat with the mouse, because the cat has not had the benefit of a high school education, but the judges have had more.

### Value of Friendship

The war, with its mounting destruction of material values, is bringing home to us that the greatest source of human happiness is not wealth but friendship—a friendship that will some day girdle the world so that we can all travel everywhere and feel at home on every place we stand.

We could learn that friendship here by starting brotherhood in the States. We will have to because this will someday be the guiding force of the world, and if we cannot be friends with each other at home, how can we influence such a thing abroad?

We've got to grow up, that's the thing. The judge in the Waller case is not adult, neither are the people who are blind to the implications of this war because they are still discussing the injustices of the Civil War.

AUG 29 1942

**I thought I had traveled quite a distance when my criterion of superiority ceased to be family and became mentality. Now I go the next step and claim that superiority consists in the universality of the heart.**

There's nothing sentimental about this. It's social science—the mind at its best. I give you the brilliant examples of the type of mind which impels the universal heart:

Thomas Mann, Pearl Buck, Dr. Lin Yutang, Claude Bragdon, President Roosevelt, Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln, Rabindranath Tagore, Professor Einstein, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Hendrik Willem van Loon—the list is a long one and the world's most lustrous names are in it.

Let us keep pride in aristocracy, yes, but let it be the aristocracy of heart and action, the first ineffectual without the second, the second destructive without the first.

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
September 4, 1942

## No Early Funeral

The Pittsburgh Courier, that widely circulated negro newspaper which is developing its energies to trying to have segregation laws in the South wiped out, said in a recent issue (using large type in a two-column display):

> "Well may War, the great gravedigger, leer down at the last resting place of white supremacy * * * because there will be no resurrection."

The reason there will be "no resurrection" is because there will be no death. An aroused people, deeply determined to save Southern civilization, will see to that in spite of the best efforts of wild-eyed zealots from outside the South who are exerting every effort to accomplish this hideous result.

SGK

56k-1942

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

## "Uncle Tom's"? Funeral

JUN 27 1942

FRANK CROSSWAITH, keynoting the March-on-Washington Movement rally at the Garden last week, declared: "This is the first funeral I ever attended in Madison Square Garden. This is a funeral because, like every other black man, woman and and child here tonight, I am here to bury in the grave of forgetfulness the type of black man that America too long has known."

Mr. Crosswaith thus intimated that one of the main objectives in leadership strategy today is to rid the racial front of "Uncle Toms" and "Aunt Dinahs" so that the traditional unholy business of selling us out and for a price, will be eliminated. Excellent. There is nothing more despicable, yet tragic, than the Negro with the bouncy legs, especially around the knees, whose head bobs up and down and whose teeth are perennially skinned at the slightest glance of a white person. He stands (or has stood) upon the threshold and with the two-faced cunning of centuries of experience inbred in him, waved to the rest of us to "keep quiet"; telling us "the time ain't ripe;" "you just got to stand white fo'ks; dey ain't all bad," etc.

Some day somebody is going to write a book on the art of Uncle Tomming. It has been an art all these years since slavery and a very profitable art to quite a number of us whom we all know. There was an excuse for a bouncy-legged "Uncle Tom" in the days of slavery when the "uncles" and the "aunts" got better food from the big house for their children in the plantation cabins by bowing and scraping and showing their teeth. But today—we don't want it if it has to come through an almost complete renunciation of manhood. We are at the stage today when "Uncle Toms" and "Aunt Dinahs" should be hunted out, ostracized and made into examples. We don't need them any more. The 20,000 who attended the New York "funeral" should be duplicated in every town, village and hamlet where we live throughout the length and breadth of this land until all are eliminated. Then, we can march on.

JUN 27 1942

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Dothan, Ala. Eagle
August 4, 1942

Editor,
The Eagle:

Sometime one feels the necessity for intruding himself into an issue or some place where it would seem at first glance he was distinctly out of place and such may be the case with me at this particular time.

I have read so much and heard so much relative to the problem of segregation and social equality between the negro race and the Southern white man that it seems timely to have something to say about it.

In the first place the southern negro has not precipitated this asinine quarrel and certainly the southern white man should be big enough to consider the source of some of our troubles and to thoroughly ignore these sources.

If this matter continues to be fanned by public discussion and other media then we surely will have some trouble because of the issues involved, for there are always hot-headed men in every race who will not pause for reason.

I believe that I have as many friends among the negroes of this section as any other white man and I believe I have their respect as well, for I have tried to understand their problems and their hardships and have sought the friendship of the most humble among them.

I do not belive that a continuance of public airing of this difficulty is going to get us to any place but to some impasse which will cause real trouble and I therefore urge that this matter be dropped from discussion for the negroes are not asking for this unseemly publicity and we should avoid it.

Concerning the policies of segregation and racial distinction, in every respect, it is my opinion that there is not an intelligent negro in the South who would change our present status and if we white people will allow our negroes to handle these outside disturbing influences I sincerely believe they will amply solve it to their satisfaction as well as ours.

Our Southern negro knows that his race is not singled out for persecution, for oftentimes he has worked shoulder to shoulder with the poor tenant farmer and other members of the white race who too have lacked opportunity to establish themselves and he has had occasion to see that his lot is no worse, and indeed often better, than the average white man of the south.

We are engaged in a life or death struggle, both for the white man and for the negro, and it is needful that we lay aside all the petty quarrels which outsiders would force upon us and put everything we have into this struggle, for negro blood is going to color the earth in far flung places alongside the blood of the white man and all in the name and for the sake of freedom and we must not allow trouble mongers who do not know us or our lives to come among us and upset us.

This letter exceeds the prescribed length but I feel that you will find enough of merit in it somewhere to print it despite its length, for there are issues involved which we must face and which must be solved.

I hear that there are a large number of so-called "northern" negro soldiers at nearby camps who present some sort of problem.

May I suggest that L. Price, Monroe Page and other negro leaders whom men of that type may select, be appointed a committee to inform and guide these soldiers and other people of the negro race who might conceivably misunderstand to the end that perfect harmony and understanding may take place and continue to exist.

Dr. Jamison has been particularly energetic in working for the best interest of his race and, knowing Dr. Jamison personally, I can vouch for the fact that he represents, as do many other negro leaders in this section, the highest type negro and that these leaders will settle any difficulty which might arise through the misguided efforts of others.

The above is simply my own idea of settling this friction and removing it and I have perfect confidence in my negro friends to assure me that they will function in such way as we shall hear no more of this silly quarrel which is not of our doings but brought to us by people who would use such friction and the ensuing trouble to gain their own dirty ends with us and who would enslave the negro along with his white friend if they could get control of us by any expedient whatever.

Let us understand that people who would make trouble between friends are not to be trusted by either and should be properly told to get out and stay out and that edict enforced by all peoples.

Having lived in the north and having been closely associated with people above the "Smith and Wesson line" I know that the people who are trying to make trouble for us all are what our old negroes call "poor white trash," for the average northern man or woman is made of the same clay we are and is just as fine as any of us, no finer nor worse.

The so-called "northern" negro is simply one of our own who moved north unprepared, sometimes, for the change in his environment and so perhaps not quite so understanding as he might have been.

I call on all good men, white and black, to work together for peace and harmony and a mutural understanding based on reason and thoughtful course and if this does follow we shall have an end of all this shameful bickering between us.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. KEYTON.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courie
July 9, 1942

## Negro Aid Misdirected

To The News and Courier:

Although the work being done to improve the condition of the colored race is good in purpose, the plan by which it is being done is destitute of reason. As the efforts of the promoters are directed against the segregation and the negro's inability to vote it must be thought that they are the cause of existing inequalities.

One need study only American history to find that such is not the case. Both segregation and the inability to vote are a result of inequalities and not the cause. To remove the results without removing the causes, would ruin the plan of uplifting the negro. Unless the actual belief in segregation is destroyed, to put an end to its practice would introduce conditions similar to those which followed the emancipation proclamation. The right to vote will not help the negro. It can do harm.

As the emancipation proclamation failed to improve the condition of the negro, inequalities must date back to that act. The South, prior to the war which led to the act, was almost equal in wealth to the North. Had the wealth of the two sections increased equally the negro could have, as Northern workers did, forced employers to pay them better wages. But, as it is a known fact that economic inequalities now exist between the South and other sections, it cannot be understood by the writer how the promoters of the plan to improve the negro can expect to do so unless they first improve the section in which the negro resides.

H. R. Helper, in "The Impending Crisis of the South", gives a good illustration of a cause of the South's economic condition. The book was written in 1857 but accurately describes the South today. He said:

"In infancy we are swaddled in Northern muslin; in childhood we are humored with Northern gewgaws; in youth we are instructed out of Northern books; at the age of maturity we sow our "wild oats" on Northern soil; in middle life we exhaust our wealth, energies and talents in . . . entailing our dependence on our children . . .; in the decline of life we remedy our eyesight with Northern spectacles and support our infirmities with Northern canes; in old age we are drugged with Northern physic; and, finally when we die, our inanimate bodies, shrouded in Northern cambric, are stretched upon the bier, borne to the grave in a Northern carriage, entombed with a Northern spade, and memorized with a Northern slab".

The situation has grown worse now than when Mr. Helper lived. We would starve to death were the packing hou[illegible] of Chicago to burn or should there be a famine in California.

Is it actually thought by any person that the right to vote can help the negro prosper in the land described above? A person without water in a desert doesn't blame his lack of water on laws. They are the least of his worries.

The inequalities which exist in education may be removed by the negro by the same method Booker T. Washington removed them. His method was ambition, and the ability to study after he had worked from sunrise to sunset. The government of the United States still grants any person, white or colored, the right to improve himself mentally. Unless a person has enough ambition to improve himself mentally he cannot hope to remove other inequalities though he live in a wealthy location.

Some centuries ago Confucius said: "In archery we have something like the way of the superior man. When the archer misses the center of the target he turns round and seeks for the cause of his failure in himself".

CITIZEN.

Charleston.

Anniston, Ala. Star
August 13, 1942

## Low Grade Politics

Our neighboring state of Georgia is in the throes of a political campaign, and an unfortunate issue—the racial situation—has been injected into the gubernatorial race between Governor Eugene Talmadge and his opponent, Ellis Arnall, present Attorney General.

In practically every speech, the red-gallused Talmadge blares forth with his promise "never to allow social equality between the Negro and white races in Georgia." Arnall retorts that the racial issue is "spurious and does not exist, except in the mind of Talmadge."

The latest event in this uncalled-for situation is the order of Col. Lindley L. Camp, a Talmadge aide and commander of the State Home Guard, placing the Guard forces "on the alert" to prevent any racial outbreaks.

While we confess that we are not "on the inside" of Georgia politics, and are merely onlookers from a distance, we cannot see where the injection of the racial issue into the campaign can do the state any good. Certainly, it does not add to the stature of either candidate for such a high office as chief executive of the Empire State of the South.

The editor of The Augusta (Ga.) Herald, Millwee Owens, has called on both candidates to purge the racial issue from their contest for the governorship, and all thinking citizens will agree with his views as expressed in the following telegram to Governor Talmadge and Mr. Arnall:

"In the interest of promoting the war effort and for the purpose of maintaining law and order in Georgia, the undersigned is making telegraphic appeal to each of you that the race issue be purged from present political campaign in Georgia.

"It is apparent to all that the matter has been discussed at such length that the issue is familiar to every voter and reiteration and re-emphasis of the question may lead to serious disturbances in our state and cannot possibly serve any useful purpose at this time.

"The subject has no place in politics and I am urging that each of you, as good Georgians, desist in making the race question an issue. The matter ought to be discussed calmly and dispassionately when the heat of the political campaign has cooled. If the question warrants general airing, then after war, or at least after election, is the time to open it up for debate.

"I hope that each of you will not only cease to discuss it, but that you will appeal to newspapers sponsoring your platform to take similar action."

As Mr. Owens states in his wire, it is best by far to "let sleeping dogs lie," and the constant repetition of racial charges can only add fuel to flames that should be subdued as quickly as possible. It has been our observation that when a person or group of persons asks for trouble, they generally find it, and that if racial outbreaks do occur in Georgia, they can be laid at the door of the present political campaign.

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Charleston S. C. News & Courier
July 12, 1942

## Strength Was Northern

This is quoted from Wendell L. Willkie by The (Columbia) State:

"Honest discussion of the wartime menace to racial, religious and political minorities, by a forewarning of the consequences, develops a sober public judgment that will prevent any tendency toward a repetition of such national ignominies as the Ku Klux Klan and such calamities as the series of race riots in our cities which grew out of the emotionalism of the First World war."

Following the First World war were no "race riots" in the South. They were in such enlightened communities as Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois, and New York, New York. (In South Carolina has been no race riot since 1898.)

The latter day "Ku Klux Klan" was more powerful in Indiana than in any other state. It controlled Indiana, elected a governor and other officers. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey it had tens of thousands of members. In Washington, D. C., it held a meeting and paraded. Thirty thousand or more persons were in the parade, and the delegations from Southern states were so small that they were hardly noticed.

At least one repentant "Kluxer" has been appointed to the United States supreme court by the New Deal administration, and it would not be a bad guess that dozens of them from Indiana have been appointed to office by it. The News and Courier has no more to say in defense of the "Klan" now than it had when it had some following in South Carolina, but it directs attention to the indisputable fact that in the North, not the South, this institution had most political influence.

Mr. Willkie knows. He fought it in Indiana.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

## Setback To Prejudice

The voters of South Carolina in a Democratic primary have expressed their opinion of a candidate who injects the racial issue into his campaign. They turned down the candidacy for the United States Senate of Eugene S. Blease, running against the incumbent, Senator Burnet R. Maybank.

Other factors undoubtedly entered into the result, but Blease in the closing weeks of the campaign made a strong issue of the racial question. In that regard he was imitating an earlier politician of his name in South Carolina, who achieved a degree of success through appeals to prejudice. Perhaps it can be hoped now that South Carolina has gotten away from the mentality that pushed to the limelight such men as Cole Blease and Ben Tillman.

AUG 30 1942

One would like to hope, too, that the attitude of the South Carolina voters will spread across into Georgia, where on Sept. 9 the Democrats will choose between candidates for governor, one of whom is Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who has brought shame and disgrace to Georgia, especially to its educational system, by his attitude toward interracial questions.

AUG 30 1942

Most of the time the voters of this country can be counted upon to act sanely. Once in a while they slip up, led away by a smooth-tongued demagogue like Huey Long or Eugene Talmadge. But for the most part they dislike candidates who stir up trouble where none exists or who fan into flames that which is only embers.

AUG 30 1942

Perhaps the South Carolina result indicates that voters particularly deplore racial appeals at this time. With a war going on, and unity needed more than ever, it is not the time for widening old schisms. On the contrary, it is playing into the hands of the Nazis, with their "divide and conquer" propaganda technique. To do so merely in the hope of winning a few votes and thereby sliding into office lacks a lot of being statesmanship.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

## Penalties of Being Colored

OCT 17 1942

The American system has been for the Negro to be kept hungry if he is too militant; fat and sleek if he "Uncle Toms." This is factual. It bears no trimmings and embellishments: the Negro's conditions is aggravated or eased to the degree in which he lowers himself from the standards the world accepts for manhood. That is why there is such a vast difference in cost of foodstuffs and rents in the black belts, the Harlems of the United States. That is the real reason why the statement by the N.A.A.C.P., "Foods Costs More in Harlem," is terribly true. Figures by the N.A.A.C.P. show that the cost to the Negro on a national scale to be able to eat regularly, is in excess of 100 million dollars a year. This figure is based on an expenditure of $3 a week per person as contrasted with the Bureau of Labor statistics estimate averaging expenditures including those of the southern sharecropper as $5 per week per person.

OCT 17 194

Shop in Harlem for a cut of pork, a pound of beans, a can of tomatoes, or a head of lettuce. Then shop for the same items in Yorkville, in upper Washington Heights, or in some of the lilywhite areas of the Bronx. Compare the prices and the fact that it costs more to live in Harlem will stand out like a sore thumb. Go through the daily newspapers classified advertising sections and note the rentals for apartments on the outskirts of Harlem and compare them with what you are paying; note the extra services offered; the locations, and the type of buildings these apartments are in. Then weigh these findings against what you are paying and the

56k-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Wendell Willkie Calls Upon America To Wipe Out Unjust Racial Barriers

MAR 26 1942

5-6k

**The following are the opening remarks of Wendell L. Willkie as Chairman of the Inaugural Dinner of Freedom House, which was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, Thursday evening, March 19th, 1942.**

This meeting is the inaugural dinner of Freedom House, a house, as its name indicates, symbolizing freedom, its membership dedicated to the advancement of the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Obviously among the purpose of the founders of Freedom House is the encouragement of our armed forces who constitute the battle line on which we fight for freedom throughout the world. Another purpose is to stimulate the people of America to support the cause of freedom everywhere.

I wonder sometimes, however, whether we are not a little pharisaical or perhaps ever presumptuous in our high-minded statements about freedom. Are we always as alert to practice it here as home as we are to proclaim it abroad? Do we accord freedom to all of our citizens?

On December 20th in a belated press dispatch describing the personal heroism of men and officers during the Pearl Harbor attack, occurred this sentence: "A Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun, manned, a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted." A Negro mess attendant. Who was he? For weeks newspapermen and columnists asked that question of the Navy Department.

Letters began to come from all over the country. Commentators began to speak of the "unnamed Negro messman."

MAR 26 1942

Finally the office of the Secretary of the Navy was able to identify him, and on March 5th sent this story to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which had been seeking the information.

Doris Miller was born in Waco, Texas, the third son in a family of four brothers. In 1939 when he was 20, he entered the Navy as a mess boy, the only classification in which the Navy accepted Negroes. He had been two years a mess boy in the service at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In company with two officers and several enlisted men, Miller was on the signal bridge of a battleship when the commanding officer of the vessel received a fatal abdominal wound. While the others sought to construct a stretcher to lower the Captain to a safer location, a Naval Reserve Lieutenant and Miller manned a pair of machine-guns and fired upon the attacking planes until fires started by bombs rendered the machine guns useless.

Unable to lower their Captain on an improvised stretcher, four officers and men, including Miller carried him from the blazing bridge of the ship to the more sheltered deck under the portside anti-aircraft guns.

Dying, the Captain ordered the officers and men to abandon ship. Finding other means of escape blocked because of the flames, they made their way to shore, hand over hand, along lines strung deckward from a boat crane.

The dispatches give us no further news of that boy and we know none of the details of his life except that single fine act of judgment and self-sacrificing courage. But there's one fact we know positively and exactly; he cannot enlist in the United States Navy and only for the reason that he was born with black skin.

A few weeks ago, I sat in Madison Square Garden and I watched a perfect specimen of physical manhood risk his World's Championship order to raise almost $100,000 for the Naval Relief Society. A few nights ago, I listened to that same young man make a speech to twenty thousand people at another Naval Relief Society rally in Madison Square Garden—a simple speech, an ungrammatical speech, yet eloquent and moving. He was preparing to fight in an army uniform. he could not have been preparing to fight in a Navy uniform for his skin was black.

MAR 26 1942

Now you lovers of freedom — I don't think this is right in a free country. Won't you, while you are proclaiming the necessity for freedom throughout the world, devote some time to bringing about a correction of this injustice at home, an injustice which makes a mockery of all our fine words. Don't you think that as American citizens, we should insist that our government and Navy Department eliminate the bar that prohibits any American citizen from serving his country?

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# Topics of The Times

OCT 21 1942

**What We Defend**

It cannot be said often enough. There can be too much emphasis on the better world for which the United Nations are fighting. It carries the danger of suggesting that our present world is not worth defending against Hitler.

J. B. Priestley, writing from London in our Magazine last Sunday, came very close to suggesting this. He admitted that for the people of the Nazi-occupied countries the destruction of Hitler is a good enough objective. But for the uninvaded democracies, meaning Britain and the United States, the end of the Nazi menace is, after all, a "negative" war aim. The only thing that will really brace Americans and Britons to the supreme war effort is the hope of the better world that we shall build after the victory. A world in which the common people will not be exploited by any one, etc.

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**Credit and Debit**

Over here, too, we hear more and more of this better America which we shall create after the defeat of fascism. Unavoidably the implication runs that our present America in itself would scarcely be worth while defending. To encourage such a belief is plainly not conducive to morale, for this better world to come is, after all, a world in the future. What guarantees are there that we shall succeed in bringing it to pass?

After the last war Lloyd George promised his people a Britain fit for heroes to live in. If you now suggest that the present Britain is far from redeeming that promise you are bound to raise doubts about the future. That is precisely what many isolationists were doing before Pearl Harbor. Another crusade, they said, to save the world? Another war to establish permanent peace?

For public morale in a war for survival a tolerably good world in the hand is worth more than a Better World in the bush. A war to defend the America that we have is a worth-while war. Anything that manages to forget our credits and to overstress our failures does not help to win the war.

**Wrongs of the Negro**

An instance in case would be a letter on this page yesterday signed by half a dozen well-known names and dealing with the wrongs of our Negro people. What the writers say about the slurs and indignities to which the Negro is subjected in the everyday manners and conventions of white Americans will hardly brook contradiction. They go on to enumerate the more serious problems of the colored people, like the ban on Negro voters in the South and the lower standards of Negro health and education. Here, too, the charges are, mostly, well taken. And yet the whole story suffers badly from mentioning only the failures and forgetting the gains. The letter concludes with the following challenge:

"Most Negroes are inclined to believe that they have everything to gain by a victory of the United Nations. But it is not enough to 'incline to believe.' They should be made to feel certain of it."

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**Negro College Students**

But obviously the most effective way of convincing the Negro people that it will be a better America for them after the victory is to show that it has been getting to be a better America for the colored people in the past. There is, for instance, the case of higher education. There the writers say that Negro youth have only one-fifth the opportunity of white youth to go to college.

Actually the Negro proportion in the colleges is one-third instead of one-fifth. The Negro college students are nearly 50,000 out of 1,500,000 American college students, whereas the right proportion would be 150,000 Negro students. But that is a detail. The thing to do is to stop and think what it means that a population of 13,000,000 Negroes should have 50,000 college students. It is a ratio in higher education nowhere approached in the most advanced nations of white Europe before the last war.

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**Crowded High Schools**

We will not compare a Negro college in America with a British, French or German university, except to mention that before the First World War these three countries with a joint population of 160,000,000 had only 120,000 university students. But it is permissible to compare our Negro colleges with European secondary schools. Then we can say that college education for our Negroes today is about as common as secondary education was a generation ago for the people of England, France or Germany.

Or if we match high school against high school then our 350,000 Negro high school students today should be compared with approximately twice as many British high school students—for a British population nearly four times as large. Our colored people have freer access to secondary education than the people of Great Britain.

Under the circumstances, why should the Negroes be "uncertain" about the future?

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

MAR 29 1942

## Saboteurs: Native Born

ONE YEAR AGO this week, the writer of this column sounded the alarm, calling attention to the ever-lurking danger America faces, not so much from alien agents, who can be so easily spotted, but from the native-born, 'made-in-America' little Hitlers, whose boring-from within tactics are three times more deadly than the work of a lone alien saboteur. With a two-front war on our hands the danger has been increased ten fold.

But thus far the Department of Justice apparently finds nothing disturbing in the undercover work of our native-born sympathizers with Hitler's much-heralded "New Order." Make no mistake about it. They are still here. Though momentarily silenced by an America angered over Pearl Harbor, they are now back at their old stands doing more business than usual.

MACKAY

**They would not hesitate for a moment to sell America down the river. They are the brigands, who lurk in the dark, cunningly waiting for an opportunity to deliver the stab in the back to the principles of human liberty, of justice and of democracy.**

It will be through them, not aliens who are here merely to coach these native Fifth Columnists, that Hitler will have dirty work here accomplished.

MAR 29 1942

### QUISLINGS DO DIRTY WORK

It is indeed strange that the Department of Justice cannot see this, and start immediate and drastic action. Certainly the pattern in Europe should point the way. In every country Hitler conquered the Fifth Column movement has not been composed of German nationals. Its personnel has been largely natives of the victimized country, drunk with the cruel ambition for power at any cost. It was always the Quislings who were depended upon to do the dirty work, not the outsiders.

**England saw this early in the conflict. Long before any aliens were put behind bars, Scotland Yard went quietly and efficiently about the business of putting native fascists in places where an eye could be kept on them. Rank, title, wealth meant nothing.**

We have been in the war almost five months and not a single one of these native disturbers of unity have been placed behind bars where they belong—for the safety of this country.

### CREATE DISUNITY

MAR 29 1942

Theirs is a program of creating disunity. They stir up old hates, create new ones. They are harbingers of distrust, suspicion, doubt. They cause division, set brother against brother, group against group, race against race. America, in the midst of civil war, would be a push over, and they know it.

Their favorite theme is "white supremacy." and gullible Americans, not stopping to think that no ten million people in all history have ever conquered 120 millions, fall hook, line and sinker.

**Father Coughlin, George W. Christians, William Kullgren, Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, Charles W. Hudson, William Dudley Pelley, Herman D. Kissenger, these are but a few, whose fascist mouthings give aid and comfort to those who would destroy America and everything that it represents. They are not aliens, they are native-born.**

They hide behind such pseudo fronts as the American Guard, Crusader White Shirts, Christian Fronters, National Cooperheads, National Americans, the Anglo-Saxon Federation, the Ku Klux Klan, and others, but their purpose is universally the same—to create confusion.

### FILTHY FROPAGANDA

A leaflet spread throughout New York City recently, a copy of which was mailed this writer, gives a good example of the filth these treacherous internal enemies peddle.

**Titled "The Negro Menace" and distributed by the American Guard, it reads: "Racial equality was imposed upon America by Lincoln—some day his name will be cursed by all whites. The Jewish New Deal continues on the path of racial destruction by catering to the colored people in a political and even social way."**

Doesn't this have a familiar ring? Hitler, you know believes the "greatest mistake of all white civilization was the emancipation of the Negro slaves." He has repeatedly said so. And that's what a lot of these native American fascists, many of them whom you know personally, also believe.

Another paragraph from the leaflet: "The War Department has ordered the setting up of Negro units in all branches of the services, including aviation. This means that in case Roosevelt and his inter-national clique of Fifth Columnists succeed in bringing our country into the war, Negroes will be used to bomb and maim and kill our white brethern overseas. Or they might be used against our people in case the New Deal decides to crush by force the rising opposition to its anti-American policies."

### CAN SEE DESIGN

Pretty dirty stuff, isn't it? You can clearly see the design to create suspicion, stir up distrust, and destroy confidence in our national leaders. This is but one example. Thousands of others could be cited.

**Yet the Department of Justice blandly does absolutely nothing to remove these poisonous snakes from America's bosom. They are a real menace. What they are doing must be recognized for what it is, a part and parcel of Hitler's well known 'war of nerves.'**

We had no patience or sympathy for the Benedict Arnolds of 1779. There should be even less for their 1942 counterparts.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Appeal Of Leaders On War Effort Ignored

MAR 21 1942

NEW YORK — Twenty-seven leaders who signeda n urgent appeal to President Roosevelt to stop fascist tactics from being applied to colored Americans in this country, have so far received only a brief acknowledgement of the receipt of their communication from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, to whom it was referred.

The letter, which asked the President to call a conference to integrate Negroes into America's war effort, was sent February 5 . . . more than a month ago.

Among the signers are Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press; Mary McLeod Bethune, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; A. Philip Randolph, Channing H. Tobias of the National YMCA, and L. F. Ford of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, D. V. Jemison, D. D. president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., Rt. Rev John A. Gregg, presiding bishop African Methodist Episcopal Church, Rayford Logan, president, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity J. E. Walker, M. D., president National Negro Business League and J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the IBPOE of W.

**The appeal stated that the latest act of exclusion by the government was the administration's failue to appoint a Negro to the War Labor Board. "Almost without exception, in the war effort Negroes are being asked to give of their substance and to make every sacrifice, without at the same time being permitted to join in the making and execution of plans for a successful war and a just peace."**

MAR 21

### ADDS TO DISCRIMINATION

This adds, the letter said, to the exclusion and discrimination already practiced by the U. S. Army and Navy and the insult of the American Red Cross policy for segregating Negro blood. "What, Mr. President, is there for the Negro to hope and fight for?" the letter continues.

"We urge once again that you take the lead in arousing members of your Cabinet, the American government and the American people to the enlightened, selfish point of view that we are all in the same boat, and that this boat may go down with us all in it unless we can put aside racial bigotry. We ask you once again to call into conference men of vision and courage to devise an affirmative course of action which shall integrate all elements of our population into a program of offense and defense against aggression."

### OTHER SIGNERS

**Other signers include: Elsie Austin, president Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Elmer A. Carter, Editor, Opportunity magazine; Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman, Negro Labor Committee; Marion Cuthbert, of the National Board YWCA; Carrington L. Davis, of the American Teachers Association; Earl B. Dickerson, alderman, member, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice; George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; William Lloyd Imes, D. D., St. James Presbyterian Church.**

Carl R. Johnson, grand polemarch, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Rt. Rev. R. E. Jones, bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, L. A. Reid, D. D. S., president National Dental Association; Mabel Keaton Staupers, R. N., executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Rt. Rev. W. J. Walls, bishop, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; Beulah Whitby, grand basileus, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; George N. White, secretary, Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches.

56k-1942

Anniston Ala Star
October 21, 1942

## Helping The Negro

The House of Representatives has passed the poll tax repealer, as practically everyone knew that it would, and this legislation probably will follow the same procedure that various anti-lynching bills have followed in the past, introduction in the Congress, much debate, etc., but little else.

Paul Mallon, noted Washington columnist and a veteran of Capitol procedure, in a recent column discussed the Negro problem at length, and wound up with the same conclusions that The Star has expounded through these columns for years, namely, that the Negro problem is not a legal one, and is not one that any amount of political maneuvering can improve. By that, we mean the type of political maneuvering that for years has held back the advancement of the Negro instead of helping him.

The Negro already is legally free, the Constitution and the law guaranteeing him fair treatment. Legally and politically, the Negro is entitled to any job, to any position in life. He has not acquired that position to which he is legally and politically entitled because he has not satisfied the social and economic requirements.

* * *

The Star has long maintained, and Columnist Mallon backs us up, that you cannot make a man socially or economically equal by law, be he white, black or pink. That is a position which he can only reach himself by personal attainments. In regard to segregation, Mallon makes this point: you cannot make a white person sit with a Negro or vice versa, unless both want to, and both will not want to until they have reached the same social and economic level.

As we have long maintained, the Negro is only a few generations removed from the African jungles and he is living in a country which has a basis for civilization stretching back six thousand years or more into an entirely different world. The Negro has already proved his ability to advance, and in the natural course of events, if he is allowed the advantages of education to improve himself, there will soon be Negroes in all positions of prominence and power.

* * *

But you cannot legislate the Negro into those positions. He has pride of race just as much as the whites, and wants only the advancement that he himself earns. The Negro problem then is to raise the average Negro civilization of the country to the white average, not by artificial means, but by providing the Negro with the opportunities to advance himself. Any other method merely retards his progress.

Instead of repealing the poll tax, passing an anti-lynch bill, etc., Congress can better aid the Negro by giving him more schools and better teachers, thus enabling his children to advance themselves in the world, earn more money and pay their poll taxes, so that they can qualify to vote by any educational standards. That then is the solution to the Negro problem, and is the same method The Star has advocated for years.

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
October 21, 1942

## Unsavory Politics

**For a Northern writer, Paul Mallon displays an unusual grasp of the racial problem and his conclusion that poll tax proposals and anti-lynch bills are so much political fodder, is accurate to an unusual degree.**

**Mallon also is right in the assertion: "As all politicians should know, you cannot make a man socially or economically equal by law, be he white, black or pink."**

**All politicians do know this to be true but they know also that if they make a monkey out of themselves by pretending these things can be done by law, and go through certain futile mations in that direction, it will please a bunch of Negro politicians in the North, and that is all they are interested in.**

**They know that lynchings in the South have become practically nil, being much less frequent in this territory when lynchings are interpreted correctly than they are in the North, and that an anti-lynch bill is no more needed than is a bill appropriating to the destitute the green cheese of which the moon is said by some fictionists to be made. It is political in its worst sense to attempt the perpetration of such frauds upon the people.**

**The same elements know beyond peradventure that laws repealing state requirements relative to poll tax payments also are utterly illegal. Yet in order to please certain groups they will violate their own oath to uphold the Constitution and thereby stultify themselves in the hope of garnering votes among the colored people.**

**And what makes the whole thing more reprehensible than it would be normally is that the country is at war, fighting for its life, and certainly is time for cheap and frousy politics to be adjourned for the duration.**

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Birmingham. Ala. News
October 21, 1942

## Mallon On The Negro Problem

Paul Mallon devoted his column in Mondays' *News* to a discussion of "the Negro problem." Undoubtedly it was read with a great deal of interest, here and everywhere else that this widely syndicated column is published. It is reasonable to assume, however, that it was read with special interest in the South, where the racial problem is still chiefly centered, even though in recent decades there has been an enormous migration of Negroes to other sections and an accompanying intensification of questions of race relationships in states outside of the South.

Mr. Mallon's article was undoubtedly read with interest by both white and colored persons; but it is a safe assumption that their reactions were not quite the same. We believe it can be said without question that the majority of white persons would be inclined to agree with Mr. Mallon, in the main. On the other hand, we believe it is quite probable that most Negro readers would disagree with much of Mr. Mallon's general thesis.

That fact alone would indicate that there is a certain one-sidedness to the Mallon argument. Much of what he says is undeniably true, and will be accepted as true by both white and colored people. But Mr. Mallon does not give the full truth in every particular which he mentions, and that fact leaves his article open to the criticism that it is superficial and specious.

The substance of the Mallon article is that the Negro problem is not a legal one, but an educational one; that no laws can do anything for the Negroes, but that the race can only lift itself; that political agitation by Negroes and by others in behalf of Negroes retards their progress instead of furthering it.

Where Mr. Mallon errs most seriously is in his apparent assumption that the two processes he discusses, the educational and the political, are alternatives, when as a matter of fact the educational and material progress of Negroes can be, and has been, helped by governmental action.

No one can quarrel with the statement that the Negro problem is largely an educational one. So, for that matter, is practically every human problem. To say that, and then to dismiss the question with that, as Mr. Mallon does, is to be guilty of platitudinizing and oversimplifying. It is just not enough to say, as he does: "Instead of repealing poll taxes, give the Negroes more schools and better teachers, so their children can advance themselves in the world, earn more money and pay their poll taxes, so they can qualify to vote by any educational restrictions."

For our part, while we favor repeal of the poll tax, we hold no more brief for congressional action to that end than Mr. Mallon does. We would rather see the eight states still having a poll tax get rid of the thing themselves—not, to be sure, because of Negroes, but because of everybody who can qualify to vote in a democracy and is now disfranchised by reason of the poll tax. Again, while we are as earnestly desirous as anyone to put down lynching, we are no more in favor of federal anti-lynching legislation than Mr. Mallon is—simply because we do not feel that congressional action on the subject will be helpful in dealing with a situation which has been steadily improving through the years without federal intervention.

Yet we cannot agree with Mr. Mallon that such "political agitation," to give it the label he gives it, has retarded the progress of the Negro race. On the contrary, it has been helpful, in the sense that it has contributed much to the education and thinking of the general public on these and related questions.

Nor can we agree with Mr. Mallon when he says that "the constitution and the law give him (the Negro) fair treatment." That may be true enough of the letter of the law, and even of its spirit; but that it is not true in the execution of the law, which is the practical reality of the thing, is obvious to any observant person.

What should also be obvious to everybody, and unfortunately is not, is that steady progress in this respect is being made, and can continue to be made, if both races will be frank, fair and realistic in facing the problem of their relationships.

Opelika. Ala. News
October 24, 1942

## HELPING THE NEGRO

The House of Representatives has passed the poll tax repealer, as practically everyone knew that it would, and this legislation probably will follow the same procedure that various anti-lynching bills have followed in the past, introduction in the Congress, much debate, etc., but little else.

Paul Mallon, noted Washington columnist and a veteran of Capitol procedure, in a recent column discussed the Negro problem at length, and wound up with the same conclusions that The Star has expounded through these columns for years, namely, that the Negro problem is not a legal one, and is not one that any amount of political maneuvering can improve. By that, we mean the type of political maneuvering that for years has held back the advancement of the Negro instead of helping him.

The Negro already is legally free, the Constitution and the law guaranteeing him fair treatment. Legally and politically, the Negro is entitled to any job, to any position in life. He has not acquired that position to which he is legally and politically entitled because he has not satisfied the social and economic requirements.

The Star has long maintained, and Columnist Mallon backs us up, that you cannot make a man socially or economically equal by law, be he white, black or pink. That is a position which he can only reach himself by personal attainments. In regard to segregation, Mallon makes this point: you cannot make a white person sit with a Negro or vice versa, unless both want to, and both will not want to until they have reached the same social and economic level.

As we have long maintained, the Negro is only a few generations removed from the African jungles and he is living in a country which has a basis for civilization stretching back six thousand years or more into an entirely different world. The Negro has already proved his ability to advance, and in the natural course of events, if he is allowed the advantages of education to improve himself, there will soon be Negroes in all positions of prominence and power.

But you cannot legislate the Negro into those positions. He has pride of race just as much as the whites, and wants only the advncement that he himself earns. The Negro problem then is to raise the average Negro civilization of the country to the white average, not by artificial means, but by providing the Negro with the opportunities to advance himself. Any other method merely retards his progress.

Instead of repealing the poll tax, passing an anti-lynch bill, etc., Congress can better aid the Negro by giving him more schools and better teachers, thus enabling his children to advance themselves in the world, earn more money and pay their poll taxes, so that they can qualify to vote by any educational standards. That then is the solution to the Negro problem, and is the same method The Star has advocated for years.—Anniston Star.

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Dothan Ala Eagle
October 21, 1942

# *The Negro's Problem*

**After 20 years as a Washington correspondent, during which time he has occupied a ring-side seat as a Congressional observer, Paul Mallon has reached some interesting conclusions regarding the Negro problem. There is a Negro problem, says Mr. Mallon in a recent column, but it is not because the Negro has not been accorded every legal protection. It is a problem which arises out of the Negro's own failure to satisfy the social and economic requirements.**

**Making an admission which few Northern writers will make, Mr. Mallon points out that the annual agitation for a federal anti-lynching bill is nothing more than window-dressing for a prejudiced appeal to Negro voters. Northern legislators who present the bill know that it will be fillibustered out by Southern legislators and has no chance of passage. But Negro leaders persist in presenting it at each Congressional session in order to demonstrate that they have acted vigorously in behalf of the Negro race.**

**The anti-lynching bill is characteristic, he says, of the way political handling of the Negro problem has delayed his natural advancement for the past 40 years. Lynching has been practically stopped without an anti-lynching bill "by the natural course of increasing Negro intelligence and corresponding white fairness expressed in courts of justice." Yet the agitators continue to harp on the need for federal laws which are duplicates of existing State laws in this regard.**

**As for the poll tax repeal agitation which currently occupies Congress, Mr. Mallon believes it is nothing more than another political gesture designed to win Negro votes. "Instead of repealing poll taxes," he writes, "give the Negroes more schools and better teachers, so their children can advance themselves in the world, earn more money and pay their poll taxes, so they can qualify to vote by any educational restrictions."**

**A man cannnt be made socially or economically equal by law, be he white, black or pink, the columnists says. "That is a position which he can only reach himself by his personal attainments."**

**But he strikes his most resounding blow when he makes this observation: "The Negro problem is to raise the average Negro civilization of the country to the white average, not by fiat or other artificial means, but by providing the Negro with the opportunities to advance himself into it. . . No doubt he would be further along if the politicians had appreciated the lesson of the Reconstruction Days—namely, that any attempt to gain this goal by fiat or legal impositions merely delays his progress, casts him back to try to conquer again the bitterness of resistance."**

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Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
October 19, 1942

# NEGROES MUST EARN A PLACE IN SOCIETY

## American Problem Is One That Can't Be Legislated

## POLL TAX REPEALER CITED

### No One Ever Expects Anti-Lynch Bill To Pass, Mallon Says — Education Pointed Out as Best Cure For Our Ills

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The House passed the poll tax repealer and negro political leaders have told their following that they have done something for them.

For the past 20 years of my Washington experience, and no doubt longer, a Federal anti-lynching bill has been introduced every Congress in the Senate. It never passes. No one ever expects it to pass.

The Republicans used to propose it in the preNew Deal days, whereupon the Southern Democrats would filibuster against it. Now a Northern Democrat customarily presents it and the Southern Democrats filibuster against it. Afterward both sides return to their respective communities, gather in popular acclaim and votes for reelection.

Mr. Mallon

But the negro, in whose interest the biennial antilynching bill is supposed to be proposed, gets nothing. However, his negro leaders who always foster the legislation, demonstrate that they have acted vigorously in his behalf, so everyone seems satisfied.

This situation on the antilynching bill is characteristic of the way political handling of the negro problem has delayed his natural advancement for the past 40 years or more.

### Today's Negro Problem Not a Legal One

There is a negro problem. It is not a legal problem, such as the antilynching bill assumes, or such as the current clamor for repeal of poll taxes assumes. The negro is legally free.

The Constitution and the law give him fair treatment. His is certainly not a political problem, because politicians of all hues are fawning over his problem continuously, while doing nothing much about it.

Legally and politically, a negro is entitled to any job, to any position in life. He has not attained the position to which he is legally and politically entitled, because he has not satisfied the social and economic requirements.

As all politicians should know, you cannot make a man socially or economically equal by law, be he white, black or pink. That is a position which he can only reach himself by his personal attainments.

You cannot make a white person sit with a negro or vice versa anywhere, unless both want to, and both will not want to until they have reached the same social and economic level.

The negro is only a few generations out of the African jungle and he is living in a country which has a basis of civilization stretching back 6000 years or more into an entirely different world.

In the natural course of events, if the negro is allowed the advantages of education to improve himself, there will soon be a negro on the Supreme Court of the United States and in all positions of prominence and power.

### Can't Be Legislated Into Social Position

But, you cannot legislate him into that position. Politicians cannot fawn or pamper him into it. Free housing and WPA will not put him there. He can only earn it for himself.

The negro problem then is to raise the average negro civilization of the country to the white average, not by fiat or other artificial means, but by providing the negro with the opportunities to advance himself into it. Amazing strides have been made.

No doubt he would be further along if the politicians had appreciated the lesson on the reconstruction days, namely that any attempt to gain this goal by fiat or legal impositions merely delays his progress, casts him back to try to conquer again the bitterness of resistance.

Lynching, for instance, has declined greatly without any antilynching bill by the natural course of increasing negro intelligence and corresponding white fairness expressed in courts of justice. Jim Crowism will end when the negro section of the car is as clean and inviting as the white section.

### Educate The Negro And Solve Problem

The negro problem can be said to have been solved completely, when a negro no longer feels he must demand equality because he has attained it for himself. If you were a white person in China or Africa, you would normally seek out your own kind.

If left to his own resources, the negro no doubt would do this now, but he is subject to constant political agitation, fostered in Communist or revolutionary aspirations, that he should seek a position which he can only get by mutual acceptance.

Instead of repealing poll taxes, give the negroes more schools and better teachers, so their children can advance themselves in the world, earn more money and pay their poll taxes, so they can qualify to vote by any educational restrictions.

Let them all just learn enough at school to know how much the politicians have kidded them and they will all be qualified to vote intelligently.

56k-1942

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 26, 1942

# THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

DEC 2 6 1942

*"To wave the bloody shirt and walk our ancient ways apart."*

* * *

Southern editors seem to be nearly all agreed against the proposal for a separate Southern political party. "I am especially taken," writes Editor Alfred Mynders, of The Chattanooga Times, "with the truth of your statement, 'Once we are relieved of loyalty to the Democratic party because of the race issue there is not enough unanimity among us to bring us together anywhere else.' And it is necessary for the South to have unanimity for, as you say, states' rights is very much alive. The South has been denied its rights since the Civil War. It is about time we were getting them. The race issue is only a detour along the route."

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*Neither does Editor Josephus Daniels, of The Raleigh News and Observer, approve the third party idea. "This is not the first time such secession has been proposed," writes the distinguished old North Carolinian. "It went up in talk before and that will be its fate now. The Southern Democrats and the Northern Democrats do not see eye to eye on all matters. They never did. But both are animated by Jefferson's hostility to monopoly and special favors. . . . We of the South will abide by the ship. There is salvation nowhere else in these days of stormy seas . . ."*

* * *

We wonder if Editors Daniels and Mynders will agree, too, that there is need of a two-party system in the South, and at last a possibility of one, even though we don't want any bitter separationist organization. Unless the South manages somehow to have itself bid for politically its regional needs, opportunities and special circumstances are going to be ignored by both parties in years to come. And there are plenty of Southerners who are Republican in their philosophy and interest, enough to make a second party of importance here if the stigma against voting Republican can somehow be lifted. To lift it now should not be difficult with all the Southern disaffection with the Democratic party on certain matters. It may not even be considered as much a stigma as some observers think. It was not enough of one in 1928 to prevent nearly half the Southern states voting Republican.

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This proposal that for bargaining purposes, a stronger Republican party in the South be encouraged is not a cynical one, even though some letters we have received denounce it as such. It is not a proposal that some of us, in violation of our principles, turn Republican just in order to put the South in a position to bargain with the rest of the country. It is merely a proposal that Southerners who are Republican in their principles and feelings be encouraged to vote that way and persuaded that it will not make them political or social outcasts. The cynical situation is the one that exists, not this proposed one. It is the situation which makes so many people in the South vote Democratic when their sympathies and positions on public questions are really Republican.

* * *

*To understand how harmful and hateful a thing a separate Southern political party would be, all you have to do is imagine it in existence. The rest of the country would hate it. The 10,000,000 Negroes in the South would hate it. The white South would become an island completely surrounded by hateful opposition. And in great addition, since the party could stand for but one thing alone, all participation for the white South in the other great issues of the day would be denied. No, the solution is not a Southern party but a Republican party as strong in the South as its actual sympathizers here entitle it to be.*

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* * *

In the Carolina Piedmont region where all the hills are little ones, you see much more pedestrianism than is possible in the mountain regions. For miles around the towns sidewalks and paths are dotted with people walking home from work between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoons. Add the healthfulness of this to the saving in automobile accidents and the relief of nervous strains that go ordinarily with driving everywhere in mad hurry—and you have a possible total of lifesaving in the present automobile situation which does indeed compare with the total losses of life in the war.

* * *

*Our idea of a day not ordinarily worth fooling with at all is a Saturday immediately following Christmas and preceding Sunday. But even such a day as that cannot be wasted in war time.*

* * *

We nominate that great and good cartoonist, H. H. Harper, of these papers, to make known as only his lines of genius can make known the gigantic V for Victory formed by the battle lines and the Black Sea in Russia, the "fearful symmetry" etched by the shore line and the smoke of battle there. After watching it gather for the last three months we yearn for a sight of it on a map now that it has developed into something so sharp and clear—and now that the Russians, closing down on its upper arm all the way from Rzhev to the Caucasus, are bidding for history's most enormous victory and capturing.

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# Racial Harmony Basis Proposed

Weekly Review, Bham Ala

### COMMITTEE URGES PLAN TO SOLVE INCREASING RACE TENSIONS

DEC 1 9 1942

ATLANTA, Dec. 14—Representative Southern Negroes Monday proposed a broad basis for inter-racial cooperation in the South to meet the war-sharpened issue of Negro-white relations.

The war a committee said, "has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-whte relations in the South.

"These issues are acute and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, thru deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole.

**Conference is Held**

The committee's statement grew out of a conference of Negro leaders of 10 Southern states, convened in Durham, N. C., last Fall. It was released here by Committee Chairman P. B. Young, president of The Norfolk Va., Journal and Guide.

The Negro leaders said "we are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether in races or classes or creeds. However, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound imprvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

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The committee speaking for the new-founded Southern Race Relations Conference, recommended abolition of the poll tax and of white primary elections. It also urged that the states discourage a "fantastic expression" by effective enforcement of present or of new anti-lynch laws and the employment of Negro policemen. The group said it believed the employment of Negro police would enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

Another effect of the war has been to hold up the Negro as the symbol, the protagonist, of every other minority in the world, the report continued. It deplored the fact that "simple efforts to correct social and economic injustices," are interpreted by many as "the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life."

**Unions are Recommended**

Recommending organization of Negro service workers into unions with recognized affiliations, the committee observed that in the present hysteria of many housewives who are losing poorly-paid servants to better paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis-inspired rumors of so-called "Eleanor Clubs."

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(An overwhelming majority of the domestic help in the South is Negro. In reference to rumors alleging the organizing of dc domestic Negro help, the September clip-sheet of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, Inc., of Atlanta, had to say:

"The rumor directed to white housewives is two-edged. It creates resentment in white women and increased antagonism against the administration, while subtly subjecting Mrs. Franklin D. Roossvelt to ridicule. The rumor is built around the "Eleanor Clubs," an organization of domestics allegedly set up to disrupt all domestic service. The implications may be read into this rumor.

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("On Sept 1, at her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt disclaimed any knowledge of connection with the "Eleanor Clubs" other than that she knew:

"Government investigation into rumors had proven that no such organizations of Negro domestic exists except in the imagination of rumor mongers. Mrs. Roosevelt declared she imagined the rumors started as a result of so many Negro women obtaining higher wages in war factories, (thus leaving their employers without servants.")

**Committeemen Report**

Reporting committeemen besides Young are Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Fort Valley, Ga., State College; James E. Jackson, secretary Southern Congress, Birmingham, Ala; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, William M. Cooper, Hampton Instiute, Va. and Ernest Delpit, New Orleans, La., Negro labor leader.

Other highlights of the conference proposals:

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Political and Civil Rights—Adherence to the Negro's constitutional right to serve on juries; travel acccomodations equal in kind and quality in states where law or custom require segregation Military Service—Advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability, and solution of racial problems in transportation, recreation and leave areas said to be acute in the South.

Education — Equal salaries for Negro and white teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience, equal facilities to meet a growing demand for the graduate and professional training among Southern Negroes; and representation of Negro problems by allowing "qualified" Negroes on school boards.

Social Welfare And Health — Inclusion of Negro Doctors on public hospital staffs, to treat Negro patients, according to their special qualifications; and manadatory provisions that a proportion of public hospitals be available to Negroes.

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**Sympathy For South**

While expressing sympathy with the fact that the South "is eco- many of its disabilities are deep- nomically handicapped and that yrooted in agricultural maladjustments," the report urged written contracts and longer lease terms for Negro farmers. It also appealed for higher farm wages, and balanced farm programs, including food and feed crops for present tenants and day laborers.

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A boost for the war effort was seen if adequate federal assistance is provided for Negro farmers "on an equitable basis." Appointment of Negroes to governmental planning and policy-making bodies concerned with the common farmer was recommended.

Continuing opposition to the employment of the Negro n industry, the committee asserted, appeared to proceed from:

1. The outdated notions of an economy of scarcity, inherited from an industrial age when participation in the productive enterprises was a highly competitive privilege.

2. The e[illegible] of [illegible]ority pro-

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paganda designed to immobilize a large number of potentially productive workers in the American war effort.

3. The age-old prejudices from a nera whe nthe economic system required a labor surplus which competed bittely within its own ranks for the privilege.

4. The established custom of reserving technical processes to certain racial groups.

5. Craft monopolies which have restricted many technical skills to a few workers.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
December 6, 1942

# Federal Management Of Negro Situation, Social Reforms Offend

## 'Secession' Threat Warning Sounded By Louisiana Governor

BY FRED TAYLOR
News-Age-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Each week brings more evidences of a burgeoning movement in Alabama to stage a revolt against the New Deal Democratic party.

Social reforms in general and federal handling of the Negro situation in the South in particular are furnishing the ammunition the would-be revolters in this state are getting ready to pass in a party "secession" attempt.

Blocking any effort to win a fourth term for President Roosevelt, war or no war, is the principal objective of the plan, which calls for Southwide party "secession," if the movement is really to achieve any degree of success.

Indications that certain political leaders in other states, stirred by the way the administration and Democratic national headquarters have attempted to handle the Negro situation, will join in the movement came last week from Louisiana's Gov. Sam Jones, who minced no words in warning of a party "secession," threat. Gov. Jones declared the Deep South had received better social, economic and political treatment from the Republican party than from the present Democratic administration.

There are many Southerners, of course, (certainly a majority) who would take issue with the Louisiana chief executive on this declaration.

Spearheading the movement in Alabama are Birmingham's portly lawyer-politico, Horace Wilkinson, and Gov. Dixon. They started the ball rolling some months ago when Wilkinson delivered a scorching speech at Bessemer on "racial relations," with Dixon, long a bitter political enemy of Wilkinson, passing out printed copies of the speech from the governor's office.

Some observers sized up Gov. Dixon's action in seizing on to this red-hot political issue as motivated by the fear his old foe, Wilkinson, might run off with it and use it with devastating effect in the next gubernatorial campaign.

They contend the governor well knew what an inflammable issue racial relations could be made in Alabama, particularly if fanned to white heat, and that the retiring chief executive wanted to be sure he got in on the ground floor, since it long has been known he has eyes on the governorship four years hence,

Others are wondering, however, if Gov. Dixon, bidding for a second term in 1946, and Wilkinson have really become reconciled and will be in the same political bed in the next governor's race.

* * *

NEXT MOVE—Word leaked out some days ago that the next move in the "secession" plan would come in January, when the State Democratic Executive Committee meets in the Capital City for reorganization.

A resolution is to be offered calling on the state party governing body to release party voters from the pledge in choosing presidential electors in the next presidential election in 1944.

In other words, release Democratic voters, who cast their ballots for party candidates in the May and June primaries, from the usual pledge to support party nominees insofar as choosing presidential electors are concerned in the general election.

Anti-New Deal strategists considered introducing a joint resolution calling for this at the recent special session of the Legislature, but it was decided to wait until the May session, when it would follow whatever action is taken by the state committee along this line.

If such a resolution were adopted by the state party governing group action in January, the committee would be expected to reaffirm its action when it meets in January, 1944, to fix primary dates and make other preparations for elections the year of the presidential campaign.

* * *

AROUSED — State Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile lawyer, stirred Alabama Democrats recently with his letter to Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn. His letter asserted the manner in which the administration and Democratic headquarters had sought to handle the Negro situation had made it "utterly impossible" to raise any substantial party funds from Alabama Democrats.

Incidentally, Chairman McCorvey, who will be reelected state committee head in January and who very probably will run for delegate-at-large from this state to the 1944 Democratic convention, whaled away at the national government and party leaders for their efforts to nullify the poll tax laws of Alabama and other Southern states.

Following on the heels of this, the Legislature unanimously adopted a joint resolution by Jefferson Representative Tram Sessions commending Senators Lister Hill and John H. Bankhead, as well as members of the state's House delegation, for their part in helping fight (and subsequently kill) anti-poll tax legislation. All opposed it except Jefferson's lame duck Representative Luther Patrick.

* * *

WOMEN—Answers came promptly from members of Alabama's congressional delegation commending Birmingham's Mrs. Charles J. Sharp, Black Belt reared and former Democratic national committeewoman, for her letter (copies of which were sent to delegation members) asking Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley to keep the poll tax record straight by inserting her epistle in The Congressional Record.

The letter written by Mrs. Sharp, vice chairman of Jefferson County's Democratic Executive Committee, was dispatched to Barkley to "make clear to you the attitude of Southern women towards the recent anti-poll tax bill," after he had read into the record letters from two Alabama women lauding the move to nullify poll tax laws.

Mrs. Sharp's letter stated, in part:

"As former national committeewoman, as chairman of the committee on constitution that successfully prevented the packing of the Supreme Court; as chairman of the Alabama Council of Democratic Clubs (the organization which denounced the so-called Southern Conference for Human Welfare), and now as vice-chairman of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee, I want you and your colleagues to know that the patriotic women of my state are now, have always been, and will continue to be, squarely behind our representatives in the Congress of the United States who have fought and who will fight again, against this encroachment of the states' rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States. They have always made this fight, secure in the knowledge that their women are one on this issue.

"I am not speaking for foreign elements, Northern Republicans or New Dealers. I am speaking solely for the women of Alabama who held this state in the Democratic column in 1928."

Congressmen Frank Boykin, Sam Hobbs and Joe Starnes were among those sending prompt replies to Mrs. Sharp. Boykin said: "It (letter) strengthened and encouraged our leaders to know that the women back home are solidly behind them."

Starnes wrote: "Let me congratulate you for your letter to Senator Barkley, which let him know how the Democratic women of the South feel on this issue."

Hobbs stated: "I sincerely hope Senator Barkley will comply with your request and insert your letter in the Congressional Record," adding it was "a very fine letter."

* * *

SPARKS — Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks spent Thursday and Friday huddling at his Capitol (provided temporarily) offices with Speaker George Miller and other legislative leaders and, when he went back to Eufaula for the week-end, the incoming chief executive had pretty well determined what senators and representatives would be placed on standing and recess committees.

Personnel of both standing and interim committees will be announced when the Legislature meets Jan. 12 for a 10-day organization session. Since the Legislature can be organized easily in one day, Sparks and his leaders are at loss to know what to do with the other nine days.

As stated here some weeks ago, the Eufaulan will seek to limit the organization session to less than one-half the time provided in the biennial sessions amendment, which was drafted by one of Gov. Dixon's pre-inauguration "brain trusters." By cutting this session in half and by having held the special session to five days, Judge Sparks expects to save enough money to pay expenses of eight 11-member recess committees.

The two most important recess committees will be the finance and taxation group and the committee on war emergency legislation. A catch-all committee will be the judiciary group.

* * *

INAUGURATION — As revealed here before, the Sparks inauguration will have fewer frills than any governor's induction into office in many quadrenniums. There will be no luncheon, no dinner, no ball and no doo-dads.

There will be a military parade formed by units from the various encampments over Alabama, and there will be an inaugural address, with Judge Sparks to be introduced by T. B. Hill, Montgomery attorney. As is customary, the Supreme Court chief justice—Judge Lucien D. Gardner—will administer the oath of office. And there will be "open house" in the governor's office after the ceremonies.

* * *

HOWARD THAMES, capitol superintendent, completed plans weeks ago for construction of an inauguration platform on the Capitol steps overlooking Dexter Avenue. Places will be reserved for department heads, campaign managers, members of the Legislature and others, but no large committees have been named.

Carl Bear, Sparks' private secretary, and Thames are handling the details.

* * *

QUESTION MARKS — Platform reservations are usually designated by name, but Bear and Thames are having to use question marks instead on some reservations. They are awaiting Judge Sparks' announcement on "cabinet" appointments.

Some thought he would make some announcements last week, but it may be early January before he reaches a decision on one or two places.

* * *

HUDDLE—A good indication of the way political winds are blowing was given the other day when Auburn's Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of A. P. I., and a power among Alabama farmers, had Senator Lister Hill as his guest at Auburn for homecoming.

Two days later Dr. Duncan and Alabama's junior senator were seen lunching together in Montgomery.

* * *

SHAKEUP—While Judge Sparks' advent as governor will not bring the usual wholesale changes in state personnel, it is expected to signal a considerable shakeup and reshuffling of employes in some departments.

Even though the incoming governor announced (he had it in his platform) civil service will be retained, this does not necessarily mean employes under the merit system, particularly some department subheads, will retain present ratings under the new regime.

And, of course, this does not mean they will be fired. It does mean, however, that several very probably will be demoted to jobs in lower brackets of the classified service. It also means that others already working for the state will be given long deserved promotions.

Changes in present ratings can, and very likely will, be recommended, not by the incoming governor but by some of those he will appoint to "cabinet" jobs. Those close to Sparks say he will leave such recommendations strictly up to department heads, with the final say-so coming from the personnel director and State Merit Board.

Thus, it would appear that simply because an employe or sub-head is covered by the merit system, it does not mean he or she is secure in a particular job with a particular rating. Federal, as well as state, county and municipal civil service systems, provide employes can be demoted for cause.

Good reasons must be shown for demoting an employe in the classified service, with inability to fill a certain post being a good reason, if the personnel director and the Merit Board can be convinced of the person's inability to perform certain duties. Civil service advocates point out this is a necessary provision included in all merit systems to keep employes on their toes and maintain efficiency, as well as to serve as a constant reminder that a civil service rating, alone, will not protect an employe in his or her particular job.

The state civil service law contains such a provision in Section 313, as follows:

"An appointing authority (department head), may, upon giving written notice, stating reasons, to and with the approval of the director, demote a classified employe under his jurisdiction from a position in one class to a position in a lower class."

NEWSOME — John Newsome, Ninth District congressman-elect was much impressed with the work being done by the Patman small business committee to save small manufacturers and little business men from extinction during the war, after sitting in on the congressional group's hearing in Birmingham Friday.

Newsome, a small business man himself (radio and electrical appliances dealer), who emphasized the need for greater representation in Congress for little business men in his recent campaign, was honored by Texas' Representative Wright Patman and other members when they invited him to sit with them as one of the committee.

"I think this committee is doing one of the finest things possible for the small business man and the small manufacturer," declared Newsome, "in helping keep down monopoly and finding a way to keep the little men, who really are the backbone of this country, in business."

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
August 3, 1942

## GOV. DIXON PRAISED BY SENSIBLE NEGROES

To the Editor, the Decatur Daily:

Sane-minded Negro leaders in the South aren't so easily fooled up by our outside meddlers and Wartime advantages as those sinister groups might think. This fact was made all the more obvious by the responsive and sane message which a very representative twelve-member group of Gadsden Negroes sent Governor Dixon of Alabama, commending him for his stand against signing a contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation for more than a million yards of certain convict-made goods.

Let it be remembered that Governor Dixon flatly refused to sign the contract because the Roosevelt administration and its agencies hard carefully inserted a non-discrimination clause in the otherwise-perfectly-nice contract. Alabama's governor, the Southern gentleman that he is, reasons that such government policies would destroy segregation "under which the white and Negro races have lived in peace together in the South since reconstruction."

This Governor in the South is RIGHT.

Management in Southern industry should exemplify his judgment in this case.

All other governors in the South should speak out as he has spoken out. And all straight-thinking Negroes in the South will reap untold benefit if they will reason within and speak out as those wise Gadsden Negroes have. And I, for one, have sufficient confidence in the better class (all races are classed "better and worse") of Southern Negroes to believe they WILL do just that.

Bad policies affect, as a whole, any nation, state, county or town in which they are applied. (We're menaced by far too many such policies, today.)

Therefore, policies which are bad for the white race in the South are equally bad for the colored race in the South.

It is a sad—but true—commentary that New Deal left-wingers, social reformers, communists and radical labor leaders, for the sinister purpose of bringing out their political -social-communistic-labor-economic REFORM SCHEME, including their stain-blurred color-scheme, are attempting to make an intermixture of white and black as far to the bottom of the U. S. map as the deep South. Because of their seemingly insatiable crave to CHANGE the whole American picture—politically, socially, economically and racially—from a well-backgrounded American masterpiece to a foreign-tainted take it-name it-like it-or loathe it silhouette, by a few quick, successive strokes of the brush, these speed-and-greed artists seek to mix and stir together the white and black races—even down here in Dixie's land.

The white people in the South KONW IT WON'T WORK—in the South.

The colored people in the South KNOW IT WON'T WORK—in the South.

The President himself OUGHT TO KNOW IT WON'T WORK—in the South.

Also the gifted First Lady of the land OUGHT TO KNOW IT WON'T WORK—in the South.

Wesley Curry
Hartselle, Ala.

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Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
July 24, 1942

# Dixon Charges Agency With Disrupting South's White-Negro Segregation

### Two Races Have Lived In Peace Since Reconstruction, Governor Says

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23 (AP)—Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama charged today that federal agencies had apopted policies "to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and negro races had lived in peace together in the south since reconstruction." He criticized "those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

The executive asserted that the fair employment practice committee had intimated the U. S. government would force abandonment of race segregation. He refused to sign a contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation for 1,750,000 yards of convict-made Ornsburg cloth so long as it contained a non-discrimination clause to which he objected.

The clause as set out in Dixon's letter to Ralph D. Williams, New York agent for the corporation, reads:

"'The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin..'"

**Effect Cited**

Dixon told newsmen his primary objection to the clause was "the effect it would have under announced federal policy," and said in his letter to Williams:

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the fair employment practice committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that (corrections and institutions) department in approximately the same proportion that the negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the state of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any federal agency, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs."

Release of Dixon's letter followed by one day a statement by Horace Wilkinson, a Birmingham attorney long at political odds with the governor, that "a Herculean effort is being made to break down and destroy segregation."

**Wilkinson Statement**

Wilkinson, speaking at Bessemer, said: "If there is room in this country for a national association for the advancement of colored people, there is need of a league to maintain white supremacy."

Declaring he told a Defense Supplies Corporation agent he would sign no contract for the state's prison cotton mills which contined the "discrimination by seller" clause, Dixon addressed this explanation to Williams, "in order that our position may not be misunderstood or subject to misinterpretation:"

"Under executive order 8802 of the President of the United States, which is built around the same principle enunciated in this clause, the United States employment service division of the social security board has adopted policies, the effect of which are to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and the negro races have lived in peace together in the south for all the years since reconstruction.

"Under cover of this particular clause contained in war contracts, the fair employment practice committee has been operated to break down this same principle of segregation of the races, to force negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under negroes. A careful study of the record of the fair employment practice committee hearing recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the south, and that with the single exception of Mr. Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, Kentucky, there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basic necessity for any such system."

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
August 4, 1942

## A Champion Arises

(Selma Times-Journal)

With the assertion that "the present war emergency should not be used as a pretext to abolish the color line in the South," Gov. Frank Dixon has refused to sign a contract with the War Production Board for state prison manufacture of cloth for the Army, because of inclusion of the now ill-famed "discrimination by seller" clause which provides that "the seller, in performing the work required by the contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Governor Dixon said that acceptance of the contract would mean "a demand that Negroes be placed in positions of responsibility in the state's prison mills," a move which he foresaw as part of an "effort to foster pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

Scoring such efforts to "break down the principle of segregation, under which the white and Negro race have lived in peace for all the years since reconstruction," Governor Dixon declared that "I will not permit the state of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any federal committee, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principles of segregation or lose their jobs."

Standing upon its consistent record as a friend of the Negro race, The Times-Journal gives its unqualified support to the position taken Governor Dixon. It has bee the sincere hope and devout prayer of this newspaper that the racial agitation sponsored by New Deal radicals would die of its own weight in the face of the grave war emergency now facing the nation, despite the fact that it has been mothered by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whose genius for meddling into affairs which do not concern her is unprecedented. To this end, The Times-Journal has followed a course of moderation in recording the frenzied gyrations of the irresponsibles who have bought with public funds positions of power at Washington, and it has ignored the hysterical yappings of the so-called "liberals" in the South itself.

But no longer can we close our eyes to a situation which menaces both white and black of the South. Unless the seeds of hate which are being sown among us are preveneted from sprouting, the harvest will be a terrible one and the sane leadership of both races must work together in order that our native land shall not be a sacrifice upon the altar of ignorance.

With scattered exceptions, our leadership in the Congress has failed us in this growing crisis and the time has come when we must look for strength and wisdom to replace weakness and compromise. In Governor Dixon, this state has the makings of a great champion of democracy as it works best in the South, but his term will end in January and he cannot be expected to serve to the fullest of his abilities in the role of private citizen. Adequately replaced as chief executive by Chauncey Sparks who can be depended upon to remain true to the principles of the party of which he is the nominee, Governor Dixon will be free to represent the people in any capacity they desire.

As a newspaper which did not support him in his campaign for office and is motivated by no political considerations, The Times-Journal calls upon the people of Alabama to draft Frank Dixon for service in some place of high leadership, where his courageous independence and his clear vision of the needs of the South will be of greatest value. Too long have we left our affairs in the hands of weaklings and we must quickly turn to sources of strength or we shall be lost.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 26, 1942

# In Respect And Regret

It is both with great respect and deep concern that *The News-Age-Herald* strives to assess the contribution which Gov. Dixon now has made to the discussion of wartime relations between the white and colored people.

These newspapers well know the governor's sincerity. Our regard for his judgment and ability have been attested steadfastly in the broad support we have given his administration. We realize that the governor would not address himself to this matter unless he were profoundly convinced that his duty compels him to do so.

We are confident that the fundamental concern of the governor in this matter is the same as ours. We believe he is most earnestly anxious to avoid the racial strains and troubles that would certainly result from the pressing of proposals and demands that cannot possibly be realized.

We recognize, as does the governor, that no compulsion, no coercion, no pressure, can change deep feelings; indeed, that such methods can only intensify difficulties.

At the same time, we believe that the governor, with us, with the peoples of the South and the North alike, desires the greatest attainable measure of human, political and economic justice for the Negro people. It must be evident to all how important this objective always is, and particularly now in time of world crisis.

It is apparent how important is the maintenance of friendly and cooperative relations between the races.

* * *

When there is so much that we know that we hold in common with the governor, we find ourselves surprised and filled with regret that we differ with him so widely in interpretation of what the federal government is attempting to do in this connection.

Moreover, while we certainly join with the governor in deploring any destructive raising of this issue, we have the misgiving that he himself has unnecessarily carried the discussion to more dangerous lengths.

We do not agree with the governor that federal agencies are operating to break down the principle of segregation in the sweeping sense he implies in his use of the term. There is, in our opinion, no sufficient evidence in the record of the hearing of the Fair Employment Practice Committee in Birmingham to substantiate this view.

On the contrary, there is strong, authoritative declaration by committee members that it was not seeking to end segregation, but was concerned only with the ending of economic discrimination and the attainment of the fullest possible utilization of the nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war.

Nor are we aware of any statement by any committee member that set forth the end of segregation as its purpose.

* * *

Of course, in discussing segregation and segregation practices and views, there can be many different meanings and shades of meaning.

As we understand Gov. Dixon, he believes the federal government is attempting to end social customs and habits that have prevailed always in the South and which certainly cannot, by any means, be changed.

We do not believe the government has any such aim.

There is some basis for that fear in the inflammatory utterances and demands of a few radical Negro leaders. But these expressions are by no means representative of the great majority of the Negr[illegible]ople, who are as anxious as the white peop[illegible]ur belief, to deal with these problems in t[illegible] spirit of moderation and mutual consideration which offers the only hope of real progress.

Gov. Dixon, we think, gives far too much weight to reports of what some officials and some Negroes have said and too little weight to what is the intent of the government and to the real feeling of the overwhelming majority of the Negro people.

His interpretation of the present state of affairs respecting this issue is likely, we fear, to increase rather than solve difficulties.

* * *

These newspapers, like the governor and like other American citizens and officials generally, unreservedly condemn any effort to impose by law, by pressure or by agitation, such changes in social practice as Alabama's chief executive seems to fear.

Many kinds of segregation are practiced.

White persons certainly apply segregation toward each other, in many instances. No white man is forced to have another white man in his home, if he does not desire to do so.

Social segregation of this kind rests on profound and complex feelings and attitudes and can only be dealt with constructively through an understanding, generous spirit and voluntary and mutually cooperative methods.

On the other hand, Americans generally are opposed to discrimination that would deny fundamental economic justice and opportunity to the Negro, that would deny him adequate and fair chances to serve his country, that would tend to give aid to the propaganda of our enemies.

* * *

The vast majority of Americans, white and colored, North and South, favor, in our opinion, what is really being sought by responsible authorities striving to end discrimination against minorities.

But, unfortunately, many people are coming to fear that this effort threatens to result in quite different things which they regard with dread.

The greatest duty of us all, at this critical hour, is to do everything possible to increase understanding, to keep down misunderstanding, to promote cooperation and good feeling, to discourage incitement of internal animosities of any kind.

The governor fears that in raising the issue of discrimination the federal government is in fact seeking very different social ends and consequently in this way is endangering our unity and strength.

In the radical utterances of some Negroes, we repeat, there is some cause for that fear, but it is not sufficient cause for believing and proclaiming that deep racial conflict has been precipitated.

The government, in our conviction, is earnestly trying to advance unity by combating fundamental injustice.

If there can only be understanding and faith among us as to the basic realities of this whole situation, we can hope for the best.

If there are incitements, distortions, misunderstandings, on any side, we may face the worst.

*In the name of our country, in the name of all suffering mankind and a tragically stricken world, let us, every man, strive for light, for tolerance, for faith, for unity and for our mutual salvation.*

56k-1942

DIXON

[illegible], Ala., Courier
July 30, 1942

# South Rallies Behind Dixon

Hundreds of telegrams and letters from all over Alabama and from throughout the South and other parts of the nation are pouring in to the office of Gov. Dixon approving his stand against federal attempts to "break down the principle of segregation, under which the white and negro races have lived in peace for all the years since Reconstruction."

U. S. senators, congressmen, governors, judges, legislators, doctors, attorneys, editors, working men, business men—scores upon scores of public leaders and just plain citizens—wrote or telegraphed their congratulations to the governor.

The messages came from as far away as Los Angeles and New York. One Floridian wired: "Glad someone has the intestinal fortitude to tell Yankee social reformers where to go."

The vigilant press of Alabama at once took up the challenge hurled in their teeth by agitators attempting to use the war emergency as a smoke screen for an attack upon the South.

Among the first editorial comments received in Montgomery were:

Dothan Eagle (under the heading 'Alabama Unintimidated"):—"The President's committee of Fair Employment Practices has run afoul of one executive who refuses to be bulldozed and intimidated—Frank Dixon. The President's executive order . . . was issued under threat of a negro march on Washington. Such a social revolution while the nation is fighting for its life must be pleasing indeed to Hitler."

Decatur Daily (under the heading "Dixon Courage"): "Soon the War Eagle leaves the mansion house in Montgomery to enter private life in Birmingham. He leaves millions in the treasury and debts have been reduced by millions; the state government is running efficiently. His strong-handed successor, Chauncey Sparks, can be counted on to deliver the goods for his people in the Dixon tradition . . .

"In the South, the white man has his place. In the South the negro has his place. They both know it . . . Frank Dixon has spoken with courage; there should be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation. He has spoken like an American and an Alabamian. This newspaper is proud of him for it."

Selma Times-Journal (under " heading "A Champion Arises"): "Standing upon its consistent record as a friend of the negro race, the Times—Journal gives its unqualified support to the position taken by Governor Dixon.

"It has been the sincere hope and devout prayer of this newspaper that the racial agitation sponsored by the New Deal radicals would die of its own weight in the face of the grave war emergency now facing the nation, despite the fact that it has been mothered by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whose genius for meddling into affairs which do not concern her is almost unprecedented . . . Unless the seeds of hate which are being sown among us are prevented from sprouting, the harvest will be a terrible one, and the sane leadership of both races must work together in order that our native land shall not be a sacrifice on the altar of ignorance . . .

" "As a newspaper which did not support him in his campaign for office and is motivated by no political considerations, the Times-Journal calls upon the people of Alabama to draft Frank Dixon for service in some place of high leadership where his courageous independence and his clear vision of the needs of the South will be of greatest value. Too long have we left our affairs in the hands of weaklings and we must quickly turn to sources of strength or we shall be lost."

Charleston, S. C., News and Courier (the South's oldest daily newspaper): "Frank Dixon meets the issue squarely. The last eight years the campaign has been in progress to 'Reconstruct' the South. It is a national 'Democratic' party campaign now, as well as Republican . . . . Southern senators and representatives, dazzled and blinded by the sights of gifts, subsidies, offices, have forgotten to defend the South and state rights . . .

"Truly, Governor Dixon says that the two races have been getting on well together until now . . . . Governor Dixon meets the issue squarely. The South is without a national party to defend it.

"The Southern states can in 1944 elect presidential electors not bound to vote for candidates of either 'national' party. In the Electoral college they can have the balance of power and bring parties to their knees.

"In that way they can fight and defeat the New Reconstruction. They have been deserted by the national 'Democratic' party on the Home Question. They will have leaders.

"Frank Dixon is a leader."

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Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
July 31, 1942

## *SUSPICION GROWS*

There is a growing suspicion that the apparent! well organized effort to promote disunity in this country by agitation for social equality for Negroes and abolition of Southern segregation laws, is actuated by more sinister motives than at first thought.

There are many who wonder now if the handiwork of Nazi agents is not discernible in the movement.

Certainly, the fact is that whether Nazi inspired or not, the movement is sowing seeds of discord the Nazis would like to have sown.

As Paul Mallon, a very conservative commentator, said in his column Thursday:

"No doubt all Nazi cunning will be devoted to promoting subtle disunity and dissatisfaction with our existing form of government. On that home front will be an active battle line.

"For this reason, every mistake of this government which creates dissatisfaction or a sense of injustice among our people is an encouragement to Hitler's intentions.

"Any supposedly patriotic efforts to promote group antagonism among the Negroes and others is a paving stone on the road of Hitler's purposes. (The Communists always thought this was the way to revolution)."

To keep the record straight, it should not be forgotten for a moment that the racial agitation was NOT started by the Southern people, white or black.

The agitation orginated outside the South but it will wreak more havoc in this section than in any other. Here, where the races were working quite well together and the Negro was making substantial progress, is the area in which the most damage can be done. That is what prompts Southern people generally, both white and Negro, to be so alarmed over the developments promoted by the parlor pinks and the political opportunists of both races.

The Negro in the South knows as well as the next man that the raising of racial prejudices will have their greatest repercussions in the area where the Negro population is in greatest ratio to white population. That, of course, is in the South.

In raising this issue, those who are seeking to force social changes on us are doing the Negroes a great disservice and they are doing their country a greater disservice.

Thinking Negroes of the South, fortunately, are not blind to the consequences of such promotion; neither are desirous of the agitation. Witness of this is the letter of commendation sent to Governor Dixon the other day by a dozen Negroes of Gadsden. They upheld his stand against breaking down our segregation laws and regretted the agitation which brought about his letter.

The Gadsden Times, in a recent issue, carried a "voice of the people" contribution as follows:

Editor, Gadsden Times:

Dear Sir—At the present there is much being said about race relationship in the South. I am of the opinion that the Southern black man's position on this much agitated question should be clearly known. I desire that it should be distinctly understood that the black man, having been born and reared under Southern skies, realizes that we have in Gadsden, Etowah county and in the South some of the best white people to be found anywhere in these United States whether they come from the North, the East or the West.

Let it further be known that the sensible black man does not desire to eat and sleep with white people. Being strong believers in democracy, as we are, the thing our racial group is sincerely pleading for is a fair trial in the courts, better school advantages and a chance to work at wages which are just and fair to all concerned.

There is no reason why both white and colored should not live peacibly together in this our fair land. Let us accept the advice of Abram to Lot: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee."

Yours for better relationship between the races.

S. N. REID.

West Point, Ga. News
July 30, 1942

# GOV. DIXON'S STATEMENT

Following the publication in this paper last week of an editorial, entitled, "The Post-War South", we read with interest and deep concern the next day a statement of southwide interest from Governor Frank Dixon, in connection with his refusal to enter into a government contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation unless the "discrimination by seller" clause were removed from the contract.

Because so many of our subscribers have expressed a desire to read Governor Dixon's statement, and because we are in such hearty accord with the Governor of Alabama in his stand, we are reprinting the news story that was carried in The Montgomery Advertiser:

"In order that our position may not be misunderstood or subject to misinterpretation, I think it wise to give the following explanation:

"Under executive order 8802 of the President of the United States, which is built around the same principle enunciated in this clause, the United States Employment Service Division of the Social Security Board has adopted policies, the effect of which is to break down the principle of segregation under which white and negro races have lived in peace together in the South for all the years since reconstruction.

"Under cover of this particular clause contained in war contracts, the fair employment practice committee has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of the races, to force negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under negroes. A careful study of the record of the fair employment practice committee hearing recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the South, and that with the single exception of Mr. Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, Ky., there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basic necessity for any such system.

### Issue Clearly Drawn

"The clear intimation was that unless the Southern people changed their way of living and abandoned the principle of segregation, they would be forced so to do by the Federal government. Unfortunately the issue seems to be clearly drawn.

"The thinking white people of the South want the negro educated and trained. They realize that by this process the per capita wealth and income of the region can be increased, the services of the local government to their people made greater, the economic difficulties brought about largely by freight rate differentials be made less serious. They want the negro race to be used as it is willing to be used, to supply part of the necessary man-power for war and industry. They realize, however, from their familiarity with a problem which has been theirs for years, that these things must be done within the framework of the existing social structure. The present emergency should not be used as a pretext to bring about the abolition of color lines in the South.

"I regard it as extremely unfortunate that this issue should be forced upon the Southern people in a time when the very life of the nation is at stake. By every act and expression of theirs they have now as always proven their intense patriotism. In proportions that largely exceed those in every other section of the country they have voluntarily entered the armed services. If you will examine the casualty lists to date, you will find that a large proportion of them are Southern men. There should be no attack on the long established institutions of any section of the country at a time when our sons are engaged in a life and death struggle with the enemies of the Democratic way of life.

### Contract Rejected

"Under the circumstances such as outlined above, as anyone I hope can clearly see, it is impossible for the State of Alabama to sign any contract containing the clause set out above. The employes of the Department of Corrections and Institutions in Alabama are white employes. Based on past experience, should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the fair employment practice committee immediately to descend upon the State with the demand that negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that department in approximately the same proportion that the negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal committee, and I will not permit the employes of the State to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs.

"The cotton mills owned by the State and operated by the Department of Corrections and Institutions are not operated primarily for the purpose of making money, but for the purpose of supplying useful work for the convicts. The sovereignty of the State over the operations of this department cannot be waived nor can it be shared with the Federal government or with any committee of the Federal government. We are perfectly willing to enter into a contract for the production of goods, but the method used, the control of our employes and convicts, the housing and sleeping arrangements and all other matters in connection with the production of those goods must remain in the hands of the State.

"Please understand that the State wants to do everything that it can in the war effort. We will sign any reasonable contract with this clause eliminated and will do everything else on earth that we can to aid in this war. But we will not place ourselves in a position to be attacked by those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

### "Disastrous Attempt"

"Those of us who have long been friends of the negro race regard the present attempt to abolish the segregation of the races as disastrous. The negro has progressed only by the help of his white friends in the South. He can progress only by their help. The Federal government, in the past engaged once in the experiment of forcing negro domination on the Southern people.

"It succeeded only in making the lot of the negro far harder than it would otherwise have been, and to many of us it seems that the net result of the present attempt will be the same. When the lines are drawn, as inevitably they must be, unless this projected social reform is abandoned serious injury will be done to the whole cause of advancement of the negro race, in which so many of the best men of the South have had such an intense interest for so many years.

"The Democratic party in Alabama has as its motto 'White Supremacy.' I know of nothing which will wreck the Democratic party quicker in this State than any effort the result of which is to abolish segregation. As a Democratic governor, proud of the long traditions of the Democratic party, I am greatly concerned.

"The problem presents very different aspects in the South than from any other section of the country. In the North there are comparatively very few negroes. But for us in the South the picture is greatly complicated by the large proportion of negroes.

"In still another way the injection of the racial issue at this time is unfortunate. Maximum production is the desire of all of us. It can be obtained only by permitting those experienced in production to run their plants in the way they have found best. Attempts to interfere by bringing in social issues and attempted reforms at this time can only have the effect of causing bitterness and confusion, slowing down the production of the country, taking from the hands of the very men on whom we must rely to run the plants their ability to run them efficiently.

56k-1942

Anniston. Ala. Star
August 9, 1942

# The Race Issue

(Pell City News)

In turning back and refusing to sign a contract with the federal government for materials made in Alabama until a clause in the contract relating to discrimination against workers because of race or color is deleted from the contract, Gov. Frank Dixon seems to have opened a controversy that is raging up and down the state.

The clause in question reads as follows: "The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

This paper definitely does not propose to pick a fight with or criticize Gov. Dixon for what he thinks is the right policy in defense of the state of which he is the executive officer. We certainly won't agree with some editorial writers who have accused the governor of suffering from a sincere "obsession" regarding the Negro question. We believe the governor to be sincere and not "obsessed" with any idea of blood and thunder to come. On the other hand, we have found Gov. Dixon to be a man who is not afraid to stand on his "hind" legs and defend his belief on questions of state exactly as he sees them, no matter where the chips may fall.

Our only regret in the matter is that it has been forced out in the open now, when it most certainly should be relegated to the files to be attended to after the war is over. If our enemies are nothing else, they have proven themselves to be highly efficient in the use of propaganda, and they ask no better opportunity than a chance to set race against race while every race, color and creed in the United States must bend every energy toward winning the war if we expect to win.

True enough, a few Negro leaders have expressed views that if made active would bring cause for fear. But by and far we believe that the vast majority of the Negro people and their leaders see cooperation with all races as the means to winning this war, and have so set their sights, leaving their grievances, if any, behind for the duration.

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Greenville, Ala., Advocate DIXON
August 6, 1942

# People Rally Behind Gov. Dixon In The Fight For South's Principles

Hundreds of telegrams and letters from all over Alabama and from throughout the South and other parts of the nation are pouring into the office of Governor Frank M. Dixon, approving his stand against federal attempts to "break down the principle of segregation, under which the white and negro races have lived in peace for all the years since Reconstruction."

U. S. senators, congressmen, governors, judges, legislators, doctors, attorneys, editors, working men, business men—scores upon scores of public leaders and just plain citizens—wrote or telegraphed their congratulations to the governor.

The massages came from as far away as Los Angeles and New York. One Floridian wired: "Glad someone has the intestinal fortitude to tell Yankee social reformers where to go."

The vigilant press of Alabama at once took up the challenge hurled in their teeth by agitators attempting to use the war emergency as a smoke screen for an attack upon the South.

Among the first editorial comments received in Montgomery were:

Dothan Eagle (under the heading "Alabama Unintimidated"): "The President's Committee of Fair Employment Practices has run afoul of one executive who refuses to be bulldozed and intimidated... Frank Dixon. The President's executive order . . . was issued under threat of a negro march on Washington. Such a social revolution while the nation is fighting for its life must be pleasing indeed to Hitler."

Decatur Daily (under the heading "Dixon Courage"): "Soon the War Eagle leaves the mansion house in Montgomery to enter private life in Birmingham. He leaves millions in the treasury and debts have been reduced by millions; the state government is running efficiently. His strong-handed successor, Chauncey Sparks, can be counted on to deliver the goods for his people in the Dixon tradition . . .

"In the South, the white man has his place. In the South the negro has his place. They both know it . . . Frank Dixon has spoken with courage; there should be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation. He has spoken like an American and an Alabamian. This newspaper is proud of him for it."

Sema Times-Journal (under the heading "A Champion Arises"): "Standing upon its consistent record as a friend of the negro race, The Times-Journal gives its unqualified support to the position taken by Governor Dixon.

"It has been the sincere hope and devout prayer of this newspaper that the racial agitation sponsored by New Deal radicals would die of its own weight in the face of the grave war emergency now facing the nation, despite the fact that it has been mothered by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt whose genius for meddling into affairs which do not concern her is almost unprecedented. . . Unless the seeds of hate which are being sown among us are prevented from sprouting, the harvest will be a terrible one, and the sane leadership of both races must work together in order that our native land shall not be a sacrifice on the altar of ignorance. . .

"As a newspaper which did not support him in his campaign for office, and is motivated by no political considerations, The Times-Journal calls upon the people of Alabama to draft Frank Dixon for service in some place of high leadership where his courageous independence and his clear vision of the needs of the South will be of greatest value. Too long have we left our affairs in the hands of weaklings and we must quickly turn to sources of strength or we shall be lost."

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (the South's oldest daily newspaper): "Frank Dixon meets the issue squarely. The last eight years the campaign has been in progress to 'Reconstruct' the South. It is a national 'Democratic' party campaign now, as well as Republican . . . . Southern senators and representatives, dazzled and blinded by the sights of gifts, subsidies, offices, have forgotten to defend the South and state rights . . .

"Truly, Governor Dixon says that the two races have been getting on well together until now . . . Governor Dixon meets the issue squarely. The South is without a national party to defend it.

"The Southern states can in 1944 elect presidential electors not bound to vote for candidates of either 'national' party. In the Electoral College they can have the balance of power and bring parties to their knees.

"In that way they can fight and defeat the New Reconstruction. They have been deserted by the national 'Democratic' party on the Home Question. They will have leaders.

"Frank Dixon is a leader."

Dothan, Ala Eagle
August 2, 1942

# *The Laurel Seekers*

Careful to protest that they would not for the world utter one word or commit one act which might lend encouragement to the break-down of Alabama segregation laws, or give comfort to those who try to impose social equality upon the South, certain of this State's newspapers have made inexcusable and ill-considered attacks on Governor Dixon for refusing to sign a WPB contract containing the obnoxious "non-discrimination" clause.

The most vicious of these attacks came from The Montgomery Advertiser, a newspaper published in what Montgomerians like to refer to as the "Cradle of the Confederacy," and from Anniston's weekly Times. With more restraint The Birmingham News, too, took its stand against Alabama and the South and for the left-wing radicals of the North.

Expert craftsmen and gifted writers, the editors of these newspapers sought to paint Governor Dixon as a demagogue and rank him alongside such bigots as Gene Talmadge as a political opportunist. All because he had possessed the courage to oppose the social revolutionists who are using the war emergency to tear down social barriers and interfere with State sovereignty.

To many it appears that their thoughts were not on Alabama, not on the South, not on racial harmony, but on a Pulitzer award, the attainment of which has so far been beyond their intellectual grasp. They apparently suffered the delusion that journalistic laurels and literary fame can best be won with a dagger thrust deep into the backs of their own people.

It is to be the discredit and shame of Alabama journalism that such palpable self-hypnosis should result in the denunciation of a courageous Governor making an intelligent and just approach to a problem which, if left unnoticed, would do irreparable injury to the entire State.

* * * *

These editors pretend—and we use that word advisedly—that the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices is not interested in the social aspirations of the more vociferous members of the Negro race. They pretend that the committee is only interested in bettering the Negro's admittedly unfortunate and shameful economic position by removing prejudices which prevent his full utilization in the nation's war effort. They pretend that the committee's appointment was not engineered by Mrs. Roosevelt and Walter White, president of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, under threat of an embarrassing Negro march on Washington. Such a march, had it not been stopped, would have been widely publicized among Asiatic peoples through the kind offices of the Axis. They pretend that the 'non-discrimination" clause, compliance with which the committee has been investigating, will not result in compulsory employment of Negroes in executive and office positions in Southern war industries. They pretend that they have never heard of such a thing as a Presidential directive ordering certain federal agencies to place Negros in Washington offices in the ratio of 1 Negro to 5 whites. They pretend that they do not see an administration effort to forcibly remove Southern Jim Crow laws which, since Reconstruction Days, have been accepted as essential to racial harmony and cooperation by all intelligent whites and Negroes. They pretend that they themselves do not want social equality or the removal of segregation laws, yet they walk hand-in-hand with those who do not try to conceal that such is their objective.

Their pretenses are so obviously false that, instead of producing the amity between races which they profess to seek they have succeeded in stirring up prejudices which have long been dormant and have armed the bigots with the very ammunition they need.

* * * *

It is fortunate indeed that these editors who write up to Northern critics and down to their Southern readers are not representative of the people of Alabama. These men stand in a class alone, oblivious to what goes on about them. In the main they are fanatical in their devotion to the New Deal and the pinkos who have brought into being many of its distinctly advantageous social achievements. Any person with the temerity to challenge the rights or the wisdom of this little band of tin gods is anathema to them. They would unhesitatingly relenquish every liberty and every right of the white man to choose his own companions rather than question the motives of those at whose feet they worship.

They have forgotten that the Southern whites need protection from the interference of New Deal fanatics as much as do Negroes from Southern abuses and injustices. This is no time for men and women who stand close to the seat of power in Washington to mount a platform and tell an audience of Southern Negroes that "now is the time to demand your rights—now is the time to demand social equality." And this is no time for Alabama newspaper editors to be giving impetus to such a program by damning those who are brave enough to challenge those speakers.

Governor Dixon's statement in refusing to accept the "non-discrimination" clause in a WPB contract has met with the overwhelming endorsement of all thinking persons in Alabama, regardless of race or creed. And those newspaper editors who take him to task brand themselves not only as historical ignoramuses but as being unsympathetic to those who rank Alabama's welfare next to that of the nation's.

The writings of these men would find better acceptance in the Daily Worker or some other organ appealing to the Eleanor Roosevelt—Harry Hopkins-Felix Frankfurter—Harold Ickes audience. What a pity it is that they must use the voice of Alabama newspapers to make malicious attacks on the chief executive of a great State who is sincerely devoted to the best interests of his people and doesn't care one damn about a Pulitzer prize.

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Birmingham Ala News
August 11, 1942

## MUCH ADO ABOUT SEGREGATION

Alabama editors last week, led by Gov. Frank M. Dixon, leaped upon the breastworks prepared to defend the South once more against the wiles of the dauntless Yankee.

By now the roar of the opening skirmish has settled, and apparently nothing more would come of it, but nevertheless the sturdy Alabamians were ready and were standing by.

Reason for the hullabaloo was a clause in a federal convict contract which declared that all goods should be produced without any discrimination among producing workers because of race, creed, etc. The governor considered the clause just another attempt by Yankees to do away with the segregation of the blacks and the whites refused to sign the contract until satisfactory changes were made. His letter of refusal written to federal authorities was published throughout the country, even put into The Congressional Record by Congressman Carter Manasco and administration editors whooped with the same fervor of the deads in gray at Bull Run.

First thought of all Southerners was, of course, that the governor was right, that the Northerners have very little more understanding of the South's racial question than they had in 1860, that they would be happy to see whites and blacks co-mingling in the South.

But a further investigation of the situation, however, after Southern blood had cooled, would have shown that now is hardly a time to reopen North-South hostilities, and the less fuss raised now the better. After all, the old racial question is one which can lead to almost anything. Let's hold our ground quietly and lick Hitler and Hirohito first.—Cullman Banner.

56k-1942

DIXON

**Anniston. Ala. Star**
July 27, 1942

# Segregation In The South

The Anniston Star has long maintained that there would be no racial trouble between the whites and blacks in the South if outside agitation and influences were kept out of the picture. Along those lines we are heartily in favor of Governor Dixon's refusal to sign a contract with the federal government for convict-made cloth due to the fact that a non-discrimination clause was contained in the contract.

In his refusal, Governor Dixon declared that the federal government was seeking to abolish race segregation in the South, a principle under which white and Negro races have lived in peace together for all the years since Reconstruction Days.

Governor Dixon charges that under cover of this particular clause in the contract which he rejected, the Fair Employment Practice Committee of the government has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of races, to force Negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even bring about the situation where white people will have to work under Negroes.

* * *

Continuing, the Governor's statement said: "A careful study of the committee hearings recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the South, and that with the single exception of Mark Etheridge of Louisville, Ky., there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basic necessity for any such system. The clear intimation was that unless the Southern people changed their way of living and abandoned the principle of segregation, they would be forced to do so by the federal government."

Abolishment of the segregation policy is a step that would be distasteful to the Negroes as well as the whites. Both want the system retained, for they realize that abandonment of this principle would lead to disastrous conditions.

Under the principle of segregation, the two races live in near-perfect harmony. Both realize the other's problems and limitations. While there are instances of misconception on the parts of both, these are isolated incidents, and can be blamed upon human failings rather than that of the system.

* * *

In this connection, the action of 12 of Gadsden's leading Negroes Saturday in wiring Governor Dixon their approval of his remarks provides a striking example of the success of the system. The wire, in part, stated: "Our past and present relations with our white people are satisfactory and we do not want any strife to mar our pleasant relationship."

Thinking people of the South, both white and black, want the Negro educated and trained. They realize, however, that these things must be done, can be done, and are being done within the framework of the existing social structure. The present war emergency must not be used as a pretext to bring about abolition of color lines in the South.

* * *

Responsible Negro leaders, such as the Gadsden group, know that the Southern white man is the best friend their race possesses. They know that the whites in the South are perfectly willing to accord the Negro any place that he earns through his own efforts. The Negro race has made tremendous strides forward in the comparatively few short years since the days of slavery, and these responsible Negro leaders are perfectly willing to be allowed to work out their own salvation. They know that whenever they need help of the whites, that help will be forthcoming.

Contrary to the common belief in other sections of the nation, and especially high circles in Washington, the Negro in the South does not consider himself mistreated. He does not ask nor want the sympathy of anyone. He wants only to earn his own way, and he knows that his progress will not be hampered by the Southern white race. Left alone, he and his white friends pull together in unison, but the foreign agitators are not satisfied with that. They seek to make trouble where none existed, bring strife into the picture instead of harmony.

* * *

But while we resent the effort on the part of the federal government to enforce fair employment by bureaucratic fiat, we can envisage a certain harm that the Governor's statement might have: it might give comfort to Georgia's firebrand Governor Eugene Talmadge, who is making his campaign for a third term on the issue of racial antagonism.

There is all the difference in the world between Dixon and Talmadge, however, the one being a statesman and the other a demagogue; and while Northern newspapers may take advantage of the opportunity to classify them together, we believe that every person in the South who knows the Alabama Governor will recognize that he is a true friend of the Negro race and of education and that his protest was inspired purely out of a resentment of what appears to be another Force Bill in disguise.

Moreover, while we believe the attitude assumed by Governor Dixon will have a salutary effect, we do not subscribe to the suggestion of Horace Wilkinson of Birmingham that there be organized a nation-wide campaign to protect white supremacy. That, in effect, is an invitation to a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, and if a greater calamity could befall the South or the nation than that, we do not know what it could be in this crucial period of our history when we need harmony among all races and creeds in order **to save ourselves from slavery.**

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**Birmingham Ala News**
July 29, 1942

# Special Committee On Racial Relations Reported In Making

## Wilkinson Is Expected To Take Lead In Forming Statewide Organization

BY FRED TAYLOR

Instead of another Ku Klux Klan or like organization some believe is in the making, a statewide committee, probably headed by Gov. Frank M. Dixon, because of his position as the state's chief executive, is expected to be formed soon to study much-discussed racial relations in Alabama.

Call for a meeting to form such a committee will go out soon, with various Southern governors and other dignitaries to be invited to the session, which very likely will be held in Birmingham.

Horace C. Wilkinson, Birmingham attorney, who recently cut loose with a speech in Bessemer on "Racial Relations," is expected to have a leading role in organization of the committee, which informants said would be made up of "substantial citizens from over Alabama."

Meantime, both Gov. Dixon and Wilkinson, the latter a political foe of the governor, were receiving both praise and condemnation for their recent actions pertaining to the white and Negro races and their future relations, as observers speculated on the political significance of developments regarding racial relations.

Some believed that this issue might be taken and fanned to white heat in future local and statewide political campaigns.

Wilkinson started the ball rolling for setting up an organization in his Bessemer speech, copies of which were printed and circulated over the state. He called for statewide, Southwide and nationwide organization to "maintain white supremacy" and declared "Alabama must lead the way."

Gov. Dixon took a firm stand against what he termed federal attempts to "break down the principle of segregation under which the white nad Negro races have lived in peace all the years since the Reconstruction."

United States senators, congressmen, governors, judges, legislators, doctors, lawyers, editors and business men, among others, wrote or telegraphed the governor their commendation for his stand. Messages came from many states and from as far away as Los Angeles and New York.

Wilkinson likewise said he was deluged with letters and telegrams commending him for his speech and call for action. He said that next to Alabama, North Carolina gave the greatest response to his speech and plan, while he said communications also had come from New York, Minnesota, Missouri and from all Southern states.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 28, 1942

## Answers To Bold Challenge

In his bold and forthright stand against the unconscionable effort to cram racial equality down the throats of Southern people, Governor Dixon, of Alabama has been joined by Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, Governor Jefferies, of South Carolina and Governor Johnson, of Mississippi, while commendatory telegrams have been received from Congressmen Joe Starnes and Carter Manasco, of Alabama, the latter taking the necessary steps to place Governor Dixon's ringing denunciation of the racial equality move in the Congressional Record.

This obviously is merely a starter. The challenge is such that it must be answered by every public official who appreciates the meaning of white supremacy and by every citizen who would perpetuate Southern civilization.

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Cullman Ala.
Democrat
July 30, 1942

## Cheers For Governor Dixon, For Congressman Manasco

Governor Frank Dixon's refusal to allow race social equality to be promoted by federal interference has been warmly commended in the South, denounced by some sections of the press in the North. To appease some radical groups, and no doubt to obligate the large Negro vote, the administration thru the War Production Board is attempting to force the co-mingling of whites and Negroes.

Governor Dixon clearly and concisely set out the position of the white residents of the South, in his refusal of a war contract tendered by the W.P.B. Racial segregation will continue in the South despite Federal pressure to force abandonment of this principle, the governor told the Board, in denouncing it's action in using the war emergency as a pretex to bring about the abolition of the color line in the South.

His letter to the Board, widely read throughout the nation was a courageous stand against a movement whose ultimate goal or attainment would be a mongrel race of whites and blacks, populating our nation.

Cheers of all southerners also should go to Congressman Carter Manasco, who had Governor Dixon's historic communication published in full in the Congressional Record.

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Rome Ga. News-Tribune
August 10, 1942

## One Unintimidated

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The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices has run afoul of another executive who refuses to be bulldozed and intimidated by the advocates of social equality between races. He is Alabama's Governor Frank Dixon.

Governor Dixon has refused to sign a WPB contract under which the State Department of Corrections and Institutions would manufacture 1,750,000 yards of osnaburg cloth in prison mills for the use of armed forces. His refusal came from the fact that the contract carried a clause placed in all war contracts by executive order of the President, which provides that "the seller, in performing the work required by this contract shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

In his letter of refusal Governor Dixon pointed out that federal agencies had adopted policies, "the effect of which is to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and negro races have lived in peace together in the South for all the years since Reconstruction." He further pointed out that the Federal Government once before "engaged in the experiment of forcing negro domination on the Southern people" with unhappy consequences, and scored those who today "seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

The President's executive order to insert the "discrimination clause" in all war contracts was not, as its supporters contend, issued for the sole purpose of correcting inequalities which are known by all fair-minded persons to exist. It was issued at the demand of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race under threat of a Negro march on Washington. And the society, like Mrs. Roosevelt, is not interested in discriminations in industry; it is interested in using the war emergency to destroy segregation laws and force social equality upon the white race.

Governor Dixon has set a splendid example for other Southern Governors. If these executives will band together they can bring about a change in the Washington attitude and convince officials of the stupidity of the course they now seem determined to follow.—Dothan Eagle.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

### CONGRESS AND THE POLL TAX

As was to have been expected because of the political pressure, Congress has agreed upon the law which will give soldiers the right to vote in the state of their residence without paying poll tax. The only states affected by such a law are in the South where legislatures and Constitution makers have seen the wisdom of this restriction as a requirement for suffrage.

SEP 1 2 1942

It is significant that Representative Hobbs, of Alabama, one of the more scholarly members of the Alabama delegation in Congress, made a speech against the poll tax provision emphasizing its unconstitutionality. It is hard to see how it can be regarded as other than unconstitutional for the Congress to attempt to fix the voting qualifications for the men and women who choose the members of the state legislature. .

As a matter of fact, however, the constitutionality, vel non, is not the point at this stage of the game. With a political campaign in progress and the ides of November approaching there are congressmen who feel that this poll tax pronouncement will help them to get re-elected. Some of the Northern Democratic members even appealed to Southern members to permit the law to be passed because of the danger in which its defeat would place them.

SEP 1 2 1942

There are so many objections to the law that it would take a long while to enumerate them. Even if it should be declared constitutional for the Congress to say that no man has to pay a poll tax to take part in a general election, it seems completely outside the bounds to put a provision in the law as was done by the House of Representatives that the same thing shall apply to state primary elections. Primary elections are strictly party affairs, and the Supreme Court has been consistent in upholding the rights of party organizations to determine the qualifications of participants.

The practical objections to putting this law into operation are almost insuperable. Even Republican Secretary of War Stimson asked Congress not to pass it because of the difficulty of compiling the votes of men from all the states, the danger of revealing to the enemy the location of various men and military units, and the intolerable burden that would be placed upon the mails and transport facilities to get ballots to the men at the front and return those ballots to the counting officials.

SEP 1 2 1942

Of course it is a political law, passed for political purposes and for the political advantage of those who voted aye on its enactment. Few soldiers will ever try to take advantage of it. Soldiers and sailors and air men at the front have their minds on something else besides voting just at this time. They are depending on others to look after things at home. They have confidence in the way their fathers and mothers and friends are going to keep the home fires burning. About the last thing they want to fool with is making cross marks on a long ballot while they are up to their knees in slush in some Pacific island jungle, or dropping bombs over Europe or drilling in Northern Ireland for an invasion of the continent. As a political maneuver it may have influence in some doubtful Northern districts, but actually it doesn't mean anything.

56k-1942

DIXON

Dothan, Ala Eagle
July 26, 1942

# Alabama Unintimidated

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices has run afoul of one executive who refuses to be bull-dozed and intimidated by the advocates of social equality between races. He is Alabama's Governor Frank Dixon.

Governor Dixon has refused to sign a WPB contract under which the State Department of Corrections and Institutions would manufacture 1,750,000 yards of osnaburg cloth in prison mills for the use of armed forces. His refusal came from the fact that the contract carried a clause, placed in all-war contracts by executive order of the President, which provides that "the seller, in performing the work required by this contract shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

In his letter of refusal Governor Dixon pointed out that Federal agencies had adopted policies, "the effect of which is to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and Negro races have lived in peace together in the South for all the years since reconstruction." He further pointed out that the Federal government once, before "engaged in the experiment of forcing Negro domination on the Southern people" with unhappy consequences, and scored those who today "seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

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The President's executive order to insert the "discrimination" clause in all war contracts was not, as its supporters contend, issued for the sole purpose of correcting inequalities which are known by all fair-minded persons to exist. It was issued at the demand of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race under threat of a Negro march on Washington. And the Society, like Mrs. Roosevelt, is not interested in discriminations in industry ,it is interested in using the war emergency to destroy segregation laws and force social equality upon the white race.

Such a social revolution while the nation is fighting for its life must be pleasing indeed to Hitler and Hirohito.

It would not, in fact, be surprising to learn that it is being encouraged by them as a postive means of bringing about internal friction and dissension which will nullify America's war effort at a critical time.

Those who believe that the South will willingly submit to the elimination of social barriers know little of its history or traditions. They would do well to borrow a few history books which deal with the days of reconstruction.

* * *

Governor Dixon has set a splendid example for other Southern Governors. If these executives will band together they can bring about a change in the Washington attitude and convince officials of the stupidity of the course they now seem determined to follow.

Surely Southern Congressional representatives can exert as much pressure on the President as can the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race and these men should be immediately called upon to perform in the interests of their people. Perhaps they then can show the chief executive the futility of Federal attacks on the South's tried and proven method of promoting harmony between the races.

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Louisville, Miss. Journal
August 7, 1942

# A MENACE TO WHITE SUPREMACY

"We do not need the federal government to tell us who shall vote in our primaries," said Chairman Herbert Holmes of the Mississippi Democratic state executive committee, at the meeting of that body Monday in Jackson to prepare the ballots for the primary election to be held August 25th. Referring to the proposal that the Democratic Negroes in Arkansas be allowed to vote in the primaries in that state, he said, "Our sister state is going to have a serious time tomorrow."

Chairman Holmes declared that the federal government is using as an "opening wedge" the abolishing of the poll tax, and federal funds for the public school systems to wipe out our "political and social rights."

As war measures we have surrendered many of our rights to the government, to aid in the war effort, but we must prepare to stand for those rights after the war is over. We have made many sacrifices. But there are some things we of the South must not surrender if we are to preserve those political and social rights guaranteed us as a sovereign state.

Going further, Representative Wolfolk of Tunica County, said, "It would be unfortunate for us to surrender to the federal government the control of our elections, and abolition of the poll tax is an entering wedge." He also said, "We should never surrender to the federal government the control or supervision of our public school systems, and the entering wedge on this is through the appropriation of federal funds, which would carry with it the right of supervision, directing how and on whom it should be used. It needs no argument for you to see the danger's here."

Judge Holmes and Mr. Wolfolk are right. We have been complacently holding out our hands for federal donations for this and that purpose, including the building and maintenance of public schools, forgetting that we may have to pay in a painful and destructive way for the same, after the war is over.

While Chairman Holmes' prediction that trouble would occur in last week's Arkansas primaries was prevented for the time being, there was evidence enough at the polls to show that it was not fully passed over, and intimations were expressed that it is still in the making. And from plenty of evidence, Arkansas is not the only place race trouble is brewing, and there is also evidence a plenty that one of the main sources or causes, is emanating straight from Washington, and from a very prominent woman. The same race rot is going on by a bunch of women in Atlanta also. The eastern magazines are overflowing with propaganda that has evidently been brought about from the work in Washington. Perhaps Hitlerism is being conducted around our Capitol. At any rate, it is time something was being done about it, if internal strife is to be prevented. It is time our Southern Congressmen were waking up.

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Macon, Ga., News
August 6, 1942

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## GOVERNOR PRAISED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., [AP]—A petition from 128 adult residents of West Blocton, Ala., Wednesday commended Governor Dixon for his refusal to sign for the state a government contract containing a non-discrimination clause. The petition said its signers felt that segregation was best for the Negro race and that the non-discrimination clause "means nothing less than social equality between the white and black races."

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 10, 1942

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

The Montgomery Advertiser in an editorial, "The Race Issue Must Not Be Alabama's Shame," has calmly and dispassionately covered Gov. Dixon's racial issue, the issue raised in his long discourse of why a contract proffered the state by the War Department was turned down—turned down because of a clause that was written into all government contracts, merely as a matter of detailed routine, 18 months ago.

This clause reads: "The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Every defense project in the country today is being built by those who would fulfill that clause, and these defense projects are turning out material that is assuring us of ultimate victory. The defense efforts are being shared in by Jew, Gentile, Protestant, Catholic and all colors alike, but Gov. Dixon's translation is that in the particular instance of Alabama the federal government is attempting to "break down the color line."

Either our governor is in a daze of bewilderment, is overworked from the strain of office, or he has become the innocent victim of a small crowd of malcontents who would sacrifice a prominent and honest official upon the altar of discontent that their own selfish lust for gore might be satisfied.

The thinking people of this state are not fearful of the nightmarish ogre that haunts our governor, nor are they alarmed over possibilities so remote they are outlined only in fantastic design. They realize that the South can and will at all times cope with its racial question, and in so realizing they see neither rhyme nor reason for its being ballyhooed as ominously nearby.

The governor has made much ado about nothing. It is inconceivable that a different government contract must be written for each particular section of the country, or each section of that section. One uniform contract should suffice in a united nation, and it behooves the party of the second part to properly interpret and expedite to fulfillment.

Gov. Dixon has done much for the state during his administration. His record is enviable, but his friends and critics alike, as well as all sane-thinking and patriotic citizens of Alabama, hope and pray that his farewell act will not be to put a stamp of shame on our state. —Sylacauga News.

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 27, 1942

## *Wise Negro Leaders*

Many influential Negro ministers, physicians, educators and business men are congratulating Governor Frank M. Dixon, for his forthright opposition to those misguided persons in Washington who would use the war as an occasion for stirring up strife between the white and colored races in the South.

This action springs from the knowledge that the white and colored peoples of the South can best settle their own issues among themselves without the interference of persons from the North who know nothing of the situation and care less.

Negro leaders in the South know as a rule that this agitation springs largely from sources that actually are antagonistic to the Southern Negro. Most of what is being done is at the instance of the "brown brain trust" in Washington which is composed of and dominated by snooty elements that hold the decent, law-abiding, industrious and honest Negroes of the South in contempt and who do not give a hoot what happens to the Negroes here so long as they themselves are made secure in their jobs at the public trough.

Many informed Negroes also know that these snooty elements in Washington, with their contempt for the run-of-mine Negroes, are working right in harmony with Hitler, whose agents are trying to stir up strife between whites and blacks in the South.

Under the circumstances it is proper that the voices of these Negroes should be raised in approval of the steps taken by Governor Dixon to check racial movements in the South which make for division and which, in their general effect, serve the purposes of Hitler and Hirohito.

Gadsden Negro leaders who have taken the initiative in backing up Governor Dixon deserve commendation. They are rendering a service to their race as well as to the state and nation.

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Pell City, Ala., News
July 30, 1942

## IN DISCUSSION OF THE RACE ISSUE

In turning back and refusing to sign a contract with the federal government for materials made in Alabama until a clause in the contract relating to discrimination against workers because of race or color is deleted from the contract Governor Frank Dixon seems to have opened a controversy that is raging up and down the state.

The clause in question reads as follows: "The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

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This paper definitely does not propose to pick a fight with or criticize Governor Dixon for what he thinks is the right policy in defense of the state of which he is the executive officer. We certainly won't agree with some editorial writers who have accused the Governor of suffering from a sincere "obsession" regarding the negro question. We believe the Governor [illegible] be sincere and not "obsessed" with any idea of blood and thunder to come. On the other hand we have found Governor Dixon to be a man who is not afraid to stand on his "hind" legs and defend his belief on questions of state exactly as he sees it, no matter where the chips may fall.

Our only regret in the matter is that it has been forced out in the open now when it most certainly should be relegated to the files to be attended to after the war is over. If our enemies are nothing else they have proven themselves to be highly efficient in the use of propaganda and they ask no better opportunity than a chance to set race against race while every race, color and creed in the United States must bend every energy toward winning the war if we expect to win.

Tru enough a few Negro leaders have expressed views that if made active would bring cause for fear. But by and far we believe that the vast majority of the Negro people and their leaders see cooperation with all races as the means to winning this war and have so set their sights—leaving their grievances, if any, behind for the duration.

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DIXON

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
July 27, 1942

## DIXON SUPPORTED

Twelve Gadsden Negroes added an interesting chapter to the current discussion of racial relations Saturday when they sent a communication to Governor Dixon, lauding the Governor for his protest against the efforts of a group of Washington politicians and parlor pinks to stir up racial hatreds.

Governor Dixon, it will be recalled, earlier in the week had declined to sign a contract for manufacture in Alabama prisons of certain articles for the federal government. He explained the terms of the contract were such that under it he felt certain all segregation of races would be abolished.

Rather than add this further confusion to our already existing national confusion, the Governor simply turned down the business.

The group of Gadsden Negroes believes the Governor acted wisely and told him so. The Negroes did not want any Washington busybodies coming into Alabama to stir up antagnosims among the races.

It is interesting to note that among the twelve who sent the communication to Governor Dixon there were six ministers of the gospel, two physicians, one mortician and a restaurant operator 89 years of age. Thus the declarations of the parlor pinks that the Negro is denied economic opportunities in the South are refuted.

The Negro is developing in the South. The race is making real and sustained progress. It will continue to do so if the parlor pinks will stop their meddling.

The Negro leader in the South does not want a mongrel race, which appears to be the goal of certain elements in and out of our national government.

The Gadsden group has sufficient perception to see what is going on and lost no time in making their own protest.

That the time for frank speech is here there is no doubt.

The magazine Alabama this week declared "Southerners felt sure now that a well planned national movement, centering on Washington, was using the war emergency to promulgate social equality between white and Negro. They had these items to mull over:

"A group of New York Negro leaders directed a letter to President Roosevelt demanding a 'showdown' on the question of 'total democracy' for the Negro. Signers of the letter were led by the international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Philip Randolph (another Negro official of this union came to Birmingham recently as a member of the FEP committee).

"In Washington the Federal Employees Union of the CIO leased a private ballroom of the Willard hotel for a dance on June 26. The hotel manager that night was astounded to find that of the 500 persons attending, 70 were Negroes who danced freely with white partners. His only recourse was to close the hall an hour earlier than previously planned.

"In Bessemer a leading Birmingham attorney (Horace C. Wilkinson) told the Kiwanis Club that a passenger train was recently held up at Anniston because a Negro insisted on riding with whites and the conductor did not know how far to go in enforcing the Jim Crow law; that Negroes threw kisses at Montevallo college girls waiting at a railroad station; that Negroes recently 'took over' a state liquor store in Dothan when they became irked at waiting in line for whiskey; that Wendell Willkie's speech before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People two weeks ago "advocated a program that would result in the amalgamation of the races'; that 'an organization should be formed, so strong, so powerful and so efficient that this menace to our national security and our local way of life will rapidly disappear.'

The Gadsden Times spoke out vigorously against a suggestion in Washington (criticized by Mississippi's Congressman Rankin) to take labels off blood bank containers so that it could not be determined by a recipient whether the blood came from a member of the white race or of another race.

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Evergreen, Ala., Courant
July 30, 1942

## Dixon's Charge Gets Wide Comment

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27.—Comments on Gov. Dixon's charge that a non-discrimination clause in a federal war industry contract attempted to break down the racial segregation in the South were heaped on his desk Monday.

Among letters and telegrams commending his stand were messages from Gov. Paul B. Johnson, of Mississippi; Gov. R. M. Jefferies, of South Carolina, and Representative Starnes (D., Ala.).

Representative Carter Manasco (D., Ala.) asked permission in a telegram to have it inserted in The Congressional Record and his request was granted by the governor.

Several letters disapproving his stand also were received. A telegram of disapproval came from the Brooklyn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Clippings of editorials criticizing his charge from The Philadelphia Inquirer and PM, a New York newspaper were also sent in.

Dixon charged Thursday that the non-discrimination clause in a contract offered Alabama by the War Production Board for manufacture of osnaburg cloth with the Department of Corrections and Institutions facilities tended to break down segregation.

The governor refused to sign the contract for the state since, he said, the non-discrimination clause would force Negroes and whites to work together in "positions of responsibility" and in some cases might cause whites to work under Negroes.

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Dothan, Ala. Eagl
July 27, 1942

## Dixon Congratulated On Racial Charges

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Comments on Governor Dixon's charge that a non-discrimination clause in a Federal war industry contract attempted to break down the racial segregation in the South were heaped on his desk today.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Governor Of Alabama Asks Party Break

### Intimates South Needs A New Political Party

NEW YORK — Charging that the operations of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the United States Civil Service and the recent attempt to abolish the poll tax through Congressional action constituted an attempt to "change the social structure of the south," Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, strongly suggested the birth of a new Democratic party in the south, completely divorced from the liberal attitude toward the Negro of the reigning Democratic party.

**The Alabama governor was speaking before the Southern Society of New York Friday night and he said:**

"Suggestions are rife as to the formation of a Southern Democratic party, the election of unpledged representatives to the electorial college. Ways and means are being discussed daily to break our chains. We will find some way, and find it regardless of the effect of national elections, if this senseless attack keeps up."

**AGAINST FEPC**

He was then referring to the announced policy of the FEPC to seek fair employment practices for the Negro, to the sentiment of the majority of Democrats to abolish the poll tax and to the inclination of the United States Employment Service to bring about integration of the Negro into government employment on a wider scale.

Referring to an executive order against discrimination by reason of race in any defense work, he said:

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**"The announced policy of the Employment Service and the actions of the . . . . committee indicate that, however feverently the claim may be made that the purpose was not to interfere with the social structure of the South, in practical effect the abolition of segregation was exactly the result sought to be achieved by the majority of the committee.**

DEC 19 1942

"The position of the Southern people has always been a difficult one," he said. "Today their position is anomalous in the extreme. It is their party which is dynamiting their social structure, which is arousing bitterness and recrimination, which is attempting to force crackpot reforms on them in a time of national crisis. "How can we bring the essential balance?. . . By turning back as far as present day society will permit us, to crossroads democracy."

Wetumpka, Ala., Herald
December 17, 1942

# DIXON WARNS FOE[illegible] OF SOUTH THAT THEIR AGITATI[illegible] WILL BEAT DEMOS AT POLLS AGAIN

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Dec 17 1942

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New York—Agitation of pressure groups such as those trying to change the social structure of the South "are likely to cause the defeat of the next Democratic candidate for president," Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama warned Friday night, December 11, in an address before the Southern Society of New York.

"Suggestions are rife as to the formation of a Southern Democratic party, the election of unpledged representaitves to the Electoral College," said the governor, alluding to proposals by Gov. Houston Jones of Louisiana, and others, that the South use the ballot box to defend states' rights and horse-trade for a national administration that will respect Southern rights. "Ways and means are being discussed daily to break our chains. We will find some way, and find it regardless of the effect on national elections, if this senseless attack keeps up.

"The federal government, in Democratic hands, is now tampering with the one thing we cannot permit, will not permit, whatever the price to ourselves. The motto of the Democratic party in Alabama (white supremacy) stands on every ballot. Our fathers put it there and we mean to keep it."

Pleading for national unity and concentration on the winning of the war, Governor Dixon paid tribute to "the needed social reforms of the New Deal," but called for a truce in criticism of the South until the war is won.

Referring to the "stupid tampering" of pressure groups, the governor said: "It was the national impatience with this type of confusion which, in my opinion, caused the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic candidates in the last election. The people want this type of thing stopped until the life of the nation is made secure."

Citing the recent unsuccessful attempt to abolish poll taxes by act of Congress, Dixon said: "As an effort to change the social structure of the South it was foredoomed to failure. Following the scandals, the frauds and the brutality of Reconstruction, the Southern white man worked out his solution. In the main the negro race has, in a few generations, made more progress than any race on earth in a comparable period . . . It might surprise some of our Northern friends of realize that, as the responsible members of the race have qualified themselves as responsible citizens, to them in good measure the franchise has been extended. There are thousands of negroes who vote in Alabama today."

Dec 17 1942

The governor said the Southern people found themselves in the peculiar position of having their poll tax and racial segregation laws attacked by "their own party administration, which sought to knife them with federal control of elections, with the Fair Employment Practice Committee, with the policy of the Employment Service (to force the mingling of white and negro workers and appointment of negro foremen)."

"It is the desire of the responsible leadership of both races that the people of the South be left alone to work out their destiny," said Dixon. "We know that, as Mark Etheridge, the one man on the Fair Employment Practice Committee who understands the problems of the South, said at the hearing in Birmingham: 'The Southern negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power on earth—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation.'

Dec 17 1942

"We know that outside interference is creating a very undesirable situation for both white and black alike in the Southern states. We know that the activities of this committee are helping to cause discontent and danger . . .

"We ca[illegible] abandon the great and essen[illegible] reforms of the New Deal, return to unbridled competitive license, release the controls on accumulated and accumulating wealth, abandon the weak and the helpless, achieve the great measure of personal freedom which, after all, brought with it the inevitable evils and the inevitable measures of control.

"How can we bring the essential balance? . . . By turning back, [illegible] far as present day society will [illegible]mit us, to crossroads democracy[illegible]

The governor advocated a retu[illegible] to the system where all grants of federal money would be spent through state agencies," not by the agents of the federal government."

"Give us a few more years of the political pap-sucking which has bought us and paid for us in the past," Dixon warned, "a few more years of the mess-of-pottage form of government, and we will be fair spoil for the two-penny American Hitler whom the future will surely bring, the planner who plans our democratic privileges into oblivion. .

"Why bring up these things in time of war? Why not let sleeping dogs lie? God knows there is nothing I would desire more . . . Remember that I am not responsible for the attack on our election laws, for the Fair Employment Practice Committee, for the Employment Service policy. I am not starting anything . . . I am praying that those who are starting them will leave the Southern people alone . . . We have the unquestioned right to demand that there be no trickery, no chicanery, no changes in our form of government beyond those essential to the winning of the war."

The governor mentioned his refusal to sign a contract which would have enabled the committee "to put us on trial as to why more of our state employes were not negroes," and added: "It meant subjecting myself to villification and abuse, which instantly followed. I am glad to be able to tell you, however, that the intelligent people of my state were and are overwhelmingly behind me in the stand I took, and plainly told me so. Our mills are at work on war work without this provision (the so-called 'discrimination clause'), without selling the birthright of our people."

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# ALABAMA GOV WARNS NATION

## Says Southern Democrats Will Revolt If Govt.

New York N.Y.

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# Continues Race Aid

New York age

In a speech at the fifty-seventh annual dinner of the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last week Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama blasted the national administration for "meddling with the racial policies of the South".

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He characterized the regulations of the United States Employment Service against racial discrimination in defense work and the FEPC which enforces them as "stupid". There can be no orderly society below the Mason-Dixon line, unless the basic principle of segregation is adhered Alabama's Governor stated further.

DEC 19 1942

Dixon blamed the "crackpot reformers" in Washington for the administrations' heavy loss in the last election and called attention to the support that the south has always given the Democratic party even though it was a Democratic administration which originated the policies "which most Southerners find repulsive."

DEC 19 1942

The speaker accused the Democratic party of committing suicide by attempting to force "crackpot reforms" on the south at a time when national unity is necessary and stated that if this "senseless attack" continues the south will find a way to defeat it regardless of the effect on national elections.

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Cullman, Ala. Democrat
December 17, 1942

# Dixon Warns Foes Of South Their Agitation Will Beat Democrats At Polls Again

Dec 17 1942

New York — Agitation of pressure groups such as those trying to change the social structure of the South "are likely to cause the defeat of the next Democratic candilate for president," Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama warned Friday night, (Dec. 11) in an address before the Southern Society of New York.

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Dec 17 1942

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Dec 17 1942

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56k-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

DIXON

## Who's Behind Jim Crow 'Revolt'?

# Steel Boss Drummed Up Aid for Ala. Governor

**Win Job Showdown:** The Rev. Clayton D. Russell, pastor of the People's Independent Church and spokesman for a delegation from the Negro Victory Committee, protesting to the Los Angeles Board of Education against the failure to establish defense training classes in the large Negro community.
—Daily Worker Photo.

**By Sender Garlin**
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 6.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. was linked with the campaign of racial incitement launched in Birmingham's vital war industry area and throughout the south against President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 barring Negro discrimination.

It was revealed that E. D. Lemay, high official in the Tennessee company, attempted to pull wires behind the scenes to get a meeting of the Alabama Publishers Association to adopt a resolution endorsing Gov. Frank Dixon's recent anti-Negro statement.

The publishers, who were meeting in Montgomery, the state capital, on July 24-26, declined to adopt the Lemay resolution.

It was pointed out here that the U. S. Steel Corp. of which the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., is a subsidiary was not necessarily aware of Lemay's activities.

However it is the opinion of labor leaders here that, unless U. S. Steel repudiates Lemay's shenanigians it must bear some responsibility for the campaign of racial incitement which is disrupting the war effort in this vital production center.

### DEFIED GOV'T

The resolution which Lemay sought at the publishers conference would have supported Gov. Dixon's open defiance of the national government on the issue of enforcement of the President's executive order barring discrimination in war industries. The Governor laid down the gauntlet to the administration in a letter to the Defense Supplies Corporation which included his refusal to sign a contract for 2,000,000 yards of cloth for Army tents. The work was to have been done in the textile mills connected with the State prisons. The Governor said he would bar this work so long as the contract contained a non-discrimination clause.

It is significant that Gov. Dixon's blast followed a speech by Horace G. Wilkinson, former Ku Klux Klan leader, which called for the organization of a "League for White Supermacy." Several days after Dixon's letter was made public Senator Bankhead of Alabama wrote to General George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, protesting sending Negro troops to the southern states for training. The letter spoke about "growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lead to bloodshed."

Labor men here point out that it is the inflammatory agitation of demagogues like Wilkinson and Gov. Dixon that are whipping up sentiments in Klan-inspired circles for "race conflicts that may break out and lead to bloodshed," referred to by Bankhead.

### PHONY TELEGRAM

Meanwhile, the Gadsen, Ala., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, categorically denied that any of 12 of its leaders named had sent a telegram to Gov. Dixon endorsing his attack on the President's Executive Order, as reported in the Southern press. After making its investigation the N. A. A. C. P. committee found that the Gadsden Chamber of Commerce concocted the telegram along with one of its own and sent both to the Governor at the Chamber's expense.

Rev. E. M. Wilson, one of the Gadsden NAACP leaders charged with having signed the telegram to the Governor, is said to have telephoned the Negro leaders involved from the office of the Chamber of Commerce, and when each one answered turned the telephone over to the Secretary of the Chamber to do the talking.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is said to have then asked the Negro leaders to endorse Gov. Dixon's anti-Negro statement in an effort "to avert a race riot" which he said was "imminent." When some of the NAACP leaders expressed reluctance to approve the telegram, the secretary, it is charged, threatened them with "plenty of trouble."

According to the NAACP committee the original telegram which the Chamber of Commerce demanded that the Negro leaders sign was not sent but another substituted in its stead.

### INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN

Meanwhile, the false report that the NAACP had endorsed the Governor's anti-Negro stand was widely utilized to intimidate Negroes throughout the state and to stir up agitation against the President's anti-discrimination order and the Committee on Fair Employment Practices which he set up.

The campaign, raised to a high pitch by the speech of Wilkinson and the letter by Gov. Dixon declining a vital war contract, has reached into the mills and mines of this strategic industrial center and is disrupting war production.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Nazis Using Dixon Blast, Communists Say

(Special to the Daily Worker)

**BIRMINGHAM, July 29.—Gov. Dixon's blast about "white supremacy" and his defiance of President Roosevelt's fair employment practice code is "being beamed by Berlin and Tokio" as enemy propaganda against the Allies, the state committee of the Communist Party charged here today.**

**"In our state this week, two men have made statements which, through appeals to racial prejudice, are doing grave damage to the unity of the Southern people," says the Communist statement.**

**"One was Governor Dixon. In rejecting a government war contract he attacked the truly American policy of equal job opportunities for Negroes in war work, established by President Roosevelt.**

**"The other was Horace Wilkinson.**

**"These two statements are worth a couple of armored divisions to Hitler and Hirohito. Not only are they already being spread among the Negro people whose sons and husbands and brothers are shedding blood on our far flung battle lines; also by this time they are being beamed by Berlin and Tokio short wave to the almost numberless colored peoples of India, China, Latin America and Africa who are our allies."**

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Southern Paper Raps Gov. Dixon Jim Crow

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(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 29.—The influential Birmingham News-Age-Herald in a recent lead editorial took issue with Gov. Frank M. Dixon's attack on President Roosevelt's drive against anti-Negro discrimination in war industries. Gov. Dixon, in rejecting a government war contract for almost two million yards of cloth to be manufactured by convict labor in the state prison, blamed the war departments inclusion in the contract of the standard clause against discrimination against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin. In a lengthy statement which he made public, Dixon charged federal interference with state's rights which he said, threatens "to break down the principle of segregation" and menaces "white supremacy."

The News, which has been one of the strongest supporters of the Dixon administration, said:

"When there is so much that we know what we hold in common with the governor, we find ourselves surprised and filled with regret that we differ with him so widely in interpretation of what the federal government is attempting to do in this connection.

"Moreover while we certainly join with the governor in deploring any destructive raising of this issue, we have the misgiving that he himself has unnecessarily carried the discussion to more dangerous lengths."

"The vast majority of Americans, white and colored, North and South, favor, in our opinion, what is really being sought by responsible authorities striving to end discrimination against minorities. . . .

"In the name of our country, in the name of all suffering mankind and a tragically stricken world, let us, every man, strive for light, for tolerance, for faith, for unity and for our mutual salvation."

JUL 30 1942

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

## ONE MORE WORD

The Advertiser has not attacked race segregation by either word or implication.

The Advertiser has advocated no "social reform" in race relations.

The Advertiser has not defended any individual or group of individuals who have agitated the question of race segregation, whether they be in Washington or Alabama.

JUL 31 1942

The Advertiser has only condemnation for any class, race, economic group, political group or other interest which uses the pressure of war to gain any advantage whatsoever.

The Advertiser believes the American people are locked in a struggle which will decide whether fascism is to rule the world for centuries to come. Any act which weakens the chance for a survival of democracy should be condemned by every person worthy of the name of citizen.

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This restatement of The Advertiser's position should not be necessary to clarify any sentence that has appeared on this page, either this week or during any week since Hitlerism first cast its shadow over the human race.

JUL 31 1942

5-6K

This restatement is made for the benefit of those who have some regard for the truth, or who have been misled by those who do not.

Dixon

On Saturday last The Advertiser deplored the fact that Governor Dixon had, by virtue of the weight of his office, touched off a feverish discussion of the race issue. It believed that it was improper for him to lead the people of Alabama to fear that "white supremacy is threatened" when the obvious fact is that no power, military or legal, can force such an issue.

The Advertiser believed then, and believes now, that what is needed is not more fear, not more predictions of dire and terrible events, but less fear and less hysteria.

The measure of any act today must be whether the people of Alabama are led to work with better spirit to harvest crops, dig coal, tend blast furnaces, drill, fly planes at our military fields, and do the thousand jobs which are our part of the battle.

JUL 31 1942

The Advertiser having stated its position —for which it has neither apology nor regret—believes it can serve no useful purpose by arguing the matter further until such time as reason rather than passion dominates public discussion.

A newspaper's editorial columns are devoted to its interpretations and opinions. The course of this matter will not be decided here, but by what news events are recorded on other pages. The news columns of this paper have reported fully every significant action taken by Governor Dixon, and will continue to do so.

JUL 31 1942

Because it is a matter which affects the successful prosecution of the nation's war, and further affects the welfare of Alabama's people for a long time to come, The Advertiser expresses this earnest hope:

**May each Alabamian conduct himself with restraint, common sense and patriotism —for without these there can be no unity of purpose and action in winning this war!**

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh. PA.

Dec.

## A THREAT OF SECESSION

**Speaking at the annual dinner of the Southern Society in New York last Friday night, Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, shouted a threat of secession against the American Government unless it continued to regard the Federal Constitution as a scrap of paper where Negroes are concerned.**

**Scoring the Roosevelt Administration for its "trend toward centralization" since its first year, and denouncing the WPA, the FEPC and the anti-poll tax bill, he urged his fellow Southerners to "do a little planning too."**

**The belligerent Alabama executive did not say for what the South should plan or how, but everyone present and those who read his speech could have had no doubt about his meaning.**

**Bewailing the plight of the Southern white people beset by a liberal Democratic administration, he cried out "How long will they put up with it I do not know. . . . Ways and means are being discussed daily to break our chains. We will find some way and find it regardless of the effect on national elections if this senseless attack keeps up.**

Dec. 19 1942

**"For the Federal Government, in Democratic hands, is now tampering with the one thing WE CANNOT PERMIT, WILL NOT PERMIT, WHATEVER THE PRICE TO OURSELVES."**

**What Governor Dixon is saying in effect is that "we intend to pursue 'our way of life' with the Negro regardless of the Federal Constitution or the wishes of the Federal Administration, and if you don't like it, you can lump it."**

Dec. 19 1942

**This is a clear threat of treason and insurrection, and possibly of secession, for it is difficult to see how Alabama and her sister states can continue to flout the wishes of the rest of the Union engaged in a war for survival without resorting to physical resistence and ultimate withdrawal at the cost of oceans of blood.**

**Either Alabama and her neighbors will have to yield to the Union or the Union will have to contniue to yield to Alabama and her neighbors as it has done since 1875.**

**Goxernor Dixon and other prominent Southerners are figuring on the Federal Government backing down, and there is little in the record to lead them to believe otherwise.**

56k-1942

DIXON

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# Says Negroes Are Partly To Blame For Their Plight

DEC 12 1942

**By WILL V. NEELY**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (ANP)—Are Negro passengers Jim Crowed on bus lines in Southern cities? The answer is of course yes, however, what are the true conditions leading up to this segregation?

To get a full look into the facts we must first realize that the Negro problem in the south will never be settled in a day or week. We must commend the Negro press for its untiring efforts toward lifting the veil of segregation.

DEC 12 1942

**The press has gone a long way and has a long way to go, but it needs the cooperation of all Negroes in accomplishing their gigantic task.**

**WAY IS LAW CHANGE**

The problem of Negro "back seat" riders in southern buses is a problem that can only be overcome by changes in state law. The laxity of Negro passengers is doing a lot to add fuel to an already hot fire.

It is a common practice for a Negro to flag a bus on some country lane and after forcing the driver to stop and unload most of the passengers—proceed to ride perhaps a mile or two and then get off. This makes it necessary for the operator to again stop the bus, and unload the passengers and in this way perhaps several minutes of bus schedule are lost in the confusion.

**It is a practice also for Negro workmen to board busses in grease smeared clothes or overalls and blandly crowd the already crowded busses, ignoring the fact that fellow passengers resent being greased by a person too lazy to clean himself up.**

DEC 12 1942

I have seen several examples of bus drivers moving the white passengers toward the front and giving seats to Negroes who insisted on bringing along a lunch basket or excessive luggage. One Negro woman occupied the entire rear seat of a Greyhound bus in eating a huge lunch of cheese and corn bread. She was riding from Sylacauga, Ala., to Anniston, a distance of about 40 miles.

**REFUSED PASSAGE**

Also there is the example of the Negro farmer near Birmingham who became insulted because the driver of a bus refused to allow him to board the vehicle with two large shovels and a garden rake!

DEC 12 1942

Yes, there is prejudice in the south and it isn't going to be helped by Negroes who insist on making it worse by making themselves a nuisance to everybody and tieing up traffic simply because of a little less foresight than is usually given them.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# *White, Negro Professors Dine, Fined*

DEC 12 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—Donald Rasmussen, white professor at Talladega college, his wife, and Louis Burnham, local Negro educator, were fined $25 each and court costs for eating together at a Negro cafe.

DEC 12 1942

The Negro restaurant owner, Mrs. Nancy Williams, was fined $50 and costs.

**Their conviction, before Police Judge Henry J. Martin, was for violatng the city segregation code prohibiting members of the two races eating in the same cafe.**

**INVITED BURNHAM**

Mr. Rasmussen, instructor in sociology and economics at Talladega since September, told the court he was in Birmingham on a hurried trip and in order to save time invited Mr. Burnham, with whom he wanted to discuss certain work, to have dinner with him and his wife.

DEC 12 1942

The professor said he was aware of the racial attitudes of the south but did not know it was against the law for white people to eat in Negro restaurants.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# SOUTH TO BREAK ITS PARTY CHAINS, SAYS GOV. DIXON

DEC 12 1942

## Democrats Are Accused of 'Dynamiting' Dixie.

New York, Dec. 11 (AP).—Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama charged the Democratic party tonight with "dynamiting" the social structure of the south and declared that confusion caused by pressure groups in Washington "is likely to cause the defeat of the next Democratic candidate for President."

In an address before the Southern Society of New York, Dixon asserted:

"Suggestions are rife as to the formation of a southern Democratic party, the election of unpledged representatives to the electoral college. Ways and means are being discussed daily to break our chains. We will find some way, and find it regardless of the effect of national elections, if this senseless attack keeps up."

**Impatience Shown at Polls.**

Declaring that efforts at reform by various bureaus and groups since Pearl Harbor had created "illimitable confusion and the diversion of the energies of many of us to efforts to retain our American Democracy at a time of dire national peril," Dixon said:

DEC 12 1942

"It was the national impatience with this type of confusion which, in my opinion, caused the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic candidates in the last election."

Dixon charged that the unsuccessful attempt to abolish the poll tax and the operation of the United States employment service and the fair employment practice committee were efforts to change the social structure of the south.

**Race Issue Hit.**

Referring to an executive order against discrimination by reason of race in any defense work, he said:

"The announced policy of the employment service and actions of the committee indicate that, however fervently the claim may be made that the purpose was not to interfere with the social structure of the south, in practical effect the abolition of segregation was exactly the result sought to be achieved by the majority of the committee."

Dixon said the social structure of the south was built and could endure only on the principle of segregation meaning "separation of the races, not mistreatment of anyone."

DEC 12 1942

**"Dynamiting Themselves.**

"The position of the southern people has always been a dijcult one," he said. "Today their position is anomalous in the extreme. It is their party which is dynamiting their social structure, which is arousing bitterness and recrimination, which is attempting to force crackpot reforms on them in a time of national crisis.

"We cannot abandon the great and essential reforms of the New Deal, return to unbridled competitive license, release the controls on accumulated and accumulating wealth, abandon the weak and the helpless, achieve the great measure of personal fredom which, after all, brought with it the inevitable evils and the inevitable measures of control.

"How can we bring the essential abalence? By turning back, as far as present day society will permit us, to crossroads democracy."

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# FLAYS NEW DEAL REFORMS IN SOUTH

DEC 19 1942

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 17—The national administration is undermining American democracy by advocating its application to the Negroes in the South.

This, in effect, was the charge leveled by Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, who addressed the fifty-seventh annaul dinner of The New York Southern Society at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel Friday night.

DEC 19 1942

**STUPID TAMPERING**

Characterizing the New Deal's interest in the Negro below the Mason-Dixon line "stupid tampering" with the racial problems of the South, the Alabama Governor particularly blasted regulations of the United States Employment Service against defense work discrimination and the actions of the FEPC to enforce these regulations.

"Both of these agencies are a challenge to the basic principle of segregation, without which there can be no orderly society below the Mason-Dixon line." Dixon told his audience.

DEC 19 1942

**SOUTH MAY NOT SUPPORT PARTY**

The "confusion created by crackpot reformers" in Washington is one of the most important reasons for the defeat of Democratic candidates in the last election, the speaker stated, adding:

"It is this type of confusion which, if not dealt with as it should have been dealt with, is likely to cause the defeat of the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States."

The Governor of Alabama bitterly observed that while the solid South is the political balliwick of the Democratic Party, still it is a Democratic administration which has espoused the policies to which many Southerners object.

"It is their own party," Dixon said, "which is dynamiting their social structure, which is arousing bitterness and recrimination, which is attempting to force crackpot reforms on them in a time of national crisis.

"How long will you put up with this?" the speaker asked of his audience.

**MAY FORM NEW ALLIANCE**

The Governor intimated that leading Southerners are pledged to the formation of a Southern Democratic Party and the formation of unpledged representatives to the Electoral College.

"Ways and means are being discussed daily to break our chains", Dixon said. "We will find some way and will find it, regardless of the effect on national elections, if this senseless attack keeps up.

Dixon suggested a return to "crossroads democracy" in America, as an alternative to "Federal bureauocracy and regimentation."

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

# DIXON LAUNCHES BLAST AT DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DEC 12 1942

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—(AP)—Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama charged the Democratic party Friday night with "dynamiting" the social structure of the South and declared that "confusion" caused by pressure groups in Washington "is likely to cause the defeat of the next Democratic candidate for president."

Addressing the Southern Society of New York, Dixon, who is chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, advocated a return to "crossroads democracy." He attacked attempts to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, and "tragically mistaken efforts" to change race relationships.

He said that since Pearl Harbor various bureaus and groups had increased their efforts at reforms, "and the net effect of all those misguided efforts has been the creation of illimitable confusion and the diversion of the energies of many of us o efforts to retain our American democracy, at a time of dire national peril."

"It was the national impatience with this type of confusion which, in my opinion, caused the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic candidates in the last election," the Alabama governor asserted.

"It is this type of confusion which, if not dealt with, as long ago it should have been dealt with, is likely to cause the defeat of the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States."

Referring to the recent unsuccessful attempt, "under the pretense that it was assential to the war effort," to abolish poll taxes, he said that "such childish cauistry, such patent insincerity, in the face of a national emergency, was extremely unfortunate . . . As an effort to change the social structure of the South it was foredoomed to failure."

DEC 12 1942

### Discrimination Not Intended

He continued:

"Another iluustration of tragically mistaken efforts is in the attempt now going on, under the pretense of winning the war, to force, by yet another federal action an organic change in the relationship between the two races in the South . . .

"The social structure of the South has been built, and can endure, only on the principle of segregation. Please understand that the application of this system does not mean unfairness. Segregation implies separation of the races, not mistreatment of anyone . . . No discrimination should exist, and those practicing it deserve the condemnation of white and black alike . . ."

Dixon said "An illustration of stupid tampering with the delicate question is in the operation of the United States Employment Service and the Fair Employment Practice Committee," and, referring to an executive order against discrimination by reason of race in any defense work, added:

"The announced policy of the employment service and the actions of the . . . committee indicate that, however fervently the claim may be made that the purpose was not to interfere with the social structure of the South, in practical effect the abolition of segregation was exactly the result sought to be achieved by the majority of the committee.

"We know," the governor went on, "that outside interference is creating a very undesirable situation for both white and black alike in the Southern states. We know that the activities of this committee are helping to cause discontent and danger.

DEC 12 1942

### Position Is Difficult

"The position of the Southern people has always been a difficult one . . . Today their position is anomalous in the extreme. It is their party which is dynamiting their social structure, which is arousing bitterness and recrimination, which is attempting to force crackpot reforms on them in a time of national crisis . . .

"Suggestions are rife as to the formation of a Southern Democratic party, the election of unpledged representatives to the electoral college. Ways and means are being discussed daily to break our chains. We will find some way, and find it regardless of the effect on national elections, if this senseless attack keeps up . . .

"We cannot abandon the great and essential reforms of the New Deal, return to unbridled competitive license, release the controls on accumulated and accumulating wealth, abandon the weak and the helpless, achieve the great measure of personal freedom which, after all, brought with it the inevitable evils and the inevitable measures of control.

DEC 12 1942

"How can we bring the essential balance? . . . By turning back, as far as present-day society will permit us, to crossroads democracy."

The governor advocated a return to the system where all grants of federal money would be spent through state agencies, "not by the agents of the federal government."

"Give us a few more years of the political pap-sucking which has bought us and paid for us in the past," Dixon said, "a few more years of the mess-of-pottage form of government, and we will be fair spoil for the 2-penny American Hitler whom the future will surely bring, the planner who plans our democratic privileges into oblivion."

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Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

# Only Total Democracy Will Win War Against Axis, Declares Head of Rosenwald Fund

**CHICAGO — "This war will be only a prelude to still more bitter and consuming wars until the great masses of now powerful colored peoples of the world are accepted into partnership."**

**This statement was made by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in his comments on "Color and Democracy" in the Review of the Julius Rosenwald Fund just issued. The complete text of his statement follows:**

**"In the present war to defend democracy we find ourselves allied with people very different from ourselves, some of whom we never thought of before as within the scope of democracy.**

**"Allies—or potential allies if we do not force them into the enemies' camp—are:**

DEC 12 1942

**"The 450 million Chinese; 350 million people of India; 100 million brown peoples of the Philippines, South Asia, and the East India Islands; 120 million Latin Americans, many of whom are proud of their Indian blood as well as of their European ancestry;**

**"The 160 million Russians passionately devoted to equality of all classes and all cultures; and such millions from the Near East and Africa as can free themselves for the struggle.**

### One Way to Win War

**"To those allies—if we are to win either the war or the peace—we must prove that we want democracy for all men, not merely for white men.**

**"We have already lost battles because we failed to make allies of millions of brown people who would have joined the fight if they had thought that victory for England or Holland or the United States meant freedom for them.**

**"We have lost the zeal of one tenth of the American people because they can not see any advance in their rights and opportunities even if the United Nations win. This war against totalitarian enemies can be won only by total democracy.**

DEC 12 1942

### Freedom for All

**"America has given up one isolationist position. Even the stupidest among us now know that in the modern close and interdependent world the arms and economics of Europe and Asia are of direct concern to us.**

**"Now we have to learn that there cannot be isolation even in prejudices. We have to learn that freedom for India and the East Indies must be fought for as ardently as freedom for England or Holland, that democracy in China is all of a piece with democracy in Norway—and in Alabama.**

### Whites Can't Dominate

**"The world is too small for the out-numbered white races to live by themselves; it is too large for the white minority to dominate.**

**"We must prove that we are willing to live in fellowship with other races or we must live in chaos. This war will be only a prelude to still more bitter and consuming wars until the great masses of now powerful colored peoples of the world are accepted into partnership."**

# 1940-42 Rosenwald Fund Report

**CHICAGO — The Julius Rosenwald Fund expended $1,350,000 on its programs of education, health, and race relations from 1940-42, President Edwin R. Embree reports in the current issue of the fund review.**

**Chief expenditures were $500,000 for the preparation of white and colored teachers for southern rural schools; $200,000 for fellowships for seventy-five colored persons and forty-five white Southerners; $250,000 for colored universities, Fisk, Atlanta and Dillard and $175,000 for health under the direction of Dr. M. O. Bousfield who is now lieutenant colonel in charge of the base hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.**

**For the years ahead, Mr. Embree reports, the fund expects to put special emphasis on race relations and has appointed to head this new program Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta and Washington, formerly head of the Farm Security Administration, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University.**

56k-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# VETOES FUNDS TO OPEN SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS

5K

AUG 9 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7—Nazified Gene Talmadge bared his fangs again last week when to prove his 100 per cent opposition to the rights of Negroes, the Georgia Governor vetoed a bill passed by the State Legislature appropriating money, to put into operation a training school for colored girls, that has been closed since it was completed in 1937 with a WPA grant and funds raised by Negro women of Georgia.

The state has a training school for white girl delinquents but colored girls are sent to jail or the penitentiary. Seeking to rehabilitate the girls and rescue them from crime-breeding jails a group of Negro women raised several thousand dollars and obtained 130 acres of land near Macon, and the WPA grant completed the job of building the Georgia Training School for Negro Girls in 1937.

**GIRLS DOOMED**

The Legislature accepted the school but refused to appropriate the money to operate it. After a great deal of agitation the State Legislature this year unanimously voted to appropriate the money necessary to operate the school.

The act of Gene Talmadge in vetoing the appropriation condemns the colored delinquent girls of Georgia to a term in the crime-breeding hells of Georgia's outmoded prisons and a lifetime beyond social rehabilitation.

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GOVERNOR TALMADGE
Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

# Sniping at a Good Soldier

FEB 5 - 1942

5K

Some of the enemies of Governor Talmadge are exhibiting a narrow and reprehensible spirit in their persistent yapping at his zealous and whole-hearted offers to co-operate, with all the resources of the state, in winning this war.

The sneering and smearing go on in connection with his recent visit to the White House as a patriotic gesture of solidarity in face of the enemy, but writers like The Atlanta Journal's Gregory are taking a childish delight in predicting that his opposition to certain crackpot features of the New Deal will not be forgotten in Washington and that the administration will throw all its influence against him by way of petty reprisal in the hour of this life and death struggle for the country's very existence.

The snipers and sneerers might be asked the plain question, Is this a New Deal war or a war to protect the democratic institutions of the United States?

* * *

It is a notorious fact that certain New Deal groups in Washington do conceive that it is up to them to shape the pattern of the war and the ensuing peace. They have kept alive a paralyzing prejudice against the dollar-a-year men, representatives of industry who have given up their own business to speed up war production.

They seek to put their key men in important positions such as giving an $8,000 job as "business specialist" in the Price Control Administration to a man who has spent the best years of his life advocating "technocracy," which assumes that the system of free enterprise and the profit motive will not work.

But there is pretty general agreement that this is the war of all the people and that it is to save, not destroy, our democratic and traditionally American institutions.

* * *

C. E. Gregory, in The Atlanta Journal, drags in the Cocking affair to say the slogan of thousands of students in the University System will be "Remember Pearl Harbor and Gene Talmadge, too."

Since Mr. Gregory insists on reviving this issue, we may quote from a recent issue of Friends of the Public Schools of America, edited by Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries and published at Washington, which says of one of these monied "foundations," namely, the General Education Board, that it has given 4 million dollars to the Progressive Education Association, whose aim is "to transfer the democratic traditions from individualistic to COLLECTIVE economic foundations."

It gave $961 to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools with which to send "four Negro teachers to attend the Progressive Education Association's summer school at Sarah Lawrence College."

The Washington bulletin adds, "Sarah Lawrence college is a white women's college."

Governor Talmadge's stand in opposing the "foundations" should be the proudest act of his life, while the cheap ridicule of his manly offer to rise above all other considerations and help win this war is a blow at that patriotism of which his critics are incapable.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

# Gene Says State Will Refuse To Recognize 'Alien' Degrees

FEB 14 1942

56K

ATLANTA, [AP] — Governor Eugene Talmadge said Friday that the Georgia legislature would enact measures denying recognition to college graduates of states that do not recognize the credits of graduates of Georgia's colleges.

In a letter to Dean G. Lombard Kelly of the University of Georgia School of Medicine at Augusta, Talmadge recalled that a 1933 Georgia statute denies comity to doctors from any states that "refuse to recognize a regularly licensed physician from Georgia."

Then he asserted, "we are going to have bills passed similar to this affecting all of our college courses."

**ELECTION IN FALL**

The next session of Georgia's general assembly is not scheduled until January, 1943. Prior to that a regular general election for governor, legislators and other officials will be held.

After the organization of the house and senate the new governor will be inaugurated. Talmadge generally is expected to stand for re-election, but he has made no formal announcement.

The governor wrote to Dr. Kelly in response to a letter in which the dean said he considered it "highly probable" that the medical school would be placed on probation at the meeting of the council of medical education and hospitals in Chicago on Feb. 16 and 17.

FEB 14 1942

**PROBATION EXPECTED**

Dr. Kelly said he thought the medical school would be placed on probation "purely on the basis of the action of the southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools" in dropping ten units of the Georgia University System from its approved list, effective Sept. 1.

FEB 14 1942

In suspending the Georgia colleges, the association charged that the dismissal of certain state educators by a revamped board of regents constituted political interference by the governor.

Citing the 1933 act, the governor said "it doesn't matter what these accrediting associations do so far as a medical school in Georgia is concerned." He added that the legislation was passed because "in 1933 the medical association was wanting Augusta discontinued as a medical school and denying any recognition to them."

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# SOUTHERN SAY-SO

## LEADERS NEED SPIRIT OF DARING TO COPE WITH PROBLEMS OF POST WAR

BY M. S. STUART

56K

Pittsburgh Courier

NEGRO leaders have not yet been charged with the responsibility for the present war, nor for the sad reverses which have befallen the United Nations. But this should not be taken to mean that the favorite racial pastime of blaming those apparently out in front for every racial misfortune has been abandoned. It is more probably due to the fact that the chronic critics are finding more interesting exercise in "under-the-breath" denunciation of military blunders.

MAR 28 1942

Mr. Stuart

This effort, therefore, regrets that what is now here about to be observed might be construed as criticism with obstructive intent.

This space has contended, and yet contends, that much of the berating of those suspected of leadership ambitions has not been well founded. However, because of the hope that some good may result from it, the thought is here ventured that programs for racial improvement have been, and still are, lacking in imagination and daring. It seems that they have clung too tenaciously to the beaten path of least resistance. Or, have they been too faithfully drawn to a pattern to meet authoritative approval? This, if so, would be understandable and would not be a very severe indictment in view of the restrictive barriers with which leaders in every section have been faced. But now there seems to be a different picture unfolding.

Pittsburgh Pa.

**KNOCK AT THE DOOR ANYWAY**

At this time deep and vast changes in the methods of life of nearly all of the human race seem to impend. It is not unreasonable to believe that the majority of people surviving this war will live under conditions radically different from those previously obtaining. In the fact of this, is there appearing anywhere in this country any movement of national scope having for its purpose the preparation of the American Negro to live in what will probably be a very changed world?

MAR 28 1942

IF, as is so much desired, a regime of real democracy should ensue as a condition of post war peace, would the race be ready in sufficient talent to take advantage of the opportunities thus created? Would it be able to hold its own in the competition that must obtain as an essential part of any democracy?

This column contends that it is not too early to get our house in order to make opportunity welcome and content if it should knock at our doors.

**RIGID ECONOMY AND MECHANICS**

After this war, much more so than ever before, the world will necessarily be mechanical. Men will become more than ever both the masters and the slaves of machines. Only machinery of various types can produce the enormous quantities of almost everything that will be surely and sorely needed to supply a hungry world demand. Men, and maybe women also, who can both make and man the tools of production will be required in great numbers. Regardless of how fair may be the type of ideology that will ensue, those most skilled in the arts of production will inevitably become the preferred class. The Negro race should make preparation to have workers properly skilled for these fields.

MAR 28 1942

FOR a long time during the next period of peace, the world will have to be geared much more closely to an economy of stern necessities. The huge debts that will be pyramided to unimaginable heights will impose indefinite and well nigh intolerable tax burdens. The world wide waste and destruction will have to be repaired and paid for. The peoples of the 'have-not' nations who hitherto have been forced to live on painfully low incomes will have to be let in to share on an improved basis in any scheme of world economy that may be established, no matter whether they shall be identified with the triumphant or the defeated. This will be recognized as necessary to insure an enduring peace. All this means that there is not going to be much latitude for frills, foolishness and luxuries.

**SOMETHING LEADERS CAN DO**

It is in the situation created by the anticipation of such post war conditions that Negro leaders now have a chance to do something, if the daring and vigor which should be characteristic of leadership are to be found among their qualifications.

THE time seems to be ripe for the projection now of a more definite race economy. A movement to deter Negroes from straining up to maintain the high economical level set by white people could not prove otherwise than valuable. Is it not time for a vigorously prosecuted program to discourage colored people from so freely buying any and everything white people devise and manufacture to sell? Negro women annually spend millions of dollars for hats almost none of which were designed to match the definite type of beauty peculiar to racial charms. Actually the hats now being worn serve neither the purposes of beauty, comfort, nor protection. They could be left alone without any loss whatsoever.

**AN OVERALL MOVEMENT**

MAR 28 1942

If C. C. Spaulding, Dr. Patterson, Dr. Walker, ~~Walter White~~, Phillip ~~Randolph and other~~ leaders of ~~prominence~~ should show up at their offices some bright Monday morning, or at their churches some bright Sunday morning clad in clean overalls, it would cause amusement at first. But when it became generally known that it was symbolic of a determination to lead a rigid program of racial economy, not only in clothes, but in everything else that can be dispensed with, it would not be funny at all to white merchants in centers of large Negro populations. It was in a similar way that Ghandi emphasized his leadership. Such a movement would not be hampered by the many racial restrictions which leaders so often encounter. Is such a spirit of daring anywhere to be stirred up in the race?

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

## NATIVE AMERICANS.

APR 10 1942

The Know-Nothing party of 1850 was bitterly anti-foreign at a time when but 10 per cent of the total population of 23 million were foreign born. The Know-Nothings were the spiritual ancestors of the Ku Klux Klan and the nativist organizations of our own day. The same bigoted feelings were common to them all, and each felt that it had a monopoly on patriotism and that the country was being ruined by foreigners.

It is a curious fact that the dreams of the nativists are being realized thru no agency of their own. The number of foreign born is rapidly declining. In the 10 years between 1930 and 1940, the census bureau reports, the foreign born white population of the United States declined by almost 2½ million, or 18.3 per cent. The total shown in the 1940 census was 11,419,138. There were decreases in the number of foreign born persons from all countries except Austria, Hungary, and Turkey. The largest foreign born group was the Italians, numbering 1,623,580. Germans were next, with 1,237,772; then Russians, 1,040,884, and Canadians, 1,044,119. It is noteworthy that the three largest groups were from countries which were driven to the desperate expedient of totalitarianism, a system for which most of these immigrants, representing an older generation, have little sympathy, while the fourth largest group was from our friendly neighbor.

APR 10 1942

56K

The depression and the quota laws restricted immigration during the decade and thereby prevented the replacement by new immigrants of the foreign born persons who died or emigrated. The high average age of the foreign born population resulted in proportionately greater losses thru death in this group than in the population as a whole. The census bureau seems justified in its statement that "if present conditions continue, the foreign born whites will cease to be a numerically important element of the population within two or three decades."

APR 10 1942

There are many other evidences that we are becoming a more completely integrated people. The number of potential voters 21 years of age or older in the nation is now near 80 million—a record—tho it is not clear that all of these meet the many other voting requirements in addition to age. The number of new Americans entering the world is also on the increase. Last year's 57,000 births in Chicago were almost 11,000 more than in 1933, and 10 per cent more infants were born in the city during the first three months this year than during the same period in 1941. The March crop of 5,582 was the greatest in the history of the city.

If anybody starts agitating for a Native American party, he can shortly include all of us.

56k - 1942

Talmadge

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Makes Statement Monday To City Newspapermen

SEP 1 5 1942

## Governor Feels Victorious On Race Issue Angle

SEP 1 5 1942

"I have decided not to file any contest of the election," Governor Eugene Talmadge announced Monday afternoon.

The Governor gave press representatives a written statement at 3:37 p. m., the statement revealing that the time for filing a contest expired at noon Monday.

It was hinted Monday morning that the Governor by his control of the party machine, had been advised by a small group about him to ignore the will of the people as expressed in the recent Democratic white primary election. It was thought that he would attempt to take the clearcut nomination away from Attorney General Ellis Arnall.

Most of the Governor's resposible supporters were reported against the suggested move.

**ARNALL GOT MAJORITY VOTE**

SEP 1 5 1942

In the election last week, Mr. Arnall received a majority of 112 unit votes, 261 to 149. The popular vote in the election was 174,198 for Arnall to 127,488 for Mr. Talmadge.

Governor Talmadge's statement Monday afternoon followed statements earlier in the day from some of his backers who said:

"Arnall was nominated in the Democratic primary. As Democrats we must support him as the party's nominee. Any attempt to steal the nomination would plunge Georgia into chaos, bitterness and hatreds such as led to the conditions in Louisiana, culminating in the killing of Huey Long.

"We are urging the Governor not to take this step and have hopes he will listen to us and not to the same group which advised him on the university affair."

The Governor's statement said in part:

SEP 1 5 1942

"I took a very definite stand in opposition to any policy that advocated the coeducation of the whites and blacks in our colleges.

**CLAIMS RACE ISSUE VICTORY**

"Although the result of the election was not favorable to me, I feel that on this issue we did win a victory.

"I am of the opinion that after it was called to the attention of the people, it will be a great many years before any of our college professors will attempt to carry our white girls around visiting Negro colleges."

SEP 1 5 1942

Governor Talmadge pointed out that he was surprised at the outcome of the election; that he had been able to raise teachers' salaries 25 per cent and place on the pension rolls many more thousands than were ever there before.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Unfavora Result 'Surprise,' Governor Admits in Statement

SEP 1 5 1942

SEP 1 5 1942

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Governor Talmadge announced yesterday that he would not contest the outcome of Wednesday's Democratic primary in which, on the basis of unofficial returns, he lost by a substantial margin in his effort to win a fourth term.

"The time is up today (Monday) at 12 o'clock for filing a contest," the red-suspendered chief executive said in a statement issued at 3:37 p. m. by his executive secretary. "I have decided not to file any contest of the election."

Widespread rumors had circulated that the Governor would contest the victory of his 35-year-old opponent, Attorney General Ellis Arnall. Throughout the day an air of excited expectancy hung over his capitol office, where a large crowd milled about.

**No Mention of Arnall.**

In his statement, Talmadge made no mention of Arnall. He asserted that he believed all the policies on which he had based his campaign "were for the best interests of the state."

SEP 1 5 1942

Of his stand against co-education of the races, the Governor said that "although the result of the election was not favorable to me, I feel that on this issue we did win a victory.

"I am of the opinion that after it was called to the attention of the people, it will be a great many years before any of our college professors will attempt to carry our white girls around visiting Negro colleges."

Advised of the Governor's statement, Arnall's only comment was: "I appreciate the congratulations extended to me by Governor Talmadge."

SEP 1 5 1942

Unofficial returns showed that Arnall carried 89 counties with 261 unit votes, while Talmadge carried 69 counties with 149 unit votes. Arnall won 174,198 popular votes to 127,488 for Talmadge.

**Talmadge Statement.**

The text of Governor Talmadge's statement:

"The election was held last Wednesday, September 9. Numerous complaints were filed with me by my friends with reference to irregularities and illegalities in holding the election.

"The time is up today at 12 o'clock for filing a contest. I have decided not to file any contest of the election.

SEP 1 5 1942

"I went into office on January 14, 1941. The state was over $29,000,000 in debt. The insistent issue all over the state was for debts to be paid and taxes not to be raised.

"I am of the opinion that we will be able to pay all of the major portion of this debt by the time I retire from office. This has been done without any increase in taxes.

SEP 1 5 1942

"We have also been able to raise the teachers' salaries 25 per cent and place on the pension rolls many more thousands than were ever there before.

**Pension Justice.**

"It is my desire that all eligibles receive the pension. It is an injustice when anyone who is eligible does not receive it while others are receiving it.

"I have also held the payments up to the counties when the revenue from the gasoline tax was falling off. I did this under authority of house bill number one and did so to protect the counties and the people from the necessity from higher county taxes.

"I took a very definite stand in opposition to any policy that advocated the co-education of the whites and blacks in our colleges.

"Although the result of the election was not favorable to me, I feel that on this issue we did win a victory.

"I am of the opinion that after it was called to the attention of the people, it will be a great many years before any of our college professors will attempt to carry our white girls around visiting Negro colleges.

"On the above policies I would not change any stand that I have taken. I feel that every one of them were for the best interests of the state.

"I was surprised at the outcome of the election. I think that my surprise was due to the fact that I forgot the first lecture I ever heard as a boy.

"The speaker was Tom Dixon. He spoke at Barnesville under the Alkahest Lyceum program. I will never forget the way he began that lecture.

"His first words were:

"'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.' He spoke of this for three or four paragraphs.

SEP 1 5 1942

"He then said that this was true up to 1800. This date was the beginning of the printing press in America.

"After this date, Dixon said 'the arm that controls the press rocks the world.' It is true.

"The press rocks the sentiment of the people from one extreme to another for this reason: The laws regulating any statements by newspapers should be strict, confining them to the truth.

**Main Issues.**

"I stated during my campaign that all state issues pale into insignificance compared with the national crisis and emergency of the war. I reiterate that statement now.

SEP 1 5 1942

"I may be able to serve my state and nation better in these perilous times as a private citizen.

"The people of the state of Georgia have been exceptionally good to me. They have honored me with three terms as commissioner and three times Governor.

"I have served as your Governor longer than any man since our present constitution.

"I want every person in Georgia, whether they supported me or not, to know that I appreciate this, and that I have nothing but love for every man, woman and child in the state.

"'Honor and shame alike from
no condition rise:
"'Act well thy part! There all
the honor lies.'"

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# Georgia Prepares For Civil War

AUG 15 1942

Governor Eugene Talmadge, Georgia's gift to race hatred and bigotry, has given the alert for a declaration of war against Negroes in the state of Georgia.

Through his head of Georgia's part-time state guard, Colonel Lindley W. Camp, the state militia has been warned to be prepared for racial disturbances, which the alert order said are being instigated by "white and colored Northern agents."

Camp referred in his order to "an unusual number of attempts to assault white ladies," and declared it his duty to inform the state guard of "impending danger."

This is a serious order that Talmadge, through his henchman, has issued. More serious, because he states that the U.S. Army, under which the Georgia state guard operates, "is fully aware."

AUG 15 1942

While the War Department may be aware of this order, it is hard for us to believe that it approved it. By placing the Georgia Guard on the alert, Talmadge, unwittingly, has placed Negroes within his state on the alert also. He has placed the Federal Government on the alert, and the Federal Government, if we are to believe that it is really fighting for democracy, must see that democracy is maintained in Georgia, if it means placing Talmadge in a concentration camp for the duration.

If there is any blood shed in Georgia, Talmadge must suffer the consequences, and the War Department, if it does its duty, will take steps to see that its hands are not stained with blood.

AUG 15 1942

Georgia's cracker element must not be permitted to begin a civil war within America, when all hands are being drafted into a War which are told is for the purpose of wiping out just such men as Talmadge, for all time.

This tobacco-chewing, snuff-dipping, gutter-sniping bigot has got to be put in his place. He must be taught that this is America, and that his Htiler-like tactics, and utter disregard for his fellow Americans, is the type of activity that gives aid and comfort to the enemy. Anyone who aids or comforts the enemy is a traitor, and as such should be cast into oblivion.

If Georgia does not wish to be a part of America, and does not want to share in American democracy, let her secede. If she doesn't want to secede, then the people of Georgia should put Talmadge out of office and shut or put him up. For as long as Georgia remains a part of this democracy, she must conform to the democratic principles.

AUG 15 1942

The War Department has been accused of having knowledge of the Talmadge order. If it remains silent, it must have likewise given assent. Let's hear from the War Department, and we'll come back to Talmadge later.

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## A BRIGHTER SIDE

SEP 18 1942

We would congratulate the people of Georgia for the good judgment and common sense which they used at the polls to retire Eugene Talmadge as governor of that state. The passing of Talmadge from public office should be accepted by the public generally as an expression of the advancement of civilization in the southern states.

Mr. Talmadge, like many others of his ilk, including the governor of Alabama, is living in the past. He does not realize that we are living in a fast changing world and the fellow who is depending upon the customs of yesterday to carry him over will find himself unable to stem the changing tide of the new day in which we are living. Men like Talmadge never dreamed a few years ago that their conduct in public office might mean the discrediting of their highest institution of learning in their states. But it happened in Georgia. Men of Talmadge's ilk have been, and are, strong on their protests against what they call "outside interference." But public opinion from Maine to California helped to scourge Eugene Talmadge from office because he dared to try to run Georgia's educational institutions through political manipulations.

SEP 18 1942

It is interesting to note that when Eugene Talmadge saw that public opinion was lashing him on every hand he played what he thought to be his trump card—"Negro baiting." He brought forth the race issue. He whipped up racial prejudice to a white heat. But the answer of the people of Georgia is found in the final quotation from one of Abraham Lincoln's speeches: "You can fool all of the people some of the time and you can fool some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Thus with this, "finis" has been written for the political life of Eugene Talmadge of Georgia.

SEP 18 1942

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Gov. Eugene Talmadge** of Georgia campaigned on the issue of white supremacy, and lost. The old tried-and-true "issue" flopped as the state's "moral forces" snowed Gene under with votes for Arnall. Will wonders never cease? Old Tom Watson must have turned over on his griddle at the news.

**BUT TALMADGE** has "embarrassed" Arnall by dipping into his $12,000,000 reserve fund to raise all school teachers' pay 25 per cent to the total of $3,000,000 and adds 9,000 old age pensioners to the state's list at a cost of $464,000. Arnall will not dare rescind the order. Talamdge thus makes himself "solid" with the voters and aids his chances when he runs against Walter George for the latter's Senate seat.

SEP 19 1942

So, the "white supremacy" election in which Negroes did not, of course, participate, ends with black folks gaining substantial increases in income. It's an ill wind that blows no good. When thieves fall out, wise men (or black men) get their due.

**REGARDLESS** of elections, the terror continues. A prominent Memphis Negro is beaten, slapped and kicked by police for refusing to take off his hat in a U.S. Employment office. He was fined $10. Meanwhile Rev. J. C. Jackson of Hartford, Conn., was being beaten by white passengers on a Memphis-bound train because he passed through the white coach en route to the diner; and Prof. Gloster of Morehouse was being pitched off a train, imprisoned and fined in Tupelo, Miss., for asking for seats for colored passengers.

SEP 19 1942

**In Georgia** the state highway patrol has instructions to "stop and search every Negro on the highway after 9 o'clock at night, use your blackjacks on them. . . Run them off the highways." This is reminiscent of the "way of life" in South Africa. There are so many other reported cases of terror that it would be tiresome to mention them. We can only say that there is going to be widespread trouble down South unless Attorney-General Biddle acts with sternness and dispatch. A word from the President would help, too.

**NEGRO TROOPS** are now in the Middle East awaiting their chance to hit the Axis. They are in a dozen other places, too, risking their lives that this nation and what it stands for, shall live. In New Guinea the Japanese forces are only 40 miles away from Port Moresby where black youths man the air field. On the high seas black sailors in naval and transport service are aiding the struggle for victory. Is it too much to ask that the Government at home protect their families and friends?

SEP 19 1942

**Secretary of War Stimson** says all college students face call to active duty at the age of 20, while President Roosevelt opines that 18- and 19-year-olds will be drafted before January 1. This will doubtless include more Negro youths than are already in the services. Before this time next year there will be a million or more Negroes under arms. Surely the Government which can and does control industry, prices, traffic, commerce, and so forth, should make sure that these black youngsters do not fight in vain for democracy.

**HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS** of Negro women will be among the 4,400,000 female workers whom War Manpower Commissioner McNutt says will be in industry by Christmas. They and millions of black workmen will help produce the goods and pay the taxes without which the war cannot be won.

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Opelika, Ala., News
April 9, 1942

# Talmadge Says Federal School Aid Would Lead Racial Co-Education

Atlanta, April 9.—(AP)—Governor Talmadge says he is opposed to federal aid to state schools on the grounds it would lead to efforts for racial co-education. A senate bill pending would provide for $300,000,000 for state systems, Georgia's share would be $15,000,000.

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Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
April 10, 1942

# Racial Issue In Georgia Raised Again

## Gov. Talmadge Fears Federal Aid Might Mix White, Negro Students

ATLANTA, April 9 (AP)—Raising the same racial issue that was injected into the university system row last year, Gov. Eugene Talmadge said today that Federal aid for schools would be a prelude to mixing white and Negro students, but he was quickly disputed by a Georgia Education Association official.

R. L. Ramsey, secretary of the association, said he could see "no danger" of racial co-education developing from enactment of a pending Senate bill that would appropriate $300,000,000 annually to the states for equalization of educational opportunities. Georgia's share of the fund would be about $15,000,000.

The governor was asked his opinion of the legislation in view of the action of the State Board of Education yesterday in refusing to grant the demands of Georgia school teachers for a 25 per cent increase in pay on the grounds that state finances would not justify the raise.

"An indirect appropriation is a dangerous thing," said Talmadge, "and I think they would make an effort for co-education of the races." He said members of the Georgia congressional delegation had told him they felt the same way, adding that white and Negroes in the same schools is "something Georgia don't stand for."

Ramsey said the first paragraph of the bill "absolutely prohibits any Federal control" over funds allotted to the states, although grants would be conditioned on Negro schools receiving funds in the same ratio that the Negro population bears to the state's total population.

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Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 24, 1942

# Letters to the

TALMADGE

## *Negro in Politics*

Editor, The Telegraph:

I notice with much regret an item on the front page of The Telegraph of June 7, under the caption: Talmadge Leaders Indicate Racial Question Is Likely To Be Chief Campaign Issue, which gives us much pain.

We sincerely hope that this will not be true.

The racial question cannot be an issue, because both sides will claim to be on the side of white supremacy, while charging the other side with advocating social quality. And neither side will gain anything, and will only add to the flames of enmity that already exist between the two races. Everybody knows that during any war we have enemy propaganda organizations who work among the Negro population for the purpose of stirring up trouble. And at a time like this, when we are engaged in war, our whole population should be united closer than ever. But history will show that we always have more trouble with the Negro during a war, and this is true now. We have had several incidents in Macon lately that could easily have ended in a race riot. And there have already been riots in some other places.

About 95 per cent of our Negro population are good citizens who never cause trouble. They are working to produce goods for our war effort both on the farms and in our factories. They don't want co-education, they want their own schools and churches. And it is grossly unfair to persecute them by making a political football out of them by injecting racial issues in the campaign for governor of Georgia. Dean Cocking was kicked out of the university system and that was probably the best thing that ever happened. His plans would have caused more trouble than it would have done good.

If I were running for governor, I had rather lose the race than to resort to such low-life tactics as the racial issue. I would not persecute an ignorant and downtrodden people who are helpless to defend themselves, and who had much rather be left alone and left out of politics. Mr. Talmadge can easily be elected without the racial issue being used. He has a good record and some real issues that can be used.

We are fighting a Jew-baiter in Germany and I don't see how we can be consistent if we support a Negro-baiter in Georgia. Personally, I would not vote for my own brother for any office if he had to use the race question as an issue. We are spending thousands of dollars to entertain soldiers who come from all parts of the country to our state. We are selling them on the South trying to break down the barriers of sectional feeling that has existed since the Civil war, and it would be a shame to nullify the good will that we are trying to build by harping on some crackpot mythical issue that does not exist.

We hope that our friend will announce in the papers that he is above resorting to such tactics.

JOHN H. ANDERSON.
Macon, Ga.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: This matter was discussed by Editor of Telegraph with Governor Talmadge several months ago. At that time he stated he had no antagonism in the world to the Negro: that same platform with Talmadge and everything appeared to be most congenial.

Talmadge states he still believes in the old Southern doctrine of aiding the Negro in every way and helping him advance in his own group, and not to have him mixed up with the white people.

There are a number of Northern states which have about 300,000 Negro voters each and the Republican and Democratic parties now contending for power are making a play against the South to capture these mass Negro votes in Northern states. They do this instead of looking after race riots in their own territory.

The chairmen of the Democratic campaign committee in Pennsylvania and Missouri have made speeches in which they stated that the Negro should hold public office without discrimination in accordance with his population ratio to that of the whites. The chairman of the Missouri Democratic committee said he believed the Negro should have equality from all standpoints, including social. So it may be seen where this agitation comes from.

many happy yours with the Negroes on his father's farms.

He said that he wanted to do everything possible for the advancement of the Negro and that he counted among his friends a great many of the prominent Negroes who are leaders in this state. I have recently heard these leaders make speeches on the

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Atlanta, Ga., Journal
June 21, 1942

# GREGORY

## Talmadge Is Charged With Aping Hitler in Stirring Race Issue

### By C. E. GREGORY

THE UNITED PRESS, an international news gathering agency, sent out the following cablegram on August 20, 1936:

BERLIN, Aug. 20—(U.P.)—"Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, obviously is a very intelligent man," Die Bejejung, Nazi student league publication, said today.

The student organ reprinted an interview with Governor Talmadge from a Los Angeles newspaper in which he was quoted as saying that he read few books, because he didn't have time, but he had read Adolf Hitler's "My Fight" seven times.

56k

This item was printed on the first page of the Atlanta Constitution August 21, 1936, under the heading "Gene Selects Hitler as Favorite Author." It was published in other newspaper all over the state and the nation that were subscribers to the United Press service.

Governor Talmadge made no comment on the dispatch at that time, but a few month ago, or six years later, he denied that he had said what he was quoted as saying, just as he denied referring to Civilian Conservation Corps boys as "bums and loafers" several years afterwards.

There have been charges that the Governor has followed the principles, or lack of principles, outlined in "Mein Kampf" in some respects, such as turning the State Highway Patrol into a sort of Gestapo, saturating the State Capitol with political spies and ruthlessly ousting college educators on trumped-up charges.

Now comes the new charge that the Governor is using the Negro race as a straw man to run through with his lance, as Hitler used the Jewish race to persecute and then claim credit for being the savior of his own people.

The Georgia Better Government League, whose sponsors are not known to the writer, ran a paid political advertisement in a number of south Georgia newspapers last week from which the following quotations are taken:

"Georgians who have been wondering what all this talk of racial equality in Georgia could mean, are now beginning to see the light of day and to understand that the Talmadge method of dictatorship and control is patterned closely along the lines of the Hitlerian dictatorship in Germany and much as was outlined in Hitler's book, 'Mein Kampf,' or 'My Battle.'

"To gain adherents for his cause and to establish himself as their leader, Hitler began persecution of the Jews in Germany, painting them as the arch conspirators, the ones who sought to destroy Germany and to gain control of the nation. He pictured the Jews as the ones who sought despotic power, and himself as the patriot who would save Germany from being despoiled by the sons of Abraham.

"The tricks that were employed by Hitler and his gang have now been revealed for what they were —false bogeys, treachery and the rankest kind of criminal activity, all for the purpose of achieving their own selfish ends.

"Similar methods are now being employed in Georgia, deep in the heart of Dixie, one of the original thirteen colonies, where patriots of the Revolution and signers of the Declaration of Independence once lived.

"Realizing that the seeds of racial prejudice will always find fertile soil in the minds of certain elements, particularly among those who wish to use them to further their own selfish ends, the cry of 'Racial Equality' has been raised loud and often by Governor Talmadge.

"It was the banner of racial equality he waved over the heads of several leading Georgia educators who were to be crucified on the altar of racial prejudices at the behest of the Governor.

**"To achieve his own ends Hitler has ever been willing to slaughter and sacrifice the innocent. Governor Talmadge, in his quest for power, following the pattern of Hitlerism, has shown an aptitude for sacrificing the innocent and the unsuspecting on the altar of questionable charges and racial prejudices.**

**"Power mad, he marches on. He has the perfect pattern of Adolf Hitler as a guide for his own actions, and, proclaiming himself the savior of his people, he hopes to drive onward, riding on a highway paved with racial prejudice, to the goal of selfish ambition."**

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 22, 1942

# Georgia Editors Denounce Fake Race Issue

THE TIME SEEMS to be approaching when Eugene Talmadge will begin his crusade to save the state from social equality. It will be the most colossal hunk of salvation since the days when another political opportunist rescued us from the menace of Catholic domination.—Monroe Advertiser (Forsyth).

Resolutions adopted by the executive committee which was controlled, of course by Talmadge, indicate that racial equality will be the chief plank on which Talmadge will seek renomination. This at a time when all Americans, regardless of race or creed, should be united in an effort to win this war, instead of being torn apart by the bugaboo which Talmadge has resurrected from its grave, purely as a matter of political expediency to cover up one of the greatest mistakes Talmadge has made in his political career. There is no issue of racial equality in Georgia. Racial coeducation is prohibited under the constitution of Georgia, and there has been no movement to change that constitutional provision, not even among the negroes themselves. It is a matter of genuine regret that the Governor seems disposed to build his coming campaign on such a flimsy, boggy foundation.—Tifton Gazette.

5-G-T

It was left for a middle Georgia statesman to shout the battle cry at the meeting of the state executive commitee. "Down with the Negro. Down with the Yankees. Down with the furriners." This and other like speeches on the floor of the committee was no doubt embarrassing to the Governor. We don't believe he's going to emphasize the race issue in his campaign. Many loyal and fair-minded Georgians see no need for any such campaign. There was no truth or sense in the educators' purge last summer because of coracial education. We need better politics in Georgia.—The Madisonian.

There is no such issue as that of racial equality in Georgia. The constitution prohibits racial coeducation in the schools and there has been no effort to bring about a change in this provision. Governor Talmadge and some of his more radical supporters are apparently raising this issue as a smoke screen to hide the grievous wrong that was done to the University System a few months ago. It would be far better if the Governor would admit that a mistake was made and set about correcting it than to attempt to cover up with this issue of racial equality.—Valdosta Times.

Wonder if those unthinking persons who are about to loose the ugly red snake of race prejudice on the people of Georgia this summer realize what a terrible thing they are about to do. Digging among the dead bones in the War Between the States graves to resurrect the red, bloody shirt of race hatred at a time when unity and an era of good feeling are our greatest need. A terrible consequence of this policy of evil minds may be an outbreak of race riots in Georgia. Human beings may be beaten and murdered as a result of this selfish project of shortsighted politicians. Such incidents may be instigated by henchmen of office seekers in order to aid their selfish cause. This hellish idea that anything is fair in politics may destroy this America. One can only say, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."—J. P. Mahaffey in Hoschton News.

We have a notion that Georgia citizens—farmers, industrial workers, business and professional men—are not going to welcome the stirring of the racial issue this summer. The whole thing seems so demagogic, so untimely, so unnecessary, so unwarranted, as to constitute an act little short of criminality.

No one seems to know anything about it except Governor Talmadge, who used it as an excuse to rid the University System of teachers politically objectionable to him. He would not have used it then except that his Board of Regents rebelled against him and he had to pick a new board and find an excuse for his unwarranted acts. Had not his whole political scheme backfired the race issue would not have been dug up. Georgia will make a sorry spectacle of herself before the rest of the nation if she allows Talmadge demagogery to sway our state from its true mission of the hour—defending the free peoples of the world from dictatorship and slavery.—Augusta Herald.

The state will be submerged in all the venom of race prejudice in the campaign for Governor. This will be done to becloud and obscure the real issues involved. Passion will be appealed to instead of reason and voters urged and influenced to cast the ballot by prejudice. We view with alarm the result of such a campaign when war is bearing so heavily upon us. This is the time above all others when we should be guided by what is best for Georgia, and that man voted for who will best serve and conserve the interests of the state. The reign of the demagogue is always attended by ruin and destruction. This is the time for sober judgment and real patriotism to prevail. The time for sober thought and action.—Meriwether Vindicator (Greenville).

Gene Talmadge's committee has followed his lead in an effort to confuse the issue on which Georgians must elect a Governor. That false lead is manifest in their attempt to hoist the racial question as an issue among white Georgia voters, when there is no such issue.

One of Talmadge's newspaper spokesmen, himself submitting as a tool far beyond the conception of his friends who have walked with him in former days, utters these forceful words:

"His (Talmadge's) friends would be pleased to see him 'carry the war to Africa' in a very real sense."

It was not "Africa" upon which Talmadge made his false accusations against the head of Georgia Teachers College. Talmadge charged 'undue activities in politics" against Dr. Pittman; he was shown it was a false accusation and he dropped it; he picked up another false issue, alleging irregularities in the management of the farming interests of the college, and that fell down; then Talmadge picked up the African banner, and fell down on that—but he couldn't drop it, even though it is burning his hands. It's going to get hotter every day from now on till election day.—Bulloch Herald (Statesboro).

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# Talmadge Gets Harlem 'Burial'

Rejoicing over primary election results which snowed under anti-Negro Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, 3,500 in Harlem yesterday conducted a mock funeral marking his political burial.

SEP 21 1942

Prominent Negro clergymen served as honorary pall bearers in a march which carried a large coffin through a jubilant Harlem before it came to Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St., and Lenox Ave. where a capacity audience waited for speakers to draw the solemn lesson of political death for all advocates of racial inequality.

Clergymen pall bearers included Councilman Adam C. Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, the Rev. Lloyd Imes, the Rev. George H. Sims and the Rev. William S Harten. The ceremonies were arranged under the sponsorship of the Peoples Committee of the Abyssinian Church.

SEP 21 1942

Marchers in the funeral procession bore anti - fascist placards which attacked Hitler Hirohito and Mussolini as well as fascist-minded advocates of "white supremacy" whose unity-disrupting propaganda aids only the Axis.

A bouquet of flowers attached to the Talmadge "casket" bore a card with greetings of from "Count and Countess Reltih Skunk." The queer first name is Hitler spelled in reverse.

SEP 21 1942

A Communist Party car in the procession bore a great banner which read: "Let's bury Hitler and Jim Crow with a second front now."

In the car rode Benjamin Davis, Jr., Communist candidate for Congressman-at-large; Howard Johnson, president of the Harlem Young Communist League; Helen Samuels and Mamie Battice, Harlem women Communist leaders, and Lloyd Wright, one of the Scottsboro boys.

Speakers at the funeral rites included Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York Industrial Council, CIO, and other prominent labor and political figures.

SEP 21 1942

Many native sons of Georgia and others from the South who had lived under regimes comparable to Talmadge's came to the ceremonies dressed in black and occupied front rows as jovial mourners.

56k-1942

THE NATION

# Talmadge Licked in Georgia; Administration Is Delighted

P.M. — N.Y. N.Y.

*By* KENNETH G. CRAWFORD
*PM's Bureau*

SEP 1 1 1942

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Administration leaders no longer regard the primary elections as a complete bust—Eugene Talmadge has been rolled up in his own red suspenders and tossed out of the Georgia Governorship after serving three terms.

The outcome was all the more gratifying because Talmadge appealed directly to race prejudice and know-nothingness in his bid for another term. His own outrages against public decency, more than anything the opposition did, were what licked him.

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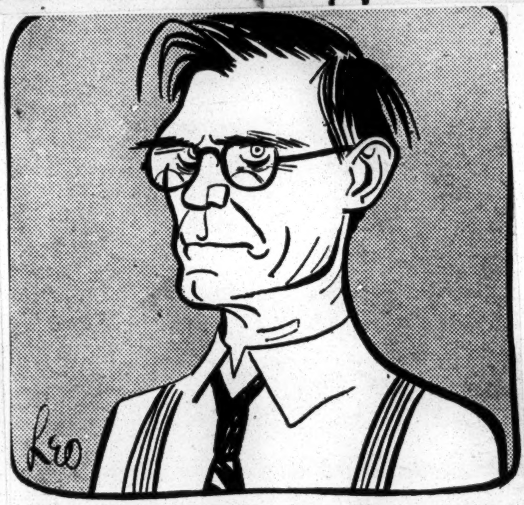
Ellis Arnall, Talmadge's victorious opponent, is a 35-year old small town lawyer who got his start in politics as an assistant attorney general and later became attorney general of Georgia. He is a political ally of the New Deal, a liberal as liberals go in the deep South, and the personal choice of President Roosevelt to eliminate Talmadge.



Gene Talmadge, bigot, couldn't win a fourth term as Georgia Governor despite the "racial supremacy" issue.

### FDR Wanted Arnall

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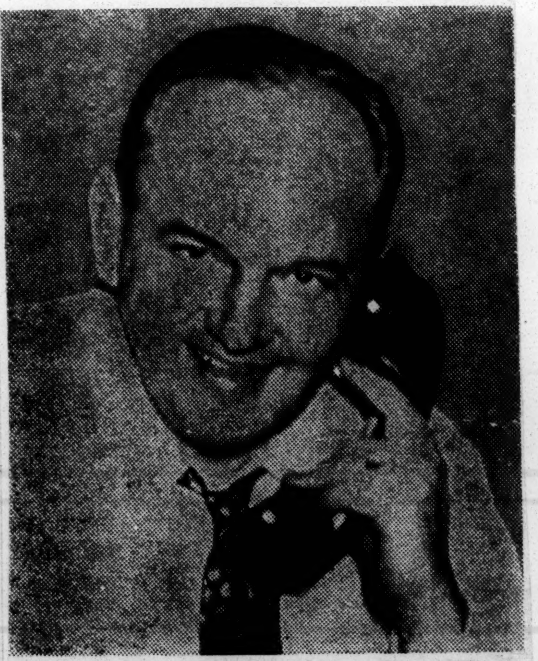
Arnall's candidacy was agreed upon at a White House meeting between the President and several prominent Georgians, including Sen. Walter George. Clark Howell, publisher of the Atlanta *Constitution*, managed the Arnall campaign at the request of the White House. He was instrumental in persuading about 80 per cent of the Georgia press to oppose Talmadge's re-election.

Incomplete returns indicate that Arnall would receive a plurality of more than 50,000 votes, and 100 county unit votes out of the 410 cast. It is the county unit vote that counts in Georgia. Each of the 159 counties in the state has from two to six unit votes, depending upon population. The entire county vote is cast for the candidate polling a majority of the popular vote within the county.

SEP 1 1 1942

Always before, this system has played into Talmadge's hands. He was elected originally in a three-cornered race by carrying a majority of the counties. His popular vote, however, was less than a majority. This time Arnall's victory will be more impressive when reckoned in county unit votes than in popular vote.



Ellis Arnall, who licked Gene Talmadge for Governor of Georgia, hears the returns come in.

SEP 1 1 1942

### 'White Supremacy' Issue

In his campaign speeches, Arnall defended New Deal policies, both foreign and domestic. Talmadge stuck to local issues for the most part and stressed "white supremacy." He professed to believe that carpet baggers and intellectuals, led by members of the University of Georgia faculty, were trying to introduce "inter-racial co-education" in the state. Only in his last speech did he mention Roosevelt by name. Then he attacked him.

Talmadge dismissed several members from the University faculty during his last term in office o nthe ground that they were too liberal on racial questions. The Southern Educational Association then refused to credit the University of Georgia, and remaining members of the faculty led in the anti-Talmadge fight.

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This is expected to be the end of Talmadge politically. Had he won this time, he almost certainly would have tried to unseat Sen. George two years hence. He may try, anyway, but he probably has slight chance without the support of the State House machine.

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# Democracy Speaks At Georgia's Polls

What beat GENE TALMADGE in Georgia?

It wasn't young ELLIS ARNALL. The victorious candidate for Governor is a respectable figure; he served his State well as legislator and attorney general. But Georgia looks on him with hope rather than devotion. He is a beginner. He did not rid the South of Public Pest No. 1.

Courier Journal

It wasn't GENE's sabotage of Georgia's higher education. He played Mr. Big with the University System and lost the accredited rating of ten schools. And even simple citizens who had grinned at TALMADGE antics shook their heads and said, "It ain't right to interfere with the public schools." But if the school issue had been the only one, GENE probably would have skinned out of the hole.

Louisville, Ky.

56k

It wasn't his cynical and inhuman persecution of the helpless Negro population of Georgia. He used photos (branded as fakes) of educators sitting at table with Negroes in an appeal to the lowest of all prejudices, and he seemed to be striving very hard for the brutality of a race riot so he could be the savior of the white race. This sure-fire Georgia political lure didn't work for him on Wednesday; but neither did it beat him.

SEP 1 1 1942

What did beat GENE TALMADGE?

It wasn't his reading *Mein Kampf* seven times, if he did read it seven times. ARNALL accused him of it, and said TALMADGE admitted it; but there are those who think Ole GENE would be bragging if he claimed to have read all the way through a Mother Goose rhyme.

It wasn't TALMADGE's adding of 741 men and women to the State payroll in a brisk economy drive. Georgians are accustomed to supporting the poor political relations of their governors.

SEP 1 1 1942

It wasn't his pardoning or paroling of 4,500 felons, many of whom went forth and killed and pillaged anew. It wasn't the conversion of the State Highway Patrol under TALMADGE into a stupid gestapo. It wasn't the tear gas attack on university boys who heckled him at a rally.

No one of these things beat GENE TALMADGE, and even the sum of them is not a final answer. He has browbeat the Board of Regents throughout his terms of office. He has kicked the Negroes and pandered to prejudice. He has been elected to office after committing each and every one of the crimes ELLIS ARNALL charged this time.

What beat GENE TALMADGE was the awakening of the decent instincts of a people. The voter in Georgia is no longer amused by a travesty of democracy. The common man has begun to realize that his son is doing a foolish and futile thing to die in battle if democracy is to be treated as a bad vaudeville joke at home.

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What beat TALMADGE was the long-delayed impact of a world revolution on the minds and hearts of simple folk. The people of Georgia have at last found their own battleground, which is the ballot box, and they have begun to recognize their worst enemy, which is the cheap, selfish, loud-mouthed political demagogue.

If people throughout the democracies will acknowledge the significance of Georgia's lesson, this war is won. We can survive a hundred military defeats but we cannot survive the GENE TALMADGES of America.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## Talmadge Is Right

SEP 6 1942

There is no use denying Governor Talmadge's charge that Negroes will rejoice at the news of his defeat for reelection in the September 9 Primary. That is a fact which stands out, not alone over Georgia, but throughout the length and breadth of this nation. For Talmadge is looked upon as an irresponsible leader and a dangerous man. Negroes distrust him, therefore, not only for his racial antipathies, but also because he has never been the true representative of the forces of decency and fair play for all peoples of this state.

In his attack upon the Negro people here Friday night, the Governor charged that 4,000 Atlanta Negroes had been reported registered and prepared to force a vote in the September 9 Primary for Ellis Arnall. We deny that there is any such movement in progress. We will grant, however, that this is precisely the opportunity Mr. Talmadge and his forces are hoping to seize upon to advance their causes. But we are determined that he shall not profit one inch from anything which Negroes might say or do.

Further, we deny the organization and existence of "an Eleanor" club, whose purpose is "a wholesale evacuation of Atlanta's kitchens of Negro maids and cooks", as charged by the Governor.

The Governor's assertion that "the Negro's place is at the back door," could prove a source of much embarrassment to our war effort if we were silly enough to insist upon taking "the back door" attitude in facing and fighting the enemy on the various war fronts of the world. But fortunately for the nation and for the great mass of white citizens of Georgia, Talmadge simply does not represent the best elements of thought and decency among them. His private acts and public utterances brand him not only unfriendly to our advancement and progress but to our safety and security.

It is of paramount importance to Negroes, therefore, that Talmadge be defeated in this campaign for relection. And in this stand we have no misgivings concerning Ellis Arnall. We are not simple or silly enough to anticipate any radical departure from the present racial pattern for us. Nor do we envisage equality of economic opportunity in sudden and revolutionary forms. But, fundamentally, we oppose Mr. Talmadge because we fear him. He has built his campaign upon the bent heads and bowed backs of a helpless and hapless minority who has no voice in nor determination of state and local elections. He has deliberately and cruelly bulldozed and plagued Negroes for no reason other than it was his surest escape from reality.

It was his followers who sent out alarming warnings to units of the State Guards to be prepared to resist "race riots with force," when in fact, the great mass of white peace officers of the state knew nothing of racial troubles or disturbances. Such a man we must oppose!

Therefore while we shall never relinquish our sacred privilege to participate in the election of officials who shall govern us if our failure to participate in this approaching election may be of any benefit to Ellis Arnall we shall be content to help him in this manner.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Arnall Hears Northwest Georgia 'Sick of Talmadge'

AUG 25 1942

By LAMAR Q. BALL.
Constitution Staff Writer.

RINGGOLD, Ga., Aug. 24.—High in the mountains of northwest Georgia today Ellis Arnall found a calm, level-minded populace with their minds fixed determinedly on a swing back to the old-time religion and an honest Democratic Governor. The men and women descendants of families who have toiled in the soils on these mountain slopes and who labor in mills working 24 hours a day on the war effort, openly voiced their disgust with the shams of selfish politicians who, as it was voiced today, are ready to sell out their state and their nation to satisfy their lust for power.

In the crowded Walker county courthouse at LaFayette today, Ellis Arnall was told he has the support of these people who expect only two things from him.

**Loyalty to Trust.**

1. Loyalty to the trust the people will impose on him as their Governor.

2. Loyalty to their commander and chief; the head of the armed forces of the armed forces of a nation at war.

"The Lindberghs, the Wheelers, the Nyes, and all other isolationists," said E. P. Hall, editor and publisher of the Walker County Messenger, "sought to tie the hands of our commander and chief. Without these men and without the Talmadges who gave them a comfort in their attacks on our commander and chief millions of lives would have been saved in this world. There might not have been a war.

**"Sick of Race Issue."**

"But Talmadge was right in there with them and we have the holocaust. We see hundreds upon hundreds of our sons leaving this area every week and every month to fight in a war that the Wheelers and the Nyes and the Lindberghs and the Talmadges might have helped to avert. We are sick of this man going up and down the state today trying to create a race issue within our own ranks while we are at war.

"That man, Talmadge, would sell out his state and nation in his selfish ambition to be elected to an office in which the people don't want him."

Grey-haired Editor Hall, with a son in the armed forces, was introducing Ellis Arnall to the men and women who live up toward the corner of the state where Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia are neighbors.

**"New Champion Today."**

In presenting Arnall, Editor Hall said, "We have a new champion today. We have a man with a background developed in a Christian home. We have a man with a clean record in public office. We have a man whose ability has been proved in public office.

"We have a man who has the courage to look an ambitious little dictator in the face and fight him to get democracy restored. We have a man who is 100 per cent behind our commander and chief."

Editor Hall paused for a moment while the crowd packed into the courthouse applauded for several moments.

Hall then looked quietly at his audience and said grimly, "My God, if there was ever a time we needed a man, a strong man whom the lust of power has not tainted it is today."

**Pledge Arnall Trust.**

He turned to Arnall and said solemnly, "Sir, we pledge our trust in you. We're going to send you into office and don't you destroy our faith in you, we believe in you."

Arnall stepping up the rostrum, pledged to the applauding citizens: "I'll stand fair by my native state. I shall not break faith with you." Arnall, in starting his address said: "We are not going to let our opponents buy this election with these jobs they are offering to everyone in the state. We are not going to let them buy this election with the money that they are collecting from a liquor trust, and the crooks and racketeers who are interested in seeing that old crowd return to office.

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## 'Talmadge Kept His Promises' Is Shortened

AUG 25 1942

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

RINGGOLD, Ga., Aug. 24.—The Talmadge regard for a promise meets with little regard in northwest Georgia.

In introducing Ellis Arnall today, E. P. Hall, editor of the Walker County Messenger, said:

"Do you remember that Talmadge slogan in a former campaign? It went something like this, didn't it: Talmadge kept his promises. It has been shortened a little in this campaign to read: Let's keep Talmadge. A great many people in the state know what has happened to his promises."

We are not going to let our opponents sneak their way into office with all this talk with a fake race issue."

**"Race Issues Fake."**

"I'll pledge you my word, as a white man a Negro never will be a white man's boss in a cotton mill. They are trying to threaten you with that. I am a white man and I am ready to defend with my blood the Constitution of Georgia which provides for a separation of races. We don't need a governor to protect us from those fake issues. They really don't exist. Today," said Arnall, "the state capitol is almost deserted. Most of the employees have been sent out to work for the election, of the man who cried nothing but race issues and fails to mention a real constructive plank in the platform.

"You can get a job by promising that crowd to vote but the job won't last after the election is over.

"The boys in my opponent's headquarters are spending their nights calling up all the members of the present Governor's staff, begging them not to leave him. But they're leaving him in droves."

**Whitley Accusation.**

Thin Concrete John Whitley, financial supporter of Talmadge, the LaGrange contractor who gets the road building jobs out of Talmadge's Highway Department, came in for his share of accusation.

When the previous administration (Ed Rivers) left office, said Arnall, "the roads were lined with highway machinery, which Talmadge declared he would give to the counties to do their road work. Thin Concrete John," said Arnall, "rushed to Talmadge and said, 'Don't give away that machinery. We can have an auction and I can make some money out of it. We'll take out a nut here and a bolt here and we'll lower the engines to the ground and we'll make them all look as though they are worthless. Then we'll have that auction and I'll buy all those machines. I'll know how to fix them and we can sell them for a profit.'

**Platform Cheered.**

"The counties," said Arnall, "didn't get a single road repairing machine." The crowd in the Walker courthouse cheered the planks in the Arnall platform and cheered him heaviest when he promised that as Governor he would continue to live an honest, Godfearing life, doing his work at the state capitol during the daylight and living at home with his family at night.

They cheered loudest when he promised: "I'll not be sitting up at night at hotel roms, trading away the rights of the people."

The Arnall pledge to restore the schools and colleges of Georgia to their proper rating won him a determined roar of applause.

Bernard Sheehan and Eugene Jordan, two students from the University of Georgia, home in Walker for a brief vacation, begged their neighbors to help them and the University System by electing Arnall.

56k -1942 Talmadge
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL. AUG 21 1942

**"NOT A DRUM WAS HEARD—"** I read the story about the funeral of a little girl.

It was held in Bath, England. The Romans had a town there centuries ago. It is old and crowded.

The Germans bombed it.

The little child was wounded. It was not possible to identify her parents among the many mutilated bodies.

A few days later the small girl died.

No one attended her funeral. No one knew who she was.

There were many to be buried. She was just one of the casualties.

A minister found time to suggest, after his prayer, that the statues honoring the dead of this war should be placed above the graves of unknown children, or in their memory.

The Unknown Child . . .

You read of children starving in Greece and Poland. You see pictures of them arriving on refugee ships. You read of the children of Spain, starved and living like animals as they did in Russia in the first year or so after the revolution. You read of them playing between bombings.

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You are beginning to see pictures of nursery schools for children whose mothers work in defense plants.

If you have thought about it at all you must know that, as the war goes on, there will be less and less opportunity for home direction for many, many children. Nurseries, nurses, relatives, industrial plant day nurseries—all these will have to do the job for thousands of children.

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**THE SCHOOLS** Perhaps the biggest job will have to be done by the schools.

They will have, for a full day, the children who are beginning to think and learn, whose minds are beginning to develop.

That brings me to another point.

Hundreds of teachers are leaving their profession and going into other jobs.

They go, in most cases, with regret.

They go, not merely because they get more money, but because they are weary, especially in most southern states, of their profession being underpaid and made a political football.

Very few teachers make, in Georgia, as much as $100 per month. That is $900 per year for teachers. Many make less.

We are going to have left some good teachers and a great many who can't get any other job.

AUG 21 1942

It is tragic that in time of war, when thousands of our children must depend more than ever on schools, that in Georgia the school system should be victimized and wrecked for political advancement.

There is no need to deceive ourselves or heed the pleasant fiction that everything is going to be all right. It isn't.

There is no need to listen to the soothing promises that accrediting agencies do not mean anything and that Georgia will do her own accrediting.

It is something to think about.

It is serious business at any time. , Now, at least, we ought to see that we cannot ignore what we know to be right. Let's not deceive ourselves.

**AND ANOTHER THING** I read a poem a night ago. It was written during the first World War by a poet named Y. B. Yeats. He wrote about the Kaiser, and his philosophy of brute force.

Yeats thought of that sort of thinking as representing a beast, the anti-Christ, seeking to usurp the teachings and the place of the Master. He wrote:

AUG 21 1942

> "And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,
> Slouches toward Bethlehem to be born?"

AUG 21 1942

There is an effort going on now to make beasts of us; to make us hate and fear another people in our midst. It is cowardly, shameful and false. Don't let them do it to you.

The Governor said, a few weeks ago, that any man who stirred up racial passions in the state was a hypocrite hiding under a shadow for the purpose of stealing.

In the silent reaches of the night those words must plague him now that he is preaching it.

The persons about him, at least four with unsavory records, are saying they will create some "nigger" trouble if they have to frame it or buy it.

Don't let them make a beast out of your mind.

This is 1942. We can sove any problem we have with common sense and work.

AUG 21 1942

Don't let them fool you with their tricks.

This is a time when you've got to decide about your state's future, about its schools, about decency and dignity in government.

Hold fast to that idea.

They are tired. Their traveling applause is tired. Their speaker is tired. They are tired horses pulling a load of falsehood and that always is heavy.

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Atlanta Ga Constitution
July 28, 1942

## Carmichael Pledges

James V. Carmichael, Cobb county attorney, yesterday introduced Ellis Arnall to a crowded courtroom at Marietta, Ga.

Mr. Carmichael spoke, not as an unsuccessful candidate for office bearing a grudge.

He spoke as a private citizen and a patriotic citizen interested in the University and in the future of the state.

He spoke as a man well-known to the politics of the state. It was he who headed the economy committee of the house which investigated state expenditures during the Rivers administration. No young man has a finer reputation than James Carmichael.

Jul 28

He said, of that investigation, that Ellis Arnall, as attorney general, gave this investigating committee his whole-hearted co-operation.

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"Anyone who says Ellis Arnall is a puppet of anyone doesn't know whereof he speaks," said Carmichael. "And about this nigger-nigger talk that Gene Talmadge is putting out, there is no racial trouble in Georgia now—but there will be if Talmadge keeps talking about it.

"I thought the Ed Rivers administration was extravagant," said Carmichael, "but now it is revealed that Eugene Talmadge last year spent $7,000,000 more than Rivers or any other Governor ever had."

Ellis Arnall, in the beginning of a week's campaign, said that if it was necessary for him to be a demagogue and clown to be Governor; if it was necessary to consort with the petty crooks and racketeers in Atlanta to be Governor, he did not want the job.

He repeated his promise that the constitution of the state prevents racial co-education and that no Negro will attend a white school in the state.

He repeated his promise to appoint to office, not former politicians, but men of business ability in whom the state has confidence.

He promised a decent, clean government, with clean, decent men at the head of the state departments.

Ellis Arnall's campaign, free from any alliance with any of the influences of the past, is at once an inspiration and a challenge to Georgia.

Shall Georgia retain the same old system which has brought Georgia into disrepute with her university discredited and removed from the accredited list of American universities?

Or shall we take a clean, able young man, whose people have served Georgia honorably and well; who is not a part of the old system, and who is pledged to stand on his own feet, motivated by a sincere and honest desire to do something for Georgia and its people?

It is a challenge.

All the mud, all the fake issues, all the smoke screens thrown up by the same old Talmadge forces, will not obscure the fact there are issues.

Talmadge will not discuss them.

Arnall is taking them to the people.

—BE PATIENT—VICTORY IS COMING—

At the behest of the White House, the hunt continues for a short, snappy name for the war that is fit to print.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 20, 1942

# How the Press Stands

IN THE EFFORT to divert attention from the real issues of this campaign—which are decency in government and the restoration of constitutional democracy — ~~Governor Talmadge~~ is attacking violently and with little regard for the truth the two daily newspapers of Atlanta.

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It is rather interesting that the worst the Governor can find to say about The Journal happens to be just what his predecessor in office called us. The harangues are identical, not only the words but also the music. And it isn't likely that the Talmadge rendition of the Hymn of Hate will have any more effect on the very sensible Georgia public than did Governor Rivers'. Abuse and name-calling are not competent answer to fact and truth.

But, in attributing his now desperately waning fortunes to the two Atlanta newspapers, Governor Talmadge is paying poor tribute to the free and uncontrollable press of Georgia in other cities, towns and hamlets. Atlanta is not a tail which wags Georgia; the Atlanta newspapers have no more influence over the Georgia press than can arise from the honesty and the force of their editorial opinions.

And how do we find the press of Georgia aligning itself in this campaign? The facts are amazing. Not in 40 years has there been such a predominant union of newspapers from the Free State of Dade to the St. Marys River in behalf of one candidate and against another.

We have made a cursory examination of the exchanges reaching The Journal office last week-end and here is a tabulation of those which have expressed themselves editorially on the Governorship:

**Daily Newspapers for Arnall**

Athens Banner-Herald, Augusta Herald, Brunswick News, Columbus Enquirer, Columbus Ledger, Griffin News and Sun, Macon News, Moultrie Observer, Thomasville Times-Enterprise, Tifton Gazette, Valdosta Times.

**Daily Newspapers for Talmadge**

Macon Telegraph, Rome News-Tribune, Savannah Morning News, Savannah Evening Press, Waycross Journal-Herald.

**Noncommittal Thus Far**

Albany Herald, Augusta Chronicle.

(The latter vehemently denounced Talmadge's University lynching.)

**Weeklies for Arnall**

Alma Times, Bainbridge Post-Searchlight, Bartow Herald (Cartersville), Brantley Enterprise, Bulloch Times, Cairo Messenger, Calhoun County News, Calhoun Times, Cedartown Standard, Claxton Enterprise, Cobb County Times, Coffee County Progress, Cuthbert Leader, Dade County Times, Dallas New Era, Dooly County Citizen, Early County News, Eastman Times-Journal, Eatonton Messenger, Elberton Star, Franklin News and Banner, Gainesville Eagle, Gainesville News, Hawkinsville Dispatch and News, Jackson Progress-Argus, Lanier County News, Lowndes County News, Lyons Progress, McDonough Advertiser, Meriwether Vindicator, Milledgeville Union-Recorder, Monroe Advertiser (Forsyth), Newnan Herald, Newnan Times, Ocilla Star, Pearson Tribune, Quitman Free Press, Soperton News, Sylvester Local, Thomaston Times, Thomasville Press, Tri-County News (Americus), Vienna News, Walker County Messenger, Walton News (Monroe), Walton Tribune (Monroe), Waynesboro True Citizen.

**Weeklies for Talmadge**

Abbeville Chronicle, Banks County Journal, Calhoun County Courier, Dodge County Advertiser, Gordon County News, Greensboro Herald-Journal.

The list is not complete. Not all of the weeklies come to this office. A goodly many of those which we receive have not as yet declared their position. But on the basis of the unequivocal editorial declarations and granting that all the others will sooner or later declare for the Talmadge candidacy—which, of course, will not happen—it may be stated as a fact that never before in a Georgia campaign has a candidate for Governor received such powerful support from the weekly press as Ellis Arnall is receiving.

What has the Governor to say about that? **Will he call them "furriners" too?**

56k-1942

TALMADGE

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Talmadge 'Funeral' Very 'Sad' Occasion

SEP 26 1942

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM

Special

A grey, somber sky overhung Harlem and a chilly, autumn wind blew thru its streets Sunday afternoon, September 20. A quiet pervaded the community, befitting the day as the people worshipped in thanksgiving for a new deliverance and new signs of democracy on the horizon. They came, solemnly, seven to eight thousand strong, from churches, homes, movies, jobs and even bars and grills to witness an unusual funeral at the Golden Gate—a public endorsement of the political demise of America's most rabid fascist, Gene Talmadge of Georgia.

SEP 26 1942

As they came, young and old with the enthusiasm of a Negro reborn and eager to prove his growing political maturity thru the streets, led by high-stepping drum majorettes, blaring trumpets and unmuffled drums, there passed an odd cortege. It really wasn't much to see. The anticipated ten hearses were not in line because of a police ruling involving the burlesquing of funerals.

The people paid little attention to it—as was befitting a Talmadge burial.

SEP 26 1942

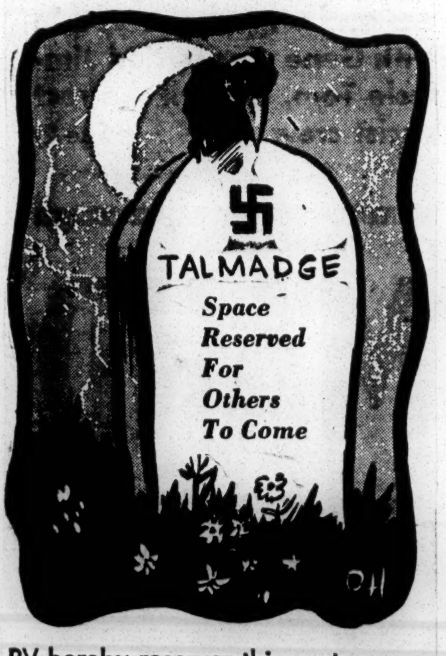
But returning to the Golden Gate auditorium, the procession marching down the aisle, with the drum and bugle corps of the Col. Charles Young American Legion Post mounting the rostrum to sound robust, martial music. There were the people, thousands of them.

There too, was the platform crowded with outstanding figures of the religious, political and civic world, gathered in celebration of the occasion.

The throng rose enthusiastically as a bugler blew "taps." They rumbled with amusement as Rev. A. Clayton Powell jr intoned over the mahogany coffin adorned with a wreath of thistles from "Count and Countess Reltih (hitler, backwards) the words: "I consign the political remains of Gene Talmadge to the bottomless pits of hell from whence they came."

They roared unanimous approval of the five resolutions proposed before the meeting ended. They were:

- to send a telegram to President Roosevelt, urging him to order the Secretary of War to see that all members of the armed forces received ballots for the coming elections, as provided for in the recent congressional measure,
- to provide by law for arrest and immediate trial of all civilians who beat or kill soldiers,
- to request investigation by the FBI of Congressmen Dies and Rankin of Texas and Mississippi respectively, and of Governor Dixon of Alabama.
- to request setting up of a volunteer mixed brigade in the USArmy.



PV hereby reserves this spot permanently, anticipates filling it in soon.

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On the platform were Revs. Thomas S. Harten, Holy Trinity Baptist, Brooklyn; B. C. Robeson, Mother AMEZion; Fairfax, Swedenborgian Church; William Lloyd Imes, St. James Presbyterian; A. C. Powell jr, Abyssinian Baptist; George H. Simms, Union Baptist and Bishop R. C. Lawson, Refuge Church of Christ.

With them were Elks' Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson, Judge William Hueston, Roy Wright, one of the original Scottsboro boys; Benjamin Davis jr, Daily Worker; Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Tammany Leader James Pemberton; Winifred Norman, Negro Youth Council; Saul Mills, NY-CIO Council; Charles Collins, Negro Labor Philips, Consolidated Tenants Victory Committee; Donellan Philips, Consolidated Tenants League; Managing Editor St. Clair Bourne, PV; Executive Secretary Joseph Ford, People's Committee; Dr. Hudson J. Oliver.

Ernest Johnson, Associated Negro Press representative and magazine writer, read an original obituary for Talmadge. Seated by the coffin in complete mourning were two volunteers, representing evils of Talmadgism. A number of other such evils, such as lynching, bigotry, white supremacy, poll tax, etc., in the form of signs, surrounded the bier.

There wasn't a sad face in the place.

SEP 26 1942

**Quotes from the Speakers**

**SAUL MILLS:** I am glad to participate in these funeral rites. The CIO has suffered at the hands of reaction and it knows what it is all about.

... **REV. IMES:** I speak for all the clergy of my denomination. We are glad to lament this unmentionable creature who had wormed his way into the hearts of southerners. Time and tide are with us—evolution and the grace of God.

**REV. ROBESON:** If we are good enough to defend Pearl Harbor we are good enough to be defended right here on 135 street.

**BISHOP LAWSON:** I object to such a nice coffin for such a scoundrel.

**BEN DAVIS, JR.:** Being from Georgia, you know how I feel. When Talmadge refused to shake hands with me it was an honor to know he considered me his enemy.

**VITO MARCANTONIO:** I suggest we don't bury this carcass but disinfect it and keep the coffin until we bury hitler over there and domestic fascism over here.

**REV. HARTEN:** This is the most important, far-reaching and history-making meeting that has ever taken place.

**REV. POWELL:** This is the first time a man committed suicide and was assassinated at the same time. Negroes killed Talmadge politically and from now on we are going to bury more crackers.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Governor Talmadge Still A Power

SEP 27 1942

Last week a distinguished array of citizens joined Harlem New York Negroes in consigning Georgia's Governor Eugene Talmadge to his political grave. The occasion was a mass meteing, held at New York's Golden Gate Ballroom, at which time Congressman Marcantino, Bishop Lawson, Rev. George Sims, Sr., Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Judge William Hueston, and Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson, together with a number of other high ranking personalities spoke.

At the meeting a number of resolutions were read and approved, calling upon our government for concrete actions in removing certain well organized evils and injustices against Negro Americans, at home and on the war front. One final resolution, though rather strong in language, demanded that it be made a federal crime for anyone to do business with the government and refuse to hire Negroes.

No condemnation is here intended of the meeting by the Harlem Negroes. For they, along with all other upstanding and fair minded people, rightfully deplore the unfortunate and untimely position Governor Talmadge and others of his school have taken on the matter of fair play towards America's oppressed minority—the Negro. But we cannot refrain from suggesting to our New York friends that Mr. Talmadge is not dead.

SEP 27 1942

To an extent little appreciated, Governor Talmadge polled a surprisingly large popular vote, despite the enormous wrongs he committed against the people of his state and inspite of the fact that fully 90 per cent of the powerful press of the state opposed his election for a fourth term. And were it not for the singlefact that he had ruthlessly wrecked and ruined the state's proud University System, we don't doubt that he would have carried the election.

Yes, a great number of fair minded white citizens of Georgia deplored the injection of the racial issue into the campaign and some even had the courage to ask for fair play toward us. But for the great majority of the rank and file whites, the governor's "White Supremacy" cry and race-hating appeals, counted in no substantial manner, against him. And whether we will like to admit it or not, Governor Talmadge is still a great political threat in Georgia.

The only effective weapon against such a threat is for greater numbers of Negroes to bestir themselves, register and insist upon the sacred privilege and duty of voting in state, county and city elections throughout the South. It is the answer to the demagogue, and the stabilizer for democracy.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

GHOST
MACHINE
MOURNER
Donated by
THEODORE DANIELS Gen Mgr
MARION DANIELS SONS
MORTICIAN
VOICE
PRESS
BAPTIST CHOIR

SEP 26 1942

"FUNERAL" SERVICES for former Georgia governor Eugene Talmadge produced this pic taken at the Golden Gate, Sunday afternoon. Before the rostrum is seen the casket holding the political remains of the race-baiting, reactionary ex-governor, with two "mourners" unable to restrain their smiles despite their sombre garb. Atop the casket reposes a wreath of thistleweed sent by Count and Countess Reltih (try that backwards). Gazing down with profound sorrow upon the casket are, l to r, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell jr, *PV's* editor; Bishop R. C. Lawson, Rev. Thomas H. Harten, Rev. George H. Sims, Rev. B. C. Robeson, Rev. Mr. Fairfax, Rev. William Lloyd Imes—(Smith foto).

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Nation
New ~~York~~, N. Y.

SEP 19 1942

ELLIS ARNALL, THE MAN WHO HAS JUST relieved Eugene Talmadge of his governor's toga, promoted his campaign as "a crusade to restore decency and democracy in Georgia." He did in fact have the backing of the President, and there is little doubt that every liberal in the state chose him in preference to the red-gallused primitive from Sugar Creek. Confronted with Talmadge's inflammatory appeal to "white supremacy," his rampant phobia against "foreigners" from beyond the borders of Georgia, and his assumption of dictatorial powers on the ground that "you can't have a democracy unless you can have a head to appeal to" the way the Romans appealed to Caesar, distraught Georgians flocked to Arnall. The youthful attorney general backed the policies of President Roosevelt and pledged himself to free the university system from political degradation. The choice was clear, and the downfall of Talmadge is heartening, but to judge from Arnall's own standards, Georgia still has quite a way to go. The champion of "decency and democracy" rightly resented Talmadge's demagogic raising of the racial issue, but not because he himself is even relatively free of prejudice. "If a nigger ever tried to get into a white school in my part of the state," he told a rural campaign audience, "the sun would never set on his head. And we wouldn't be running to the governor or the State Guard to get things done, either." Arnall is to be preferred to Talmadge, but this is surely a new low in compliments.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

## Talmadge's Fouls

Another flock of Governor Gene Talmadge's fouls came home to roost last week. Ten Georgia colleges, including Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia, were struck from the accredited list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Reason: Talmadge's "unprecedented and unjustifiable political interference" in ousting top educators in last year's flimsy trials before a stooge board of regents. Gene Talmadge charged that the educators fostered racial coeducation.

SEP 14 1942

The Southern Association's action virtually wipes out Georgia's scholastic standing. Since February Georgia's colleges have been consigned to the Talmadge dog house by the American Medical Association, the Association of American Law Schools, the Association of American Universities, the American Association of Teachers Colleges, the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.

SEP 14 1942

One immediate consequence was a sharp drop in freshman enrollment. Another was set forth by Marion Luther Brittain, president of Georgia Tech. "In all the history of Georgia Tech," he declared, "we have never had such difficulty keeping our teachers."

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New Masses
ew York, N. Y.

## Talmadge Politics

To New Masses: I am fifty years old and have lived in Atlanta all my life. That means that I have lived thr[illegible] more "black menace" scares than I can count. [illegible]e Talmadge is not the first to go howling over the red clay land of Scarlett O'Hara's pappy pursued by his former slaves. But maybe I don't need to tell you what some southern politicians can do with "white supremacy" to bring out the vote. "Gene," however, is easily the most grotesque and certainly the most monstrous I have seen yet in the whole night-shirt band. The literature which his political headquarters is passing around is obscene in its implications. And the stories that have been secretly circulated are simply pornographic. It all goes to show what a hard job he has this time to whip up any sort of genuine terror about his "menaces." The latest whisper, not pornographic but certainly vile, is that we have to elect this caricature of Tom Heflin in order to get protection from the Negroes in the armed forces, who will come back to Georgia after the war so arrogant because of their uniforms that they will endanger our lives! This, I submit, is the lowest piece of Goebbels racism.

I want you to know, though, that Talmadge and his supporters are provoking nothing but utter disgust from decent people and they are very many, representing every section of the state's population. If Talmadge wins, it will be through the trickery of a political machine, the support of native fascists, the "white supremacy," and the unfair working of the county-unit voting system which permits no more than about twenty percent representation of the electorate. And even then, we may beat him.

Atlanta. L. R. G.

SEP 8 1942

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# 'Racial Issue Is Not Dead,' Talmadge Says

SEP 8 1942

## Governor Continues Attack on Newspapers, 'Rivers-Arnall Crowd."

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 7.—Charging that the racial issue is not dead "in Georgia or any other state," Governor Talmadge this afternoon read from what he said was a Kansas City newspaper an item that "50,000 persons will march on Washington for a repeal of the Jim Crow laws."

Around 500 Dougherty county citizens gathered to hear the Governor denounce Atlanta newspapermen and attack the wastefulness of the previous administration in his last appearance in southwest Georgia. Talmadge estimated the crowd in his radio address at 5,000.

SEP 8 1942

Towards the end of the speech a youth identified as G. C. Denmark Jr., of Albany, who said he was a graduate of the South Georgia Teachers' College, rose to his feet and said he had "seen" Negroes at the Statesboro school, "even eating dinner on the campus."

### Attacks Newspapermen.

Talmadge singled out Ralph McGill, executive editor of The Constitution; John Martin, Constitution sportswriter, and C. E. Gregory, reporter for the Atlanta Journal, for his usual attack upon the Atlanta newspapers.

He charged that Martin "set up his own wildlife organization to get money from the citizens of Georgia," and added that Gregory's "whole family — father, daughter and son" drew $500 per month from the state under the Rivers' administration.

Talmadge said the Athens Banner-Herald and the Brunswick News received $250 per month each from the state under ex-Governor Rivers.

"I took the advice of Sergeant Alvin York in his news column and paroled state convicts so they could enlist in the Army," Talmadge declared.

SEP 8 1942

### Rivers-Arnall Crowd.

The Governor exhibited a handful of checks which, he said, was used by the "Rivers-Arnall crowd" to pay off Atlanta newspapermen. He was introduced by Judge Clayton Jones, of the Albany city court.

Earlier today at Americus, Talmadge appeared worn and tired. He apologized for his short talk, saying that "I was sick last night and do not feel like speaking today."

He mentioned the resignation of eight members of the Georgia state patrol, saying "I guess the boys wanted a vacation or else they wanted to resign from the state in order to enlist in the Army or Navy."

SEP 8 1942

George Wiggins, Sumter county farmer, introduced Talmadge as "the man who has freed our schools of debt" and added that the Sumter schools now had on hand nearly $7,000 to meet any expenses. He also said old-age pensions "had almost doubled here" under Governor Talmadge.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

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SEP 11 1942

Eugene Talmadge has had his measure taken by the youthful Ellis Arnall, attorney general of the state, in a typically sensational Georgia campaign. It is a result in which not only Georgians but the whole South and the nation can take satisfaction.

Talmadge has played on all the stops of demagoguery. He has posed as a hayseed farmer snapping his red galluses, while secretly getting the support of most of the privileged groups of his state because he "takes care of them." He has sought to raise a race issue in politics and frighten brave men about bogies. He has ruled with a club by dictatorial methods toward both legislature and state departments. He has grievously injured the educational system of the whole state of Georgia by political interference, political manipulation of educational boards, and by discharge of conscientious and sincere educators causing Georgia institutions to suffer a virtual boycott among all other educational institutions of the nation. He has pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and shaken his fists at the White House, and thereby gotten the plaudits and campaign contributions of the Roosevelt haters of his state and even beyond the state borders. He has so conducted himself that in the recent campaign he was opposed by the newspapers of Georgia, daily and weekly, from one end of the state to the other. The Talmadge newspaper supporters outside his own personal newspaper organ could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand.

SEP 11 1942

That a man of this kind, and representing the things Talmadge represents, should have been so formidable politically is one of the discouraging things to friends of democratic government. The man who can line up big business and ignorant and illiterate backwoodsmen on the same side is formidable, and it is a favorite combination used by demagogues nowadays outside Georgia as well as within it.

Talmadge also profited by the archaic convention unit system of Georgia whereby the cities are penalized politically and the small rural counties are exalted to a prominence out of all proportion to their population. Under this system three small rural counties of 25,000 population have the same representation in a convention as Fulton County containing the city of Atlanta. It is a system which makes it nearly impossible for democracy to express itself. Talmadge formerly boasted that he didn't want to carry a county that had a street car in it. He could do without such counties.

SEP 11 1942

The defeat of Talmadge is a major achievement because of the strength of his lineup. But this time he aroused the indignation of the youth of the state. Never before have college and university students taken such an interest in politics. Talmadge's treatment of the schools was taken by the boys and girls as a personal affront. They resolved to defeat him. They put all the energy of which they were capable into the effort. They ran the errands, they carried the banners, they played the horns and beat the drums. They did the hard leg work. They labored early and late. It was a big day's accomplishment for Georgia when the state's people got rid of Talmadge and that for which he stands. Georgia is back in democracy's fold.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL

SEP 2 - 1942

**AS TO HARVARD** It was the German Fuehrer who said, "Tell a lie and repeat it often enough and there will be those who will believe it.

One is reminded of that by the Governor's campaign.

Let us examine just a few such items.

The Governor says, almost every day:

"Harvard isn't a member of any accrediting body. Neither is Yale nor Princeton. They get along all right."

What are the facts?

SEP 2 - 1942

Harvard, Yale and Princeton are very active members of the most powerful accrediting group in the world—the Association of American Universities. This group was the first standardizing association to drop the University of Georgia from its approved list.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton are active members of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, a strong national accrediting association. It has dropped Georgia's schools from membership.

Harvard and Yale are active members of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Princeton is active in the Middle States Association.

Both of these associations are exactly like the Southern Association in the south, which dropped the schools of Georgia.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton are the leaders in these accrediting groups of which they are members and are perhaps the keenest institutions in the nation in promoting and maintaining educational standards.

SEP 2 - 1942

Those are the facts.

The Governor knows them to be facts.

Yet he daily repeats the entirely false statement that Harvard, Yale and Princeton are not members of any accrediting organization.

Why?

I can think of no other reason except that he wishes to deceive the people and try to make them think the university and its colleges will be on the same footing as Harvard, Yale and Princeton. He knows his statement is utterly and completely false.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton belong to the most exacting accrediting associations in the nation.

**THINK IT OUT** Let us examine another statement. You must do these things calmly. Politicians of a certain type deliberately seek to confuse.

The Governor continues saying:

"We do not need these accrediting agencies coming down here telling us how to run our schools."

What are the facts?

No accrediting association ever, at any time, goes to any state nor does one ever ask for membership; nor does it tell it how "to run things."

The reverse is true.

SEP 2 - 1942

Schools request membership. They do not always get it. Sometimes they are, because of sincerity and effort, given probationary membership.

Wesleyan, for instance, in its gallant and splendid fight, is to meet the full standards and be taken off the probationary list. Wesleyan will meet it soon and will be proud of its membership. Would any thinking person wish this school, or any Georgia school, to fail to meet the standards which the other 47 states accept as necessary? Let us be sensible, not angry.

Let us come down to a few other facts.

It was not many years ago that makers of patent medicine put all sorts of noisome drugs on the market. It was not so many years ago that certain food manufacturers put out foods which had false labels on them.

It was necessary for the government to set up standards which an agency saw were, and are, maintained.

It was not so many years ago that there were national scandals about doctors who had been turned out by schools which had poor teachers, poor equipment, and which were after money, not good doctors.

It became necessary to set up the most definite standards for medical schools. No sick person wants a doctor who has not had good training and education.

There must be standards. Yet the Governor wishes to be like the patent medicine men of old—put anything he chooses into the schools of the state and call it good because he put it there.

SEP 2 - 1942

**STILL ANOTHER ONE** Still another effort to deceive the people is contained in the statement by the Governor, and repeated by his faithful parrots, that only the white schools were dropped by the Southern Association.

Nothing could be more false.

The Negro schools were not members; have never been members.

The Governor knows this.

The Southern Association is for the white schools. The Negro schools have their own group.

I leave it to your own mind to decide why he and his men repeat the charge that none of the Negro schools were dropped from the Southern Association—of which they were not and are not members.

**THE WOMEN OF GEORGIA** I have an idea that the good women of Georgia will play an effective part in this campaign.

They are not as easily swayed by politicians as are men.

They have a sort of intuitive sense of what is wrong and what is right.

I do not refer to the few women who have tried to make political careers for themselves.

I am thinking about the mothers with boys in the schools; with boys in the Army going away to fight for what is right and decent; going away to offer their lives to remove men from power who have shown what happens when one man is given too much power.

SEP 2 - 1942

I am thinking about the women in clubs who have devoted themselves to building a Georgia which will be honored and respected.

I am thinking about the women who cook and sew and wash and iron to help save money to get their children an education in the schools of Georgia.

I think they want their children to go to a school as good and with the same standards which the others in other states demand for their children.

And not the standards which one man will set up if given a chance to do so.

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

## Exit Talmadge

SEP 1 2 1942

His Excellency Eugene Talmadge was so thoroughly beaten in Thursday's Georgia primary that it is doubtful whether he will ever again be a really important political figure, even in his own State. Although as Governor he was powerful enough to do Georgia incalculable harm, wrecking, among other things, her educational system, it has long been plain that Talmadge lacks all the qualities of a first-class demagogue. Those who for a time in 1936 hoped that he might be able to take over the role of the late Huey Long were quickly disillusioned. Indeed, the only persons that he deceived for very long, besides himself, were some of the rural Georgia voters and some of the "leftist liberal" brethren, who have been for years seeing fascists and protofascists under every bed and in every dark corner.

SEP 1 2 1942

Talmadge was not clever enough to invent new catchwords and not quick enough to avoid being caught himself by some of the worn-out catchwords in which he traded. Doubtless, he believed as earnestly as anybody in "white supremacy." Doubtless, he believed in a vague and muddled sort of way that the New Deal was some kind of conspiracy against Christianity, that any kind of social amelioration was a threat to Christian morals, as he conceived them, and that any man who came from another State to teach in a Georgia school or college was *ipso facto* no better than one of Sherman's bummers or an 1876 style carpetbagger. To that extent Talmadge had "sincerity," a fatal quality in an ambitious demagogue. Thus he could never master the essential trick of being at once more revolutionary than the Left and more reactionary than the Right. Nor had he the imagination to draw glittering pictures of the brave new world in which every man (that is to say, every white ~~native-born~~ Georgian) would be a king. All that he really promised was a revival of ignorance, bigotry, vigilantism and ruthless economic exploitation and this promise he did his best to fulfill.

SEP 1 2 1942

That such a man could ever come to even temporary and local power is, of course, evidence of the serious tensions in our socio-political fabric. In his relatively brief day of power Talmadge, as we said, was able to do much damage. For the fact that his destructive influence never extended beyond Georgia itself we have to thank, not the wisdom of the American masses, but rather the wisdom of God in having made Gene Talmadge the dull and bungling fellow that he is.

# Eugene Blease And Eugene Talmadge

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

In 1917 the late COLE BLEASE of South Carolina opposed the war so virulently that President WILSON himself intervened in the Democratic primary and asked the voters of the State to reject BLEASE's candidacy for the United States Senate. The President's intervention was successful, though in post-war years BLEASE did get into the Senate where he is remembered for a one-man filibuster in 1926 which prevented a vote on a resolution of adherence to the World Court.

AUG 28 1942

In 1942 COLE BLEASE's half-brother, EUGENE S. BLEASE, has been, no matter what his professions may be, opposing the war just as injuriously as COLE could possibly have done twenty-five years ago. For EUGENE has been going about South Carolina trying to get himself elected to the Senate on the issue of "white supremacy." To raise such an issue at a time when emotional strain can easily bring vicious impulses to the surface among both whites and blacks is to promote national disunity, to invite local barbarity and to accept the spiritual leadership of ADOLF HITLER. He is the high priest of "white supremacy" and he himself has demonstrated the usual cynicism of its practitioners by his eager joining hands with the Japs.

Happily, the latest returns from this week's voting in South Carolina indicate that EUGENE has been defeated, that his fakery will not unseat Senator BURNET R. MAYBANK. It is true that the result was too close to justify elation. Mr. MAYBANK seems to have been saved only by winning a large majority in Charleston County, his home county. Nevertheless, each failure these days of the old battle-cry of "white supremacy" from the mouth of a designing politician sets a discouraging example for that whole tribe and is bound to be a healthful sedative.

AUG 28 1942

Across the Savannah River is another EUGENE. He is in the midst of an experiment exactly like that just concluded in South Carolina—a brutally cynical attempt to win office by setting white against black, black against white. The name EUGENE is from the French and means "of noble race." BLEASE's and TALMADGE's conception of a noble race is one that proposes to bully and degrade another. It seems possible the voters of Georgia may differ, as the voters of South Carolina have done.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

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SEP 11 1942

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SEP 11 1942

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# Joy in Georgia

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

### —By Milton Howard

ONCE again the Negro people become the touchstone of progress at a moment of crisis in the nation's history.

The defeat of Talmadge in Georgia, running as he did on the platform of "white supremacy," spells the beginning of the downfall of this slogan as a weapon of political reaction. In contrast to the triumph of Farley in the New York Democratic state convention, this is one electoral result which the Berlin and Tokio propagandists will not rejoice over.

We do not have to romanticize or exaggerate the precise quality of the opposition which drove Talmadge out of power. At this moment, that is irrelevant, and cannot tarnish the historic significance of this repulsive man's defeat.

SEP. 15 1942

TALMADGE was continuing the political line created by the KKK in the decades following the Civil War. Reactionary historians have traditionally apologized for, or justified this line, which was based on a nullification, as far as possible, of the social results of the Civil War.

But the line of "white supremacy" begins to appear today for what it really was, and for what progressive Americans have always known it to be—hindrance to the development and national security of the United States.

If "white supremacy" was not clearly seen by the majority of Americans between 1865-1940 as a source of great national peril, General Marshall, chief of the United States Army, was compelled two weeks ago to declare bluntly that the breakdown of military jim-crow in the South is a matter of "military necessity." Senator Bankhead of Alabama had recently demanded of General Marshall that Negro soldiers should be billeted only in Northern states. Our military chief told him that such a course is not consistent with national security.

SEP 15 1942

The Emancipation Proclamation issued by Lincoln, like General Marshall's letter, was also dictated by military necessity. This does not diminish or alter the epochal significance of either.

**The peoples character of this war is nowhere better seen than in the tide of national aspiration which it has unloosed among the Negro people.**

The instinct on which the present unprecedented demand for equality is based is sound. The Negro masses feel instinctively — and Marxist-Leninist science confirms them—that the war against fascism has profoundly altered the class and social relationship **in their favor.** This is true despite all the remnants and relics of jim-crow which still sully the country and hamper its war effort.

The downfall of Talmadge, therefore, is a portent of profound changes in the social and political life of the South. These changes may come slowly. But they are surely on their way, simply because the unity of the country against its enemies demands that they do come.

SEP 15 1942

THERE has always existed in the South, hidden by falsified preconceptions and the predominance of reactionary history-writers, an anti-reactionary opposition to the ruling Bourbons. Let us not forget that President Andrew Jackson was a Southerner; yet never did the Calhoun traitors face a more relentless enemy than "Old Hickory." The social basis of Jacksonism—that is, progressive Southern life based on the small freeholder and backwoods trades folk — may not exist today in the same form as in the first half of the nineteenth century. Yet it is unquestionable that there is rising a powerful anti-Bourbon current in Southern life. It is beginning to be seen that the Bourbons are the deadliest enemies the South has ever had; that they retarded its economic development for generations; that they cover their oppression of the Southern people by the hypnotizing incitements of "white supremacy."

"White supremacy" under the Bourbons has meant a completer degradation of the whites in the South than anywhere else in the country.

SEP 15 1942

**That the South is changing is of tremendous importance to the rest of the nation. It spells the advance of democracy throughout the country. For it has been the poll-tax bloc in Congress and the cotton state Senators, who have monopolized key Congressional committees for generations.**

The progressive war which America wages for its independence makes the further existence of this Bourbon political monopoly too dangerous to be tolerated. In the downfall of Talmadge, its future can already been read.

The Negro people gave America its soul in the nineteenth century; our greatest literature is Abolitionist literature.

It falls to the Negro people once again in a new crisis, to reveal to the nation the path that it must take for its own sake.

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

## *Great News From Georgia!*

This is positively great news from Georgia—this word of the defeat of Gene Talmadge.

SEP 11 1942

Getting rid of Talmadge as governor in itself is a very fine thing, a blessing for the people of our neighbor state which will be shared, in some measure, by all of the people of the South. As a public official, he is a reflection on all Southerners. But his defeat carries a significance and a reassurance that go far beyond Talmadge himself. For it is a repudiation of many dangerous and destructive policies, methods and tendencies in government.

Talmadge represents narrow, arbitrary personal government. He is a spokesman of prejudice. He is a demagogue. He is unenlightened. In his outrageous introduction of his political connivance into the university system of Georgia, he showed what a menace he is to the progress of education. He capitalizes on a crudeness, which is far from the sagacity and simplicity it pretends to be. He is ruthless.

SEP 11 1942

The repudiation of Gene Talmadge is a repudiation of all these qualities and methods in government.

* * *

Possibly more important than anything else just now is the electorate's implicit affirmation that there really is no acute racial issue in Georgia; that the great majority of both white and colored peoples are dealing with their common problems in an intelligent and constructive spirit and are making progress in overcoming them, even under the stresses of these times.

Ellis Arnall, Talmadge's victorious opponent, charged that the governor had attempted to make political capital by raising racial questions, when as a matter of fact there was no such issue. We believe that Arnall is right, that the federal government is not attempting to do the extreme things which have been charged and that despite some extremists in their own ranks, the vast majority of the Negro people are themselves only seeking—and naturally—to advance in the realization of fundamental human rights.

The result at the polls of Georgia, a state of the Deep South, is, we take it, another evidence that this appraisal of the racial situation is sound.

It should be reassuring to those sincere people who have been deeply concerned about the matter.

It should be a warning to any who would seek to make political capital along these lines.

It is another instance in which the people have shown that they are well ahead of some of the political wiseacres and maneuvers.

* * *

Sometimes the people can make some mighty poor choices in their election of public servants. The majority, of course, sometimes can be wrong on specific questions. But American people will not indefinitely keep on electing inferior and backward men. If they sometimes make mistakes, they in time find them out and move to correct them. So this election in Georgia is, in our opinion, another deeply heartening demonstration of democracy's soundness.

SEP 11 1942

That is a broad reassurance going beyond the very considerable satisfaction and promise involved in getting rid of Talmadge himself.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL

**POLITICAL SCIENCE** A teacher of political science might take the Talmadge campaign and use it as illustrating how to conduct a negative campaign, one which avoids the issues.

AUG 19 1942

One of the methods employed is the charge that Ellis Arnall plans to name former Governor E. D. Rivers as chairman of the highway board.

This is repeated over and over.

Now, the Talmadge people themselves don't believe it. They know it isn't so. They also know that in some quarters of the state former Governor Rivers is unpopular, just as Mr. Talmadge was booed all over the state in 1936.

They hope to take advantage of this fact, but what they hope for most is to divert attention away from the fact the Governor pardoned more than 4,500 prisoners in four years when they were not needed for work and that there was a scandal in the fact that at least 4,000 of the pardons had to be worked through one man, to make people forget what he did to the university; to divert their attention from the fact that he is in sole, and unregulated, charge of the state's near. $60,000,000.

Ellis Arnall has disappointed them.

He has consistently said that he will not appoint the present Governor, any former Governor, or any man who will use the highway board in an effort to become Governor. That's plain enough.

AUG 19 1942

He has denied it emphatically without being drawn into a controversy.

He has kept hammering away at the issues.

As for E. D. Rivers himself, he wouldn't have that job, or any other job in the administration, even if there were no objection to it and it were offered him. Especially would he refuse the highway place. That is the political graveyard and, rightly or wrongly, E. D. Rivers looks ahead to trying his own comeback four years from now.

That is one of the methods.

**THAT "SPECIAL TRAIN"** Governor Talmadge would have the people forget a few more things.

AUG 19 1942

He would have them forget his expressed hatred of the President and his opposition to all the administration stands for. He would have them forget he fought the Triple A, which literally has saved agriculture in Georgia and the nation.

He would have them forget he vetoed the free schoolbook law, after the legislature had passed it in 1935.

He would have them forget that he vetoed old-age pensions.

He would have them forget he vetoed the seven-month school law which would have given better educational opportunities to the rural children.

There are other things he would like the people to forget.

But most of all he would like for them to forget that he ever said he would fire so many people off the state pay roll they would need a special train to haul them away.

The facts are he has hired more people than did E. D. Rivers.

If he sent away a train he brought back two trains filled with employes.

He would have them forget how much he has spent. He took in in taxes about $15,000,000 more than any other Governor.

Not only has he hired more men than any other Governor in the state's history, but most of his pay rolls are up.

The state patrol pay roll, for instance, has more than doubled. The number of lives lost last year on the highways was almost 150 more than the previous year.

These are some of the things he would prefer the people did not discuss. So, he attacks newspapers and newspapermen.

AUG 19 1942

**FARM LABOR SCARED OUT** He professes to be a friend of the farmer. Yet he is scaring Negroes out of the state. Farm labor is being scared out of the state into the cities and out for other jobs because the Governor is using a "nigger-nigger" campaign.

This also has as its purpose the avoidance of the real issues.

The Governor knows there is no such issue.

He has never mentioned his own words.

You know, he wrote about the race issue in the Statesman of July 2, 1940. And he repeated his words at Albany, on July 4.

He said, and wrote:

**"Any doctrine that preaches class hatred in Georgia is a sin of the deepest dye. Any doctrine that preaches prejudice is merely the doctrine of a hypocrite who is trying to hide under a shadow for the purpose of stealing.**

**"No religious or racial prejudice has any place in a Christian heart."**

Well, that's what he said when he had no serious opposition. Now he is faking. He doesn't care, apparently, how much farm labor he scares out of the state. He'll try to say they are hunting defense jobs when he knows a country Negro will stay on the job if he isn't scared.

One of the most humorous features was his recent complaint about the libel law. That was funny. One of his chief supporters, publisher of a daily, introduced the bill. Another supporter wrote the bill. It's a good one. Nothing wrong with it.

What's funny is that the Governor, who slanders and smears and libels anyone who opposes him, in the Statesman and in his speeches, would feel aggrieved if someone replied in kind.

Boys, he must be a-hurtin'!

56k-1942 Talmadge

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Governor-Elect Arnall Speaks

SEP 20 1942

Speaking as the guest of March of Time from Washington last Thursday night, Governor-Euect Ellis Arnall committed his state to the high purpose of cooperation and sanity among the sisterhood of states and pledged anew, "democracy and justice for all" of Georgia's citizens.

In Georgia, the South's empire state, "democracy has arrived," stated our 35-year-old Governor-Elect.

Mr. Arnall's first intention will be the "restoration of the accredited standings" of the various units of the University System, a solemn pledge he had made to the boys and girls, to the students and parents of Georgia, said Mr Arnall.

SEP 20 1942

56k

To forestall the recurrence of "one man rule and dictatorship.", he has promised to urge enactment by the General Assembly of Georgia constitutional amendments, which will prevent such leadership as obtains today in the state.

Mr. Arnall has repudiated racial bigotry.

In this, the governor-elect speaks in language that is both forceful and convincing. No governor of the state has ever ascended to this exalted position with more genuine goodwill from its citizens, nor with greater respect from the citizens of the nation, than Mr. Arnall. In the very flower of his youth and in an era of profound economic and social change, Mr. Arnall, if he is liberal enough to accord to Negroes a place in the march of human progress, can write high his name among the great men of American history. He should encounter no difficulty in winning nomination to the United States Senate. His keen, analytical mind, his forthright decisions as Attorney General for the state, are widely discussed and highly respected.

SEP 20 1942

But, if Mr. Arnall would be great as far as we are concerned, it is going to be necessary for him to include in his horizon the Negro, an integral part of Georgians and the nation.

56k - 1942

Talmadge

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# OUR SECOND FRONT

AUG 29 1942

## Incidents in Scattered Sections of America Detracting from National Unity; Will White America Heed Before It Is Too Late?

AUG 29 1942

### AN EDITORIAL

From scattered sections of the globe, reports trickle in which emphasize all too clearly the ugly truth that colored Americans are faced with the task of fighting a war on two fronts.

AUG 29 1942

In Georgia, red-gallused Gene Talmadge, seeking re-election to the Governor's chair, ordered the State Guard to be alerted against racial disturbances in the State. Political opponents of Talmadge further charge that the Governor has sent out State employees in State automobiles with orders to "start some riots."

Speaking before the convention on Christian education of the AMEZ Church at Salisbury, N.C., last week, Governor J. Melville Broughton took occasion to spike reports that the State Guard there had been alerted as a precaution to possible racial disturbances.

"No reports of racial feeling in North Carolina have reached my office," the Governor said, "and nothing exists in our State but a harmonious and friendly relationship between the races. We are all working together here and not listening to agitators."

### Incidents Causing Disunity

In the Norfolk-Portsmouth (Virginia) area, newspapers found it necessary to combat reports that racial outbreaks were imminent. One rumor, which spread like wildfire, said that colored persons had purchased all of the available ice picks in that area and were planning a mass assault upon white citizens during a blackout last Tuesday night.

AUG 29 1942

Another was to the effect that colored women were being organized under the name of "Daughters of Eleanor," to hurl defiance at white housewives, to demand certain extraordinary privileges and to disrupt in general the existing relationships between the races.

Because of Mrs. Roosevelt's demonstrated interest in the problems of minority groups, the First Lady is quite generally hated in some quarters by whites and the use of her name in the aforementioned rumor was a deliberate effort to play upon this hatred for all it was worth.

Needless to say, these rumors and others like them, were found to be fantastic, deliberate lies. Similar reports have come out of South Carolina where, two weeks ago, orders were given to election officials to refuse colored persons who presented themselves at the polls.

Last week the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO) moved their eighth annual convention from Indianapolis to Cleveland, Ohio, because Indianapolis hotels refused to withdraw their regulations discriminating against colored persons.

AUG 29 1942

### Treatment of Soldiers in the South

In Spartanburg, S.C., a Philadelphia army recruit was sentenced to thirty days on the chain gang or to pay a $50 fine because he entered a white store to buy an ice cream cone. Three soldiers in Louisiana have been sentenced to be executed in October for an alleged attack on a white woman. They charged that they were tortured into signing a "confession."

Soldiers at Fort Benning, Ga., wrote the AFRO last week that "the average colored soldier would gladly trade his bunk in Georgia for one in hell." From Gulfport, Miss., comes a report that working conditions for colored persons in war industries there are "worse than slavery."

Transfer of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to the supervision of the War Manpower Commission, despite assurances from the President himself that the move was made to strengthen the committee, is nevertheless being viewed with apprehension by many members of both races interested in outlawing discrimination in war industries on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.

### Concern Over Anti-Poll Tax Bill

The failure, so far, to force a vote on anti-poll tax legislation in Congress has been the cause for considerable concern on the part of proponents of this measure which would lift the political fetters from thousands of America's black and white citizens in the South.

Reports from England that the army is faced with "problems" arising from the objection of white Southerners to the association of colored soldiers with white women and plans to send colored units of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to England to provide "companionship" for colored soldiers have so far not been denied.

AUG 29 1942

Such reports as have been catalogued here do not make a very pretty picture and certainly do nothing to aid the building of morale and national unity imperative to licking the Axis nations.

### Brighter Side of the Picture

It is true that one may point to the case of the Knoxville (Tenn.) courthouse janitor who last week was elected a justice of the peace, or to the case of the North Carolina man who was elected to a post in the State Federation of Labor. In Baltimore last week, the Western Union Telegraph Company hired the first colored messengers in the company's history and at Tuskegee it was reported that the War Department may use paints made at the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver for camouflage purposes.

Yet, on the other hand, certain plants handling war contracts continue their refusal to employ qualified colored labor, and not all of these violators are in the South.

So while pleas for national unity are heard on every hand and dark and forboding pictures of the consequences of disunity are being painted daily, it becomes increasingly difficult for the conscientious colored American to understand the paradoxes and incongruities which beset him with such alarming regularity and persistence.

Pretty speeches and vague promises may have their place, but the translation of the idealism of the Constitution into a living, breathing thing is the problem facing white America.

It has been pretty generally agreed that the present world conflict is going to be a long and bloody one. Superior weapons and superior manpower are vital to victory. Toward this end, colored America is making, as in all previous wars, an all-out effort.

### One Way to Victory

AUG 29 1942

Bombs and bullets know no color line and the bugbear of racial superiority, which some of the enemies within our gates are trying to set up, has no place in the strategy with which we hope to win the war.

If a portion of our energies is to be dissipated in knocking down obstacles and a portion of the energies of white America diverted to setting them up, it is obvious that fifty per cent of our total energies are in effect being used to the advantage of the enemies whom we would defeat.

The simplicity of the situation is so apparent that it is difficult to understand how there can be so many who seek to circumvent it.

56k - 1942

Talmadge

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

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The simplicity of the situation is so apparent that it is difficult to understand how there can be so many who seek to circumvent it.

It is squarely up to white America to awaken to the folly and danger of a situation which invites disaster. We can and WILL win the war when this "second front" is removed from our own shores and put where it belongs.

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# Another Funeral Held For Talmadge

The Informer
Houston, Tex.

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—Under the auspices of the American Anti-Prejudice society, with the Rev. C. Townsend Tucker presiding, one of the most unusual but epochal ceremonies ever devised was held last Sunday. This was a figurative funeral at Faithful Central Baptist church for Eugene Talmadge, notorious Negro-hating governor of Georgia who was defeated for reelection two weeks ago.

OCT 10 1942

The whole tenor of the mass meeting which was well attended was one of happiness that this arch Negro-hater was politically dead, but with a stern note of determination to oppose all such enemies to the race wherever possible.

OCT 10 1942

**Eyes Opened**

Rev. Tucker told how the eyes of the world have been opened to the dangers of race hatred and how gradually the race is beginning to feel the benefits. He consigned Gov. Talmadge to his political death.

Impressive remarks were made by author Crispus Jones and copies of his book on democracy were sold at the suggestion of Rev. Capers, who closed with a dynamic and eloquent short address during which he urged the race to also clean its own house.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# Brooklynites Stage 'Funeral' For Talmadge

OCT 10 1942

Another "funeral" for Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia who died a political death at the polls last month is set for Sunday, October 11, at 3 pm in Holy Trinity Baptist church, Dekalb ave near Franklin ave, Brooklyn.

A parade will be included. It will form at Brooklyn Elks, Fulton st and Classon ave, at 2 pm and will march down Classon to Dekalb and over to the church.

J. Finley Wilson, IBPOEW grand exalted ruler, will deliver the principal eulogy. A casket, mourners and pall bearers will be featured on the program.

OCT 10 1942

Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Holy Trinity pastor, and chairman of the Afro Protective League which is sponsoring the "funeral," said:

"Every liberal-minded citizen, regardless of race or color, should take part in the funeral of one of the most prejudiced white men who ever lived.—Negro-hating, Jew-baiting, labor-hating Talmadge who has been an inspiration to all lynchers and every form of discrimination."

OCT 10 1942

According to the APL chairman, Negro and white citizens and religious, social, fraternal, political, labor organizations and national youth groups of Brooklyn and NYC will participate in the Talmadge "funeral."

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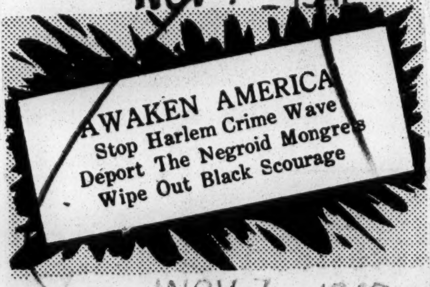
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

## TALMADGE TACTICS

NOV 7 - 1942



NOV 7 - 1942

A BRANCH of the Georgia Vigilantes Inc., the Talmadge boys, must be operating in the Harlem vicinity these days. Small stickers like the one shown above were passed out in the Madison and 11 st district Monday and Tuesday of this week. Looks like a case of "Heil hitler" right under our noses. *The Daily News* might do well to note that their "Harlem Crime Wave" idea fits in perfectly with the kind of tactics Talmadge and company encourage.

NOV 7 - 1942

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# Textbook Committee Tosses Issue Back Into Talmadge's Lap

56K

Constitution
Atlanta

Talmadge

DEC 23 1942

The State Board of Education's textbook selection committee yesterday tossed aside the scenario Governor Talmadge had written for his exit from the Georgia school scene.

In a 30-minute session, in which they were supposed to select a book on defense and a book on health for 800,000 children at a cost of approximately $1,500,000 to the shuddering taxpayer, the members of the committee decided to do nothing—and adjourned.

Protests from citizens throughout the state were declared to have stymied the Talmadge plan to saddle the Georgia common school system with 1,600,000 books no one wanted.

Constitution

The Governor, who has spent the last two years ripping the Georgia school system to shreds and, as a result, was voted out of office, had ordered the committee to select a book on defense and a book on health "for every school child in Georgia." He had given the committee 48 hours in which to act.

Atlanta, Ga.

DEC 23 1942

**Refusal To Act.**

The committee's refusal to act yesterday tosses the whole issue back into the lap of Talmadge—and his next move is awaited with interest by educational circles and the book salesmen who had hoped to prosper. It was conceded yesterday there would be no further move. Talmadge cannot force the purchase of the books without the aid of the board.

When the committee, comprising Mrs. William T. Healey, of Atlanta; Carey G. Arnett, of Halyondale, and J. H. Woodall, of Woodland, met in obedience to the Governor's order, it summoned Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of education, and Dr. O. C. Aderhold, director of the State High School Victory Corps.

"The schools of Georgia have all the books on defense they need right now and we are preparing to consider others that might be more appropriate at a more appropriate date," Dr. Aderhold told the committee.

"The schools of Georgia have all the health books they need—all the defense books they need," said Dr. Collins.

DEC 23 1942

**Book Salesmen.**

The hordes of book salesmen were on the edges of their chairs in the corridors outside while the committee sat in executive session. Those book salesmen, present in the hope of some slight profit every time the board meets, were certain there was the scent of tax money in the air.

Inside the committee room Dr. Collins was telling the committee:

"This plan will cost $1,500,000.

"The state has plenty of books, but is short on money. . . .

"I haven't had a single demand from teachers, principals or superintendents for these books.

**Only Request.**

"The only request I have had for the purchase of these books has come from book salesmen."

The committee was advised that State Auditor E. B. Thrasher Jr. had announced that morning that under the present approved budget for the Department of Education only about $109,000 was left in the textbook fund for the balance of the year. The annual allotment is $800,000.

Constitution

Dr. Collins told the committee:

"Should the state now buy too many books the money probably will have to come from some other source and that might mean that the salary increase Governor Talmadge has ordered for the school teachers cannot be maintained."

Talmadge had ordered the 25 per cent increase in teachers' pay shortly after he lost in the September primary.

56K

Atlanta, Ga.

Thirty minutes after the session started the door to the room opened and the committee members issued forth.

DEC 2

**Collins Announces.**

Dr. Collins announced to the crowd in the hallway:

"The committee has adjourned without reaching any conclusion. Therefore, no books will be bought."

The committee, he added, had set no date for reconvening.

Collins told the book salesmen they might as well go home and not come back "for a long time"—at least until after Christmas.

One book salesman plucked at the furred sleeve of Mrs. Healey.

"Is that true—there's no need to hang around?" he asked, in alarm.

"It certainly is," said Mrs. Healey, "no need at all."

Mrs. Healey and Woodall went over to the Talmadge executive offices to report no deal.

What Talmadge said has not been learned.

But he must have a board with him to act, particularly in his last battle with public opinion.

56k-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

TALMADGE

JUL 19 1942

56K

# 5,000 in Hall Hear Attack By Talmadge

**By HERMAN HANCOCK,**
Constitution Staff Writer.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 18.—Election of Ellis Arnall as governor of Georgia means the "vanishing of a $9,500,000 treasury surplus, the closing of schools, starvation for teachers and waste in the state government," red-gallused Governor Talmadge told about 5,000 shirt-sleeved men and women in City park here today.

The Governor said he was not running against Arnall, but a combine composed of Arnall, former Governor E. D. Rivers, Brack Blalock, machinery dealer, and Wiley L. Moore, oil company executive. He branded them as "the same old crowd trying to get back in," and added "Rivers will be chairman of the State Highway Board if Arnall is elected."

The address here today in swelteringly hot weather without even ice water for the hundreds who crowded the park, contrasted with his opening bid for his fourth term as governor at Moultrie on July 4 when rains sent scurrying scores to shelter.

He is seeking a full four-year term, and hinted that if he is elected, there will be a move to reduce the term. He also inferred he will not be a candidate for the senate two years from now, if elected governor.

"I want to serve the whole four years, and not have it cut after my election," Talmadge told the crowd. "I want you to let me serve the four years."

He also attacked newspapermen, whom he said had been on the pay rolls of various state departments, centering his fire largely on reporters of The Atlanta Constitution and the Atlanta Journal.

The bugaboo of racial equality was waved in portions of his address when he declared "as long as I am governor, Negroes and whites will never go to the same school." He warned other sections of the country "Georgia will not be dictated to by any outside influence," and said Georgia will not interfere with other states, adding that in "Georgia two races get along better than anywhere else in the world because we understand one another."

Asserting that the state debt is now only $7,648,545 and that the state has $9,500,000 in the treasury and in the banks, he said every dime could be paid but that the money was being held as a buffer for war emergency and to insure continued operation of schools and other functions of the state.

He said when he entered office that the "Rivers-Arnall bunch had left a debt of $29,759,642," but that he had reduced it to $7,648,545 without increasing taxes one dime.

### Attacks Gas Raise.

Attacking the 2.5 cents a gallon increase in gasoline prices, he said it was for the purpose of raising a slush fund for the gubernatorial campaign, charging specifically that Moore is treasurer of the Arnall drive. He advised his hearers not to pay any increase.

At one point he attacked Allen Darden, resigned director of the income, intangible and inheritance tax divisions, implying that Darden resigned because Talmadge would not grant him a raise.

"If any employe of the state is dissatisfied with his salary and is not giving his best service to the state, I will welcome his resignation," the Governor said.

Asserting he looks for the day when newspapermen are not looking for public money, he cited several alleged instances in which some were on the pay rolls.

Those accused were Ralph McGill, John Martin, C. J. Holleran, all of The Constitution; C. E. Gregory, Paul Stevenson, of the Journal, and Howard Leavy, of Brunswick. He also charged that the Athens Banner-Herald "sold out" for $300, adding that Gregory's family has drawn $22,000 from the state at various times.

### Attacks Writer.

He gloated over the fact that "Piney Woods Pete," column of the Journal, was off the front page yesterday in an edition he said he saw, and said Stevenson is its author.

He praised his friends in Grady county for raising funds for a broadcast he will make at 10:30 o'clock next Friday night over radio station WSB, and thanked those who have made contributions for previous addresses.

Talmadge praised the crowd for "walking in from the mountains and valleys of this section of the state."

"We need a Governor who will protect the rich or poor, the high or low," he added. "I want to serve every day of the four-year term."

Before Talmadge arrived, a motorcade formed several miles south of Gainesville and drovce to the park.

Frank Watson, superintendent of Gillsville school, was entertaining the crowd which already had gathered with an impromptu address, interspersed by music provided by Peck's band, of Gainesville, and Fiddlin' John Carson. The Talmadge victory song was frequently played.

Margaret Talmadge, daughter of the Governor, and Mrs. Herman Talmadge, wife of the Governor's son, were invited to the speakers' platform.

Watson pulled a Talmadge automobile tag out and held it up for the crowd to see. He said it had been criticized as containing vital materials needed in the war effort.

"It has nothing in it that a good Talmadge knife will not cut," he yelled, pulling out a knife and cutting a slice off one of them. He then took it in his hands and broke it, explaining it contains wood fiber and is pressed wood.

### Railroad Man.

Jim Flynn, Atlanta railroad man, spoke, asserting the railroad men "are thankful for the favors received from Talmadge's administration."

"We are thankful for Talmadge," he added.

Two students, whose names were never given in full, from the University of Georgia called for Talmadge's election. Two large buses bearing signs as being from the University of Georgia were in the park. One of the students—identified as "Walker"—said 65 or 70 students were present.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

VIGILANTES, INC.

# New Secret Society Flares Under Auspices of Goodwin

OCT 14 1942

By LAMAR Q. BALL.

A new secret society flashed across the Georgia skies yesterday under the auspices of Major John E. Goodwin, Georgia's commissioner of public safety, chief of the palace guard and the personal bodyguard of Governor Talmadge during the last two years.

The name of the new order is Vigilantes, Inc., and its charter has been filed with Secretary of State John Wilson.

Attorneys for the Vigilantes are Hewlett & Dennis, law partners of Atlanta, the senior member of the firm being Justice Samuel C. Hewlett, who ascended to the bench of the supreme court of Georgia the day the charter was filed.

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From his private office in the state capitol yesterday, Justice Hewlett said:

"I was in on the original drawing up of those papers, but I retired from all law practice when I accepted this post.

"I know none of the details and I shall handle no further law practice until my term in the court has been completed."

The papers filed with Secretary of State Wilson described the purpose of the new organization as "patriotic, secret, social and benevolent."

No capital stock is involved or profit expected, according to the papers.

The headquarters of the organization will be in Fulton county, Georgia, "but the petitioners desire the privilege of establishing offices and transacting business in any other place, or places, within or without the state of Georgia."

In the trinity described as leaders of the organization today are Goodwin, John J. Cummings, of Seminole county, and Fred Derrick, of Rabun county. The area in the vicinity of Tybee Light is unrepresented.

Cummings, a member of the State Board of Regents under Governor Talmadge, won fame for his sale of Samson, the $5,000 accredited bull, to the state of Georgia.

The state's purchase of Samson, according to Governo Talmadge's comments at the time of the sale, was to improve the parentage of the beef stock of the state.

Derrick was one of Governor Talmadge's companions on his famous visit to Havana, Cuba, a year ago, an incident that drew frequent comment in the recent gubernatorial campaign. Derrick is a member of Governor Talmadge's staff.

No one will be allowed inside the assembly room of Vigilantes, Inc., other than "white males, of sound health, good morals and high character."

No one could be found yesterday to explain in more complete detail the purpose or the reasons for the new secret organiaztion.

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Vigilantes, Inc.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# See Talmadge Hand In New Organization

OCT 15 1942

OCT 15 1942

Close observers Wednesday were inclined to believe that Governor Eugene Talmadge had a hand in the organization of the Vigilantes, Inc., a secret society formed by Public Safety Commissioner John F. Goodwin and two other close friends of Georgia's chief executive.

Observers reached this conclusion after recalling an editorial in the latest issue of the governor's newspaper, The Statesman, in which it was pointed out that there is room for an organization to "maintain white supremacy" if there is "room in America for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

56K

A petition for a charter of incorporation for the Vigilantes, Inc has been filed with Secretary of State John B. Wilson. In the petition, it is set forth that membership is to be restricted to "white males of sound health, good morals and high character," and the objects are set out as purely eleemosynary, patriotic, social, and benevolent.

Attached to the application is an affidavit from W. H. Kimbrough, managing editor of The Statesman that the money to advertise the charter for application for four weeks in The Statesman has been deposited with him. Kimbrough is a son-in-law of Governor Talmadge.

The organization was chartered in Fulton Superior Court October 10, according to the copy of a charter filed with the secretary of state.

The Vigilantes charter in the Fulton Superior Court was obtained by Samuel D. Hewlett and John Dennis, Atlanta law firm. Governor Talmadge appointed Attorney Hewlett to the State Supreme Court Monday.

In the petition it is set forth that the organization shall have the power to confer an initiative or degree ritualism, fraternal and secret obligations, words, grips, signs and ceremonies.

In addition to Goodwin the incorporators were listed as John L Cummings of Donalsonville, a Talmadge appointee on the Board of Regents and Fred Derrick of

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Rabun County, a member of the Governor's staff.

New York Times
New York, N. Y

## TALMADGE MEN FORM THE VIGILANTES, INC.

~~OCT 15 1942~~

### Aides of Georgia Governor Organize New Secret Society

~~OCT 15 1942~~

ATLANTA, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Public Safety Commissioner and two other close friends of Governor Talmadge have organized Vigilantes, Inc., a new secret society limited to white males.

56K

The charter of incorporation, filed yesterday with the Secretary of State, John B. Wilson, provides that the organization "shall have the power to confer an initiative or degree ritualism, fraternal and secret obligations, words, grips, signs and ceremonies."

Membership is to be restricted to "white males of sound health, good morals and high character," while the purposes are set out as "purely eleemosynary, patriotic, social and benevolent."

Besides Mr. Goodwin, the incorporators were listed as John J. Cummings of Donalsonville, a Talmadge appointee on the Board of Regents, and Fred Derrick of Rabun County, a member of the Governor's staff.

OCT 15 1942

No capital stock is involved, the papers declaring that no profit or pecuniary gain is expected. The corporation would control the sale of its paraphernalia, regalia, stationery, jewelry and other materials.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Talmadge Fosters New KKK

OCT 24 1942

OCT 24 1942

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22—A substitue organization for the Ku Klux Klan was seen by those who view with alarm the filing of a charter with the Georgia Secretary of State for the incorporation of a secret society to be known as Vigilantes, Inc. The organizers are listed as Major John E. Goodwin, commissioner of public safety and Talmadge henchman; John J. Cummings, member of the Talmadge-packed State Board of Regents, and Fred Derrick, member of Talmadge's personal staff.

Georgia colored residents have expressed the view that Vigilantes, Inc., is to be used to carry out Talmadge's program of coercing and intimidating colored citizens for the preservation of "white supremacy."

OCT 24 1942

56K

**LIMITED TO "WHITE MALES"**

According to the charter, membership will be limited to "white males of sound health, good morals and high character." Goodwin has stated the organization will be secret and have the right to confer "degrees of ritualism, sell paraphernalia, regalia, stationery, jewelry and other materials."

According to the incorporators no move has been made as yet toward designing robes, hoods or masks for the members. Goodwin said, "We'll have our first meeting in Atlanta in three or four days and we'll wear everyday clothes, I guess."

**FBI WATCHES**

The organization is expected to draw its following from among Georgia's "poor whites," among whom Talmadge campaigned for re-election on the race equality issue and was defeated.

FBI agents are watching the progress of the organization, but would make no comment at press time.

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# Georgia to Get Another KKK

OCT 16 1942

P.M. Daily

## Vigilantes, Inc., Is a Secret Society for White Males Only

56K N.Y. N.Y.

Special Correspondence

OCT 16 1942

PM Exclusive

ATLANTA, Oct. 16.—Organization of a streamlined version of the Ku Klux Klan was revealed today following the filing of a charter with the Georgia Secretary of State for a new secret society calling itself Vigilantes, Inc.

The organizers are listed in the charter as Maj. John E. Goodwin, Georgia Commissioner of Public Safety and personal bodyguard of Gov. Talmadge; John J. Cummings, and Fred Derrick.

Vigilantes, Inc., is evidently Georgia's version of the recently spawned League for White Supremacy in Alabama. According to the charter no one will be allowed to attend its meetings except "white males of sound health, good morals and high character." The organization is called "patriotic, secret, social and benevolent."

OCT 16 1942

The incorporation papers said the society "shall have the power to confer an initiative or degree ritualism, fraternal and secret obligations, words, grips, signs and ceremonies under which there shall be united only a membership of white male persons."

Observers here see the organization as an effort to hold together the Talmadge machine which went down to defeat in the recent primary, and press the campaign for "white supremacy."

OCT 16 1942

A federal investigation had been asked of the activities of Commissioner Goodwin during the gubernatorial primary campaign. In a letter to the Justice Dept., Frank McCallister, secretary of the Southern Workers Defense League, charged that Goodwin had issued an order to state patrolmen to search all cars bearing Negroes on the highways after 9 o'clock at night and "use your blackjacks on them whenever you can." McCallister submitted this charge in affidavit form from Sgt. J. F. Hartsfield, district commander, who resigned in protest. Federal authorities have not yet indicated what they plan to do.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Assistant Solicitor Hits Secret Society

OCT 22 1942

Addressing the State Prison and Parole Board in opposition to a parole for Raymond (Slim) Bryan, convicted white flogger, Assistant Solicitor General Dan Duke, of Fulton Superior Court, criticized severely Wednesday the new secret society of "Vigilantes" incorporated here last week by a group of associates of Governor Eugene Talmadge.

The young attorney assailed the new organization in connection with a denunciation of the alleged activities of the East Point chapter of the Ku Klux Klan in a series of floggings two years ago.

Mr. Duke said:

"There is a fundamental principle involved in this case. As long as this man is serving time, he is acting as a symbol of good government. He is proving that vigilanteism has been properly dealt with.

"The people who are here today in behalf of Slim Bryan are the same people who appeared in his behalf at the trial. The 23 deputy sheriffs who have signed a petition for him are probably the same ones who challenged anybody's authority to invade the secret precincts of these vigilantes.

**WARNED OF ORGANIZATION**

"A few days ago the Atlanta newspapers warned us of the formation of Vigilantes, Incorporated, which has been granted a charter in the Fulton Superior Court. One high in that organization asked me what I would think if a lot of cartridges and rifles were found in some Negro church. I told him I would say that they had been planted there to further the aims of some Vigilantes society that wanted to stir up racial strife.

"It is time for the citizens of the South to rise up and fight these Vigilantes, whether they masquarade under a sheet, as a mastersalesman for some asphalt company or are just a group of disgruntled and defunct politicians who are trying to filch money out of ignorant but loyal supporters of some individual or clique."

The secret society referred to by Mr. Duke was formed by John Goodwin, director of the State Department of Public Safety; John Cummings, of Donalsonville, Talmadge appointee to the State Board of Regents, and Fred Derrick, of Clayton, member of the Governor's staff.

**CHARGES ATTORNEYS FORMER KLANSMEN**

In his address, Mr. Duke charged that Harold Sheats, attorney for Bryan, and Vester M. Ownby, another attorney who made a statement for Bryan, urging clemency for him, were both former exalted cyclops of the East Point Klan.

"You can't prove that" interrupted Mr. Ownby.

"Maybe it was the Riverside klan you headed," corected Mr. Duke.

Mr. Ownby insisted upon proof and Mr. Duke reiterated his charge, then the matter was dropped.

Mr. Duke closed his argument with a charge that the planting of arms and ammunition to stir up race trouble for propaganda purposes was along the lines of the Nazi system in Germany.

**SAYS BOYKIN WAS KLAN MEMBER**

Mr| Sheats replied vigorously to the charges of Mr. Duke. He admitted that he was exalted cyclops of the East Point Klan in 1934 and 1933, and added that Mr. Duke's superior, Solicitor General John A. Boykin, also was a Klan member.

"At that time the only men in East Point who were not members of the Klan were those who couldn't get in," Mr. Sheats said "Almost every white man in Georgia was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Some of the associates of Mr. Duke in Mr. Boykin's office were members. Mr Boykin himself has been a member. Justice Black of the United States Supreme Court was an official of the Klan in Alabama. He admitted it.

"I have never denied that I was a former official of the East Point Klan. The Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution reminded the public of that fact every day during the flogging trials. The Atlanta Journal has a photographer here today, at the invitation of Mr. Duke, to take a picture of him denouncing the Klan. They didn't take my picture."

**DENOUNCES PAPERS**

In denouncing the Atlanta newspapers for their crusade against the floggers, Mr. Sheats said:

"Why do you think Jim Cox came down here and established a newspaper?" He wanted to run the Klan out of Georgia and establish the Yankee crowd down here. He was red hot from Ohio when this case was being tried.'

"God knows what would have happened in Georgia if it hadn't been for the newspapers, which tried to enlighten the people as to true conditions in this state," Mr. Duke replied.

Mr. heats told the commission that Bryan was "just an overgrown country boy who had been dragged into this trouble by others." He said Bryan had served 12 months of a 24-month term, and had three offers of jobs in war industries, as an expert mechanic. He also said that Bryan's son was going into the Navy and would leave the family without means of support.

Numerous witnesses were offered to testify as to the previous good reputation of Bryan and his activities as a member of the East Point Christian Church.

The commission took the plea under advisement.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# New Secret Order Of Talmadge Gang

OCT 31 1942

ATLANTA.—The white supremacy gang of defeated Gov. Eugene Talmadge has blossomed forth in a new secret organization called Vigilantes, Inc. The organization has just been granted a state charter.

The charter gives the organization "power to confer an initiative or decree ritualism, fraternal and secret obligations, words, grips, signs and ceremonies under which there shall be united only a membership of white male persons."

Its purposes as filed with the secretary of state are "patriotic, secret social and benevolent." One of the three organizers listed is State Highway Patrol Commissioner John Goodwin, Talmadge's personal bodyguard.

During the recent gubernatorial election, Goodwin ordered his state patrolmen to search all cars containing Negroes after 9 pm and to "use your blackjacks of them whenever you can." The other two organizers are John J. Cummings and Fred Derrick.

56L-1942

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

# My Day

### *By Eleanor Roosevelt*

AUG 3 1942

**HYDE PARK, Sunday.**—The other night I read a play by Seldon Rodman called The Revolutionists. It deals with the always fascinating story of Toussaint l'Ouverture and Henri Christophe. The President has always spoken of this episode in history and the extraordinary citadel Toussaint l'Ouverture built in Haiti, the ruins of which still exist. This play is good reading and I shall be interested to see it acted. These two men were great and more people should know their story.

Yesterday a young Syrian, Mr. Salmon Rizk, who has been speaking under the auspices of a magazine to various groups of young people in schools and colleges throughout th' country, came to see me. I can well understand that his life story would make his lectures interesting.

He was born in the mountains of Syria and, as a young man, came to a Midwestern city in the United States. He was an American citizen, but had to learn the meaning of America and suffered much before he became a citizen of the United States.

* * *

**The Story of the Marines** in the Solomon Islands, which is in all our papers this morning, adds another page to their glorious record. As Americans, we rejoice in all their glorious records, and as Americans we rejoice in all they have done and in the co-operation they have received from all the other branches of the services. We grieve at the losses which were sustained and which will bring sorrow to many homes in our nation, and pray we may all do our utmost to bring the war to a victorious end.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# West Indians Not Behind the War Effort, Journalist Says

SEP 1 2 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Ellis A. Williams, noted journalist, has just returned from a tour of the West Indies and is thus able to present a picture not previously seen of conditions there.)

By ELLIS A. WILLIAMS

NEW YORK—(ANP)—People of the West Indies believe that the war is one of the classes, not of the masses, and are, therefore, not supporting the war effort as the British Government would have the outside world believe.

West Indians, as a whole, feel that conditions under any other system certainly couldn't be worse and failure by them to see the overall picture—that fascism would nullify their slight gains under imperialism—can be laid right on the doorstep of the British Empire.

### What Is a Traitor?

Time Magazine recently said: "The Japanese success in Hong Kong, Singapore and Burma, was due in a very large measure to the co-operation of the natives."

That these so-called traitors did not feel themselves part and parcel of the British Empire is the direct result of the policy of the Tory plutocrats that "natives" are subjects and not citizens. Does it not seem contradictory that a subject can be called a traitor in the sense of betrayal of citizenship?

### United Nations Must Act

The people of the West Indies feel that they are not citizens and the British Government, along with their U.S. Allies, should counteract immediately this belief if they do not want a Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore or Burma on their hands.

U.S. forces cannot properly defend their bases in the West Indies if they also have to worry about conditions brought about by internal politics in the islands.

### Dual Standard

The government has not encouraged the full participation of the worker in order to prosecute the war effort. The worker is asked to give his money but not his ideas. He understands that the war concerns the total population and resents the attitude of the government in setting up a dual standard for blacks and whites.

Just before I left Trinidad, less than a month ago, the people were up in arms when they learned that the acting governor, Captain John Huggins, had refused to request from U.S. authorities priority rights for Aubrey Pankey, well-known concert singer, who had three war relief concerts scheduled in Trinidad.

The singer received the priority later after submitting to much official red tape.

### Favoritism Charged

The government has acquired certain landed areas for the United States Army and Navy bases. The owners make claims for compensation. The "chosen" are paid at once—large and fabulous prices—but all others are made to await the consideration of a committee. The "chosen" represent the late Sir George F. Huggins, millionaire land owner.

Even in the armed forces there is discontent. There is no discrimination as practiced in the U.S. There is, however, an unwritten law that no colored person can rise above the rank of sergeant major. All commissioned officers are white and crack the whip with a vengeance. The rank and file soldier is defiant, but there is precious little he can do.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# 'Superior' British Are Blamed

SEP 1 1 1942

## Change Must Come Or There May Be Another Burma

(Editor's Note: Ellis A. Williams, noted journalist, has returned from a tour of the West Indies and is thus able to present a picture not previously seen of conditions there).

By ELLIS A. WILLIAMS

NEW YORK. —(ANP) — People of the West Indies believe that the war is one of the classes not of the masses and are therefore not supporting the war effort as the British government would have the outside world believe.

West Indians, as a whole, feel that conditions under any other system certainly could be worse and failure by them to see the overall picture — that fascism would bullify their slight gains under imperialism—can be laid rgiht on the doorstep of the British empire.

Time Magazine recently said: "The Japanese success in Hong Kong, Singapore and Burma, was due in a very large measure to the cooperation of the natives." That these so-called traitors did not feel themselves part and parcel of the British empire is the direct result of the policy of the Tory plutocrats that "natives" are subjects and not citizens. Does it not seem contradictory that a subject can be called a traitor in the sense of betrayal of citizenship?

The people of the West Indies feel that they are not citizens and the British government along with their U. S. allies should counteract immediately this belief if they do not want a Hong Kong, Mayaya, Singapore or Burma on their hands. U. S. forces cannot properly defend their bases in the West Indies if they also have to worry about conditions brought about by internal politics in the islands.

The government has not encouraged the full participation of the worker in order to prosecute the war effort. The worker is asked to give his money but not his ideas. He understands that the war concerns the total population and resents the attitude of the government in setting up a dual standard for blacks and whites.

Take Trinidad for instance. By what right does Gov. Sir Hubert Winthrop Young patronize the bazaar given by Mrs. T. Gaddes Grant of Port-of-Spain's Park avenue to raise money for the "bomber fund," and deliberately stay away because of "the exigencies of the service," from the war benefit given by Miss Audrey Jeffers, M.B.E. a Negro long interested and actively participating in the social and civic life of the island.

Just before the writer left Trinidad, less than a month ago, the people were up in arms when they learned the acting governor, Capt. John Huggins, had refused to request from U. S. authorities priority rights for Aubrey Pankey, well-known concert singer, who had three war relief concerts scheduled in Trinidad. The singer received the priority later after submitting to much official red tape.

The worker in Trinidad is perturbed. He is beginning to wonder if he is to share in the peace after war is done or if he is to fight an even bloodier battle for economic freedom.

The government has acquired certain landed areas for the United States Army and Navy bases. The owners make claims for compensation. The "chosen" are paid at once—large and fabulous prices—but all others are made to await the consideration of a committee. The "chosen" represent the late Sir George F. Huggins, millionaire land owner.

Even in the armed forces there is discontent. There is no discrimination as practiced in the U. S. There is, however, an unwritten aw that no Negro can rise above the rank of sergeant major. All commissioned officers are white and crack the whip with a vengeance. The rank and file soldier is defiant, but there is precious little he can do.

A short while ago the writer was taking a walk by a field used by the cavalry unit of the local armed forces. A soldier, in putting a high spirited horse through his paces, was on the verge of being thrown. As he righted himself, the horse bolted and was off at breakneck speed. The soldier tugged at the bridle for all he was worth. More concerned about the horse than the rider, a white officer yelled: "What the hell are you doing to that horse? Stop it before I put you in the guard house?"

This soldier was brought up on charges. He was confined to barracks for 14 days and made to drill in the broiling sun at times of 100 degrees in the shade, one hour daily with a marching pack strapped to his back He later remarked:

"Is there any wonder Britian is getting her colonies tak her and her pants licked. This is the spirit of th in the West Indies.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# NEW HAITIAN MINISTER NAMED

NOV 14 1942

**WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 12—(ANP)—**A new minister to the United States from Haiti was named Saturday in the person of Andre Lieutaud, former assistant general manager of rural education in the island republic. The new minister is no stranger to the United States, having been educated at Columbia university in New York City.

NOV 14 1942

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# groes in Cuba Fight the Axis

Cuba, like the United States and Brazil, is one of the several countries in the Western Hemisphere which has a relatively large Negro population. About one-third of its population is Negro. In the province (state) of Oriente of which Santiago de Cuba is the principal city, the majority of the population is Negro. In the province of Camaguey — the most important railroad center and agricultural region — the Negroes constitute a large portion of the population. Many of the outstanding patriots of Cuba's national struggles have been Negroes. Antonio Maceo, the great Negro liberator ranks among all Cubans along with Jose Marti. Among present-day leaders in the cultural and labor fields are Nicholas Guellen. outstanding poet and writer and Lazaro Pena, Secretary General of the National Confederation of Labor and Deputy. There are many cultural and civic organizations of Negroes in the island devoting their energies to the consolidation national unification of the country in the fight against the Nazis.

James W. Ford

The Communist Party of Cuba under the leadership of Blas Roca has always been the most dependable leader in behalf of colored citizens. Blas Roca is beloved among the Negroes as he is among Cubans as a whole.

DEC 19 [illegible]

On October 17-18, 1942 there took place at Havana, Cuba the second national convention of th [illegible] tion of Negro Societies o [illegible] was fully representative of all Negro organizations in the island. Over the last several years highly developed political activities against the Axis and for the rights of colored citizens have been conducted by the Federation of Negro Societies. On the other hand there have been unscruplous groups who have tried to demoralize the movement of colored citizens through a distortion of the fight against racial discrimination. Among these was one Juan Junco, Negro Trotzkyite, and his associates. It is notorious that recently Junco was killed by his own followers in a mix-up and provocation to disturb relations in teh country.

DEC 1

The second convention of Negro Societies took up as one of its main points the struggle against racial discrimination. It demanded the enforcement of complementary laws to effectively fulfill the constitutional rights of colored citizens. A broad program of action in which the Federation will collaborate was outlined to strengthen the "united social front" against disrupting schemers.

Among other points acted upon by the convention were the following:

A call to the Negro and to all the country to form the strongest national unity for the defeat of Nazi fascism;

Active participation of the Negro societies in the mobilization against speculators and profiteers;

Adherence to the act organizing Pedro Olivia Acosta, Ofelia Garcia Amable Zarate. Jose Garzon, Francisco Rueda, and Humberto Hernandez, representing **Hoy.** Salvador Garcia Aguero, former president of the Federation of Negro Societies, is the leader of the Parliamentary group of the Communist-Revolutionary Union in the Cuban House of Representati

DEC 19 1942

Featuring in the session, of the second National convention of the Federation of Negro Societies was a program broadcast over radio station COCO. It included an address by the president, Pedro Rojos Rodriguez, and by the directors, Manuel Vidal, Dr. Goyri, Dr. Olivia, Dr. Castellanos and others. They joined in implanting the idea of greater unity between the Societies of the Negro people, and all Cubans to win victory in this war against the Hitlerite barbarians and the urgent task demanded by the present critical moment. They gave special reference to those dealing with the fight against racial discrimination, in effectively fulfilling those constitutional precepts which guarantee the rights of the Negro people.

This brililant work by the Negro people of Cuba is heartening to the Negro people of the United States. It can be hailed by all people in the Western Hemisphere as a great step in strengthening Hemispheric solidarity against the Axis.

Also to be noted in strengthening of Hemispheric unity and solidarity is the announcement that Jacques Roman, internationally known and respected, Haitian writer, poet and statesman, has been appointed Haitian Minister to Mexico.

the Farmers Federation and the Workers Federation against criminal dispossesses;

Support to the activities developed by the United Socialist Front to intensify inter-social relations.

DEC 19 1942

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By unanimous vote including fraternal delegates a resolution was passed congratulating Blas Roca, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, on his recent trip throughout South America with the aim of securing the freedom of the great fighter and continental leader, Luis Carlos Prestes, of Brazil.

At the proposal of numerous delegations it was unanimously resolved to send a message to President Batista expressing approval of the resolution of the Cuban Government establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, "which country fights heroically to defeat the Hitlerite hordes."

By unanimous vote a congratulatory message was sent to the newspaper **Hoy**, a people's paper expressing the views of the Communist Party and of progressive people, for having opened its pages to the Federation of Negro Societies in its struggle against discrimination and for the rights of the Negro people.

DEC 19 1942

Present at the Convention were the following prominent social and civil leaders of Cuba: Pedro Rojas Rodriguez, President of the Federation of Negro Societies; Fernando Guzman, Serafin Portundo, Miguel Gomez, Dr. Francisco Goyri Reyes Tomas Quintana, Perez Cardena Dr. Juan G. Castellanos, representing the Federation of Negro Societies from the Oriente province; Dr,

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[illegible] Fla. Herald
[illegible] ber 26, 1942

# FEDERAL LAWS HUGE BARRIER

## McNutt Reported As Favoring Puerto Ricans For Florida Harvest

By STEPHEN TRUMBULL
Herald Staff Writer

569

Importation of Bahama negroes for Florida's winter vegetable harvest is "out," but there is a possibility Puerto Rican laborers can be brought here, a spokesman for Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt told The Herald's Washington correspondent late Wednesday.

The announcement came at the end of a day during which the hard-pressed Florida growers had been led to believe that the importation from the Bahamas was receiving strong official consideration, and might come in time to banish their fears that they will be caught with thousands of acres of vegetables in the fields and only a fraction of the hands needed to harvest them.

The spokesman's statement was at variance with the assertion of Manpower Commissioner Fowler Harper in Washington that the commission neither discussed nor acted on the Bahama-Puerto Rico farm worker proposal.

**NO WORD FROM CANNON**

Even the Puerto Rican proposal, the spokesman indicated, had been "tabled for the present" after a late afternoon meeting of the manpower commission. The Bahama importation proposal evidently failed to secure even that much attention because, in the opinion of the spokesman, it would involve "red tape" under existing treaties and restrictions.

No word of hope for this Bahama plan could be obtained from the office of Rep. Pat Cannon of Miami, who placed the proposal before officials last June, or at the ofice of George Davis, public relations director for the United States Employment service.

The additional small hope for the Puerto Rican importations was based on the fact this is United States territory and the residents from that island could side-step many immigration restrictions which would have been imposed upon the Bahamians.

**CALL MASS MEETING**

Intervention of unnamed labor leaders against both plans was admitted by the spokesman. These, he said, were "convinced that imported laborers would work for lower wages than now prevail in this country." Ultimate decision was said to be in the hands of McNutt.

Meantime Dade county growers have called a mass meeting for 7:30 p. m. Friday at the Perrine school house at which they will urge a severance of all red tape and immediate action. Rep. Cannon has promised to be present and to carry their proposals back to Washington and before the necessary authorities.

Luther Chandler, of Goulds, farm consultant for the War Production board and spokesmen for farm groups in nine south Florida counties, is in the group calling the meeting. In a statement Wednesday he said that the Florida harvest could use 30,000 to 40,000 negroes as it reaches its peak. At the present time the harvest is on in only a few areas, other sections being occupied in plantings which require relatively fewer hands. Chandler estimated that the fear of the labor shortage at harvest time has resulted in a 50 per cent cut in tomato acreage and that the potato crop will be one-third off.

**DENIES WAGE CUTTING**

In Washington it was indicated that there still are differences in opinion as to the restrictions being placed on farm labor by the Farm Security administration. Farm operators fear that these differences combined with the aforementioned "red tape" and the objections of labor leaders, will bog down all plans until the not-so-distant time of simultaneous harvests.

Chandler denied that any wage-cutting was considered in the plan to import the Bahamians, which already has drawn strong support from the Duke of Windsor, governor general of the islands.

"They would be paid the prevailing wage rate in effect, and in no event less than 30 cents an hour," he said. This is the per-hour figure set by the F.S.A.

56L-1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# RIGHT OF ELECTING GOVERNOR PLANNED FOR PUERTO RICANS

JUL 4 1942

### President Approves Move and Congress Leaders Favor Organic Law Change

### PROPOSED BY TUGWELL

### First Vote Would Be Held in 1944, or When Peace Comes if War Lasts Longer

**By JAMES B. RESTON**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 3—President Roosevelt has approved a plan under which the people of Puerto Rico would elect their own Governors. At present the Governor is appointed by the President.

A responsible official said that because of the necessity of maintaining political stability near the important Puerto Rican naval base during the war, the date of the first election was set for 1944, the time of the regular insular vote. If the war lasts longer, he said, the first election of a Governor will be postponed until the close of hostilities.

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The move is understood to have been proposed to the President by Rexford Guy Tugwell, the present Governor, who will continue in his post for the time being. Mr. Tugwell is in Washington and is believed to have obtained the full support of the State and Interior Departments for his plan.

Not only is the approval of Mr. Roosevelt required, but amendment by Congress of the Second Organic Act. It is understood that Congressional leaders have been approached and have advised Mr. Roosevelt that Congress would approve.

**Second Historic Step**

Such a step would be notable not only because it would rank with the grant of United States citizenship to the people as the second most important political development in the island since Puerto Rico was ceded by Spain in 1898 but because of its relation to the Atlantic Charter.

In the charter and in subsequent statements of foreign policy the United States and Great Britain reaffirmed the principle of freedom of peoples to their own form of government.

Among officials the conviction is held that the liberalization of colonial policy is a matter for discussion now rather than after the war. In this connection the reorganization of the government of India, giving a large majority on the Viceroy's Council and two posts in the British War Cabinet, was noted here with satisfaction.

Mr. Tugwell's proposal that the Puerto Ricans elect their Governor came at a time when he was being attacked as a "dictator" by the minority conservative party in the island.

It is expected to strengthen his hand not only on the island, where he has enjoyed the support of most members of the Legislature, but with the Resident Commissioner in Washington, Bolivar Pagan, who has opposed Mr. Tugwell ever since his appointment as Governor early this year.

If Congress approves amendment of the Second Organic Act, which stipulated in 1917 that the Governor of the island should remain in office as long as the President of the United States desired, it will bring about a change for which Puerto Ricans have been agitating for a long time.

From 1493, when Columbus discovered the island, until 1898 when the first Military Governor was appointed by the United States 142 men ruled the island for Spain, the first being Ponce de Leon, who conquered it. The United States gave the people the right to elect the nineteen Senators and thirty-nine Representatives of the island legislature and the right to elect the Resident Commissioner to the United States.

Under the Second Organic A

the United States kept the right to appoint not only the Governor of the island but the heads of the Departments of Education and Justice and the auditor and members of the Supreme Court. Under the Tugwell Plan the portfolios of Education and Justice will eventually be turned over to the people.

**Arranging for Food Supplies**

Secretary Ickes, who is charged with the administration of Puerto Rican afafirs in Washington, said Mr. Tugwell was in the capital "to make further arrangements for food and supplies for Puerto Rico," but he did not mention the proposed change the Interior Department's statement said:

"The Governor's trip was made at the suggestion of Secretary Ickes in order that Governor Tugwell might personally confer with various officials in Washington to make certain that Puerto Rico would receive the food and supplies necessary to take care of its requirements during the coming months. At the present time, war conditions in the Caribbean area have created stringent supply conditions in the island with respect to certain commodities.

"Secretary Ickes pointed out that in the present situation it is necessary to maintain the closest working relationship between Puerto Rico and Washington. He stated that he felt that Governor Tugwell would be able to resolve many problems which have been under consideration by various government agencies ocncerning supplies for Puerto Rico.

"Secretary Ickes said that Governor Tugwell will return to Puerto Rico at the earliest opportunity after the arrangements under discussion have been completed. Commissioner of Education Jose M. Gallardo has been designated Acting Governor pending the return of Governor Tugwell."

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Haiti President Sees Equality

April 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that "this war is an act of God and much good will come out of it," President Elie Lescot, of Haiti, predicted that the war will result in universal race equality, or at least unity and solidarity between members of all black races in every section of the world. President Lescot spoke at Howard University last Tuesday and was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by President Mordecai W. Johnson.

The Haitian President arrived by plane in the United States about two weeks ago for conferences with President Roosevelt and State Department officials regarding Haiti's role in the war in the Caribbean against Hitler. He is said to have informed Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles that his country is ready and willing to accept all the consequences in joining the U. S. in the war against Germany, Japan and Italy.

President Lescot was accompanied on his trip by M. Maurice Dartigue, minister of education; Colonel Philipe Cham, attorney-general; Lieutenant Roger R. Lescot, son of the President; and M. Daniel Hourtolou, private secretary.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# WINDSOR REPORTS ON BAHAMAN TRADE

### Sees Hope of Rise for Lowest-Paid Workers, but Must Consult With Executive Council

### U. S. TO BUY SISAL THERE

### Fisheries Expected to Provide New Business—Duke Flies to Capital, Joins Duchess

JUN 24 1942

Before leaving for Nassau yesterday, via Washington and Miami, the Duke of Windsor summed up his accomplishments on his interrupted twenty-five day trip here at a press conference at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Laughing off questions that had to do with his future, the former King and "chief salesman of the British Empire" confined himself to the economy of the Bahamas, which he has governed for nearly two years. After outlining in a prepared statement his efforts in connection with the colony's sisal, fish, spice and shell jewelry possibilities, he was asked if he thought they would tangibly benefit the native population.

"I sincerely hope so," he said.

Sidney Farrington, a member of the Bahamas Economic Investigating Committee, which the Duke heads, interrupted to say that His Royal Highness was "too modest" and that he was sure the Governor's work would be "of very great benefit."

Another query grew out of the Duke's assertion in a radio broadcast on June 8 that the 80 cents a day wages on a big project in the Bahamas, which led to the rioting the week before, would be among the subjects he would discuss on his return to Washington. "I have good reason to believe," he told the natives over the air, "that I would not return empty-handed."

**Sees Hope For Lowest Paid**

Asked if his trip would lead to an increase in that rate of pay, he replied, "I'm afraid I cannot tell you that." He went on to say that aspects of the problem remained to be discussed with his executive council; and that in general, the wage situation was all part of the general one prevailing in the Caribbean area where Anglo-American work is being done, and where, apparently, the theory is that prevailing local rates must not be up set.

But, he assured interviewers "we have in mind" an increase at least for the lowest-paid unskilled workers, such as those who rebelled on June 1.

In his formal report the Duke disclosed:

"First, and perhaps foremost, we have reached a definite agreement on sisal. It has always been produced to some extent in the Bahamas and it can be produced in much greater quantities.

"Through the Defense Supply Corporation, one of your official agencies, the American and Bahaman Governments are about to conclude a definite agreement whereby grades are established, shipping conditions set up and a definite commitment arrived at whereby the United States will agree to buy all the sisal we can produce."

Regarding fisheries, the former monarch, who said he was trying to ignore the fact that it was his forty-eighth birthday, pointed out that Bahaman sponge growers, who were put out of business by a deadly sponge blight, were now turning to other types of marine life.

"The ingenuity of America's developers of the frozen food industry permits the building up of great new fisheries," he said,

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

# DUKE DISCUSSES CRISIS IN ISLAND

## Plan To Furnish Labor To Florida Farms Is Subject Of Talk

JUN 26 1942

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., June 25—(AP)—The Duke of Windsor Thursday discussed, with three Florida experts the possibility of sending 20,000 Bahamian laborers to the mainland to till fields and harvest crops.

The duke, governor of the Bahamas, was ready to leave for Nassau with his duchess after the talk, ending a visit to the United States which was interrupted June 1 by a labor riot on New Providence Island.

Luther L. Chandler, chairman of the Federal Agriculture War Board for Dade County and head of the County Defense Council's agriculture committee, told the duke that selective service and defense industries had depleted the labor supply to the point that some 200,000 acres of Florida citrus and truck-growing land would be dependent on outside labor by Fall.

JUN 26 1942

With Chandler were H. L. Cox, chairman of the American Farm Bureau Federation group for the county, and Cecil Barber, a Florida grower.

While Florida faces a labor shortage, the Bahamas are hard pressed because the war-induced collapse of the tourist business has thrown hundreds into unemployment. The duke's visit to the United States was concerned with the problem of greater use of Bahamian labor and products in this country's war effort.

Discussions here were tentative and entirely dependent on United States immigration regulations. At present a $500 bond would need be posted for each imported laborer, a factor called "prohibitive" by the duke.

JUN 26 1942

He asked that he be kept advised of developments of a plan to use Mexican labor in Western agriculture as a basis for discussing with crown authorities in London the use of Bahamian labor in Florida. London officials would handle negotiations with the State Department.

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"thanks to which you will soon be enjoying some of our choicest delicacies—lobster tails and filets of various warm-water scale fish. Contracts covering this new industry have already been signed with one of the most important food-processing corporations in America.

### Oil From Shark Livers

"Also, in the very near future, we have good reason to believe that the busines sof extracting oil from the livers of Bahaman sharks will soon be developed. Laboratory tests, just completed this past week, show that Bahaman shark livers contain sufficient essential vitamin content to make the extraction of the oil commercially worth while."

JUN 24 1942

The Duke was also optimistic on spices, pointing out, for example, that with the closing of the Dalmatian coast as a market for sage, the islands might well supply that commodity, among many related ones. He reported that the War Production Board had agreed to purchase "our very sizable stock of scrap metal." The Duke credited his American-born wife with having induced local stores to try Bahaman native jewelry.

Windsor announced that the Nassau Development Board, formerly primarily a tourist-promotion body, would henceforth be known as the Nassau Trade Development Board, and would represent the colony in all matters such as those he outlined.

He said he had been "flattered" by his three hours with President Roosevelt on June 14, but added nothing to what was known of their discussion.

JUN 24 1942

Shortly after the conference the Duke went to LaGuardia Field where he took a plane to Washington. The Duchess, with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rogers, left Pennsylvania Station at 2:30 P. M. The Duke was scheduled to board the train at the capital.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# West Indians Think Islands Are American

**By ELLIS A. WILLIAMS**

Special

Though the islanders have extended the glad hand to the Americans the jimcrow policies of the U. S. whites have occasioned many race riots which have not been permitted to reach the outside world. Many of the northerners, however, have taken down with them their broad and liberal viewpoints and have exhibited such by marrying the local and unmistakably Negro girls. The blame for the jimcro policy is laid at the door of both British and American officials and lies not so much with the personnel.

JUN 27 1942

•With the exception of one colored soldier who happens to be a native Trinidadian, there are no colored soldiers assigned to the island, and the natives are clamoring for Negro American soldiers to visit their shores.

Williams

Native leaders have expressed the thought that Negro American soldiers landing in Trinidad would serve as a means of knitting closer the race relationship between the two groups and create the much-needed better understanding between the American and West Indian Negro.

The pleas and requests have gone unheeded up to now by both the British and American governments.

They have heard and read of Negro officers, but have never had the opportunity of seeing one. With each landing of fresh troops from America, the natives swarm the wharves eagerly looking forward to the disembarkation of soldiers of their race, but have always been disappointed.

In the British Volunteer Force in the island there is a Chinese officer, but not a single Negro. That is much resented by the natives. They also resent the publicity propaganda circulated by the mother country of picking a Negro here and there in some military set-up in England and giving it world-wide coverage.

It was more than humorous when news reached the island that Negroes were being sent to Australia and whites to the West Indies.

### Another Singapore, Burma

There is much concern in the "Land of the Humming Bird," as Trinidad is called by the higher-ups, about another Singapore and Burma being pulled in the event the enemy should invade this Caribbean isle.

The total indifference of the islanders to almost everything British has given great weight to American prestige with a native view of U. S. total occupation within the near future.

The large masses of the blacks and East Indians believe that the island is American already, signed away by the British, and that President Roosevelt is only waiting his time.

What the most politically advanced among them want is independence in a Pan-American Federation, and they would not mind Uncle Sam being Big Brother. But . . . and this is where they are united, if Uncle Sam does take over, let him leave his race prejudice behind.

There is a racial problem in the island, but there is no jimcrow to speak of, and blood is going to be shed if evil jimcrow accompanies Sam.

JUN 27 1942

The rich whites are pro-English. Apart from the economic disruption they do not resent the American naval entry, they are afraid of the blacks. They would much prefer the status quo.

With the Indians you have a curious situation. Nationalist sentiment on behalf of India is strong. Gandhi and Nehru are national idols and after all it is Britain who put Nehru in jail. Should America come out strong for Indian independence, the Indians in Trinidad would become violently pro-American overnight.

•Ed note: Since this was written 2500 landed two weeks ago.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Plan Post-War Progress For West Indies

## FDR Tells Of Aid To Poorer Islands In Carribean Area

NOV 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt disclosed on Tuesday of last week that plans are being considered for post-war improvement of economic and social conditions in the smaller West Indies Islands to enable them to take their proper place in world economics.

The President, at his press conference, said that something ought to be done about the smaller and poorer islands in ha Caribbean area and that as long as a year ago he had initiated discussions toward that end.

**EXCEPT LARGE ISLANDS**

Puerto Rico, Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic are excepted from rehabilitation plans being worked out for West Indies Islands because they are big islands and form separate problems.

**President Roosevelt said he had talked again with Charles Tausig, United States chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, and Sir George Gater, British colonial under secretary, on the subject, and found that the commission has drafted proposals looking toward the improvement of conditions.**

NOV 7 - 1942

Briefly, they were extension of franchise, compulsory education and an effort to make the islands self-sustaining.

The islands under discussion are owned by several nations, Britain, France, Holland and Venezuela. The President said he hoped the French islands in the Caribbean would be included in the general picture.

56L-1942

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

# On The Other Hand!

The return to New York en route home of the group of West Indian editors who were invited to London revived the story of their treatment by officials in the island of Bermuda. All of us deplore discrimination against Negroes, or any minority group, but anyone with the slightest knowledge of Bermuda who expected different was an optimist of the deepest dye. In the first place hotels in Bermuda are run either by Americans or for Americans, or both, which explains itself.

In the second place Bermuda is more of a white man's country than perhaps you can find anywhere. In the colonies of the Caribbean it is noticeable that the whites practice their subtle segregation by staying away from fields predominantly colored, which includes Sunday schools and even public schools. In Bermuda churches conduct Sunday school sessions for whites and other sessions for colored Up to a few years ago the Government maintained not one project for the edification or entertainment of its Negro populace. Of course there was the little schoolhouse here and there, mostly there,, one look at which convinced you just how much education was contained within its walls.

JAN 1 7 1942

But the Bermudian Negro never worried about such conditions. To him and her "there is no place like BerMUda." Come to think of it they were right about that. The Negro Bermudian for the greatest part is a docile and ignorant individual whose height of ambition is to be a coachman or mason's helper and a chambermaid or salesgirl. One Negro postman and a civil service menial, two Negro doctors and not one Negro lawyer, in the city of Hamilton and everybody was quite satisfied. A vocation like printing, with good wages offered, received so scant consideration as to create a dearth for printers and necessitate the importation of other islanders.

The Bermudian Negro expends much of his energy disliking those who are known as West Indians, and an identity which he wants absolutely no part of. You work with them and be as friendly as possible but when they meet you on the street a Bermudian seldom "sees" the West Indian. These conditions existed to our knowledge some years ago and persons who have visited the Bermuda shores recently inform us that little change has taken place. Not long ago one of the younger generation emphatically reminded us that Bermudians resent being called West Indians. We told him that if he stayed here long enough he would discover it didn't make a damned bit of difference what he was called. He is back in Bermuda. Poor chap!

JAN 1 7 1942

Unless the ideas of the Negro Bermudian have changed somewhat we can't see that the West Indian editors were in for much better courtesies at his hand than they received from the white officials.

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New York Age

New York, N. Y.

# Police Brutality In Virgin Islands Has Residents Indignant

JAN 1 7 1942

While plans were being perfected for a mass meeting of Virgin Island nat[illegible] St. Mark's Hall, 57 West 138th street, Sunday night, January 18, to protest against mistreatment of underprivileged classes and poor health facilities, a report was received about an unprovoked attack by the police at St. Thomas upon a native that has caused great indignation and a demand by relatives on the mainland that the matter be brought to the attention of the Interior Department, according to Ashley L. Totten, president.

Totten states that on New Year's morning the local "Gestapo" pounced upon Almero Jacobs with their clubs and beat him until one eye was knocked out and he has lost vision in the other.

Described as a quiet, unassuming young man who neither drank or smoked, Jacobs was on his way home when attacked. He is the sole support of an aged mother and a family, and the question arises whether or not the local authorities will compensate him, states Totten. JAN 1 7 1942

Speakers at the mass meeting will be Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, R. N., and Dr. James L Wilson. Hulbert Finlay and his band will render a musical program.

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Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa

# Natives Used As Police

JAN 3 - 1942

## West Indian Editor Says Southerners Were Not Sent

**By EUSTACE GAY**
**Editor, The Phila. Tribune**

Andre P. T. Ambard, Editor of the Port-of-Spain Gazette, published in Trinidad, British West Indies, has informed The Philadelphia TRIBUNE that a statement made by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, in their nationally syndicated column under date of December 3, 1941, is "almost entirely, mischievously incorrect."

Pearson and Allen, in their column noted for its "inside information", had told their readers that the long, colorful career of Texas' famed Rangers was being capped by an assignment to keep order in Trinidad, where the United States has an air base.

The portion of the column for December 3 complained of reads as follows:

JAN 3 - 1942

"Texas' famed rangers have performed many unusual services in their long colorful careers, but none stranger than the one they are now tackling in the interest of national defense.

"A detail of 15 crack rangers have been borrowed by the Government to help keep order at the Trinidad island base loaned the United States by Britain as part of the deal for 50 over-age destroyers. JAN 3 - 1942

"Under construction in the jungles of the West Indies island is a $51,000,000 naval and air base. The terms of the agreement with Britain require the employment of native labor for the manual work, and because of the high wages paid by the two U. S. construction firms there has been considerable trouble among the natives competing for jobs. On several occasions there have been riots which the war-reduced constabulary could not handle.

"Because of Texas rangers' experience, Trinidad authorities decided to ask the State to lend a group to help the Trinidad constabulary maintain order. So far the rangers have been effective in preventing brawls among the natives, but if serious trouble should break out again, U. S. authorities are prepared to ask Britain for a change in the construction agreement to permit the importation of a certain percentage of American workers."

### DENIAL AUTHORIZED

The article was sent to Ambard who was asked to state whether the statement was true, either in whole or in part; if not true as written, what were the facts; and what was the attitude of the Texas Rangers towards the natives? JAN 3 - 1942

"The matter is of such vital importance," Ambard wrote the TRIBUNE on December 24, "that I am mailing this letter by air, so that publicity may be given to it in the United States with as little delay as possible."

Stating that he had "the authority of the Trinidad Government for the facts contained" in his statement, Ambard wrote:

### TEXAS RANGERS IN THE WEST INDIES

'It has been brought to my notice that statements have been published in certain United States newspapers that a group of Texas Rangers have been brought to this island (Trinidad) in order to help the local constabulary to maintain order.

"It has also been stated that 'so far the Rangers have been effective in preventing brawls among natives, but, if serious trouble should break out again, the United States authorities are prepared to ask Britain for a change in the construction agreement to permit the importation of a certain percentage of American workers.'

"The statement is, almost entirely, mischievously incorrect. The Trinidad Government has no reason to believe that any 'Texas Rangers' have been brought to the Colony, and, in fact, requires no help whatsoever in 'keeping order' in the colony.

"There is not, furthermore, a shred of truth in the paragraph relative to brawls or any desire of the United States authorities desiring to send any 'Rangers' to the island. JAN 3 - 1942

"As a matter of fact, the American authorities in the island are employing a certain number of local men as police over the natives, in order not to create difficulties, quite apart from their own Army and Navy Police who look after the soldiers and sailors, when ashore."

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

# Battling Haiti

President Elie Lescot, president of Haiti, said this week that his country and his people were ready to die fighting for the cause of freedom rather than submit to the tyranny of Fascism. "We accepted in advance all the consequences of war," President Lescot said, "but we are certain that the victory of democracy is certain . . ." This expression is in accordance with that Haitian spirit which has been glowing for a long time and which was so magnificently personified in the little island republic's great revolutionary leader, Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Haitians Start Rubber Project; To Produce 30,000 Tons Yearly

JAN 28 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—According to Frank C. Magloire, chief of the division of agriculture in Haiti, the Haitian government in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture has set out vast rubber plantations in Haiti which will eventually employ 50,000 workers and produce 30,000 tons of rubber annually. This project was instituted to offset the present shortage of rubber.

Interviewed at Hotel Park Central here, Mr. Magloire explained that the project was under the management of a private company, the Societe Haiti Americaine de Development Agricule, with a capitalization of $5,000,000. Although begun recently, it is expected that the plantations will be in condition to export rubber to the United States by 1947.

According to Mr. Magloire, a special interest was taken in the development of the rubber plantations by Haiti's President Eli Lescot, who devoted considerable effort to its beginning, and last year sent samples of Haitian soil to the United States for examination.

"We owe everything to our president, Eli Lescot," said Mr. Magloire, "who in his desire to aid democracy has used every influence at his command to obtain satisfactory results in the great rubber experiment. It has definitely been established that rubber can be produced in Haiti."

The agriculture chief, who is also the owner of Haiti's largest radio station HHBM, and director of its biggest newspaper, Le Matin, said extensive plantings of the Hevea Brasiliensis variety had been made in the Cap Hatien and Jeremie districts. All seeds planted thus far have developed satisfactorily. At present no estimates are available concerning cost of producing rubber in the country but large quantities of cheap labor and quick transportations are on hand and it is held that the cost would be below that of synthetic rubber.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Marcus Garvey, Jr., Wins Scholarship At Age of 11

FEB 14 1942

(Special Correspondence)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—While the colonial government here refuses to heed the appeals of liberals throughout the island, and humane organizations in the United States, calling for the release of W. A. Domingo, militant labor leader, and continues its relentless policy of repression against native leaders who insist on practical demonstrations of democratic justice and fair play far the enslaved masses, before they go forth to die in defense of British imperialism, attention was sharply focused last week on a significant announcement of international importance.

**From historic old Calabar College came the announcement that Marcus Garvey, Jr., the eldest of two sons of the late Marcus Garvey and Mrs. Amy Jacques-Garvey, his widow, has been granted a full scholarship to the college where he is pursuing higher studies at the age of 11.**

The other son, Winston Garvey, 9 years old, is also displaying scholastic ability in the grammar school.

**FATHER'S HEALTH FAILS**

The world-famed father died of an asthmatic condition two years ago in London, England, where he was valiantly attempting to stage a comeback from his sumptuous retreat in the West Kensington District.

The stress of three years of imprisonment during his dramatic career (1917-1940), in the Tombs Prison, N. Y., 1922; at Atlanta Federal Pentientiary, 1925; and in St. Catherine's Prison here in 1930; plus blackout conditions and the foggy London climate proved too much for the rugged vitality of the founder and President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

**His body was cremated and placed in a vault to await interment in this his beloved island home after the war.**

Mrs. Garvey and her two sons joined their husband and father in London but returned to Jamaica shortly before his death due to the boys' ill health.

The mother is an able speaker and competent writer and stenographer. Before her marriage to Garvey, she was his private secretary and adviser.

**BUILDER AND ORGANIZER**

Garvey's dynamic personality and ability as an organizer brought into being the U. N. I. A., popularly called the "Back-To-Africa" Movement which enrolled over 1,000,000 active members between 1917-1928, and influenced more than 3,000,000 in active followers and sympathizers.

The official organ, "The Negro World" reached a top circulation of 600,000 copies weekly, and was so influential in arousing natives of Africa and the West Indies against British imperialism, that special ordinances were passed in several colonies banning it as seditious and refusing admission of Gravey himself to these communities.

Garvey organized and financed two steamship lines; negotiated a colonization agreement with the Liberian Government through ex-president C. B. King on which the association spent over $150,000 in machinery and equipment; sent three delegations to the League of Nations; and operated factories, hotels, newspapers and other business enterprises in the United States and abroad—all of which gave employment to over 5,000 persons.

**At one time, the UNIA owned real estate holdings in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Miami, New Orleans, Oakland, Calif., and Akron, O., amounting to $1.000.000.**

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Hope Dies For W. Indian 'Political Prisoners'

APR 10 1942

NEW YORK—(A N P)—In a belated reply to a letter taken to London during the recent visit there of a part of West Indian journalists, the British embassy at Washington, D. C., sent the following communication this week:

"The ambassador has asked me to inform you that he has been requested by the secretary of state for foreign affairs to reply to your letter of October 20, 1941, addressed to Lord Moyne, at that time secretary of state for the colonies, concerning the imprisonment of certain persons in the British West Indies.

"Enquiries have been made as to the reasons for which these people were detained and I have been asked to pass the information on to you.

"Of the eight persons mentioned in your letter, one, Mr. Ulric Grant, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment under the ordinary law in 1938. The government of Barbados has now decided to exercise the prerogative of pardon and has ordered his release. Another, Mr. Williams, has been released on the recommendation of the local advisory committee, constituted in accordance with the local defense regulation under which his detention was ordered.

"The remainder was detained under local defense regulations equivalent to those existing in the United Kingdom; with the exception of Mr. A. Bustamente and Mr. U. Butler, all have exercised their right to make an objection to the advisory committee but in no case the committee recommended release. Both in Jamaica and in Trinidad, the chairman of the advisory committee is a judge of the supreme court.

"All these persons have been detailed under powers which also exist in Great Britain, and in these circumstances the secretary of state sees no jurisdiction for the enquiry which you suggest.

"As regards the letter addressed to Mr. Churchill by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a copy of which was enclosed in your letter, you may be interested to know that after careful investigation of the points raised a full reply has been prepared and is now on its way to the association."

56L-1942

Newsweek
Dayton, Ohio

## Passing the Duck

JUN 1 - 1942

Patos (Spanish for ducks) Island, a 170-acre dot in the Caribbean 3 miles off Venezuela, used to be one of the tiniest bits of the British Empire. The Foreign Office kept a retired Negro policeman from nearby Trinidad there as caretaker. All he had to do was run up the Union Jack daily. His family and his goats were the sole inhabitants. There weren't even ducks.

Britain originally claimed the islet under the 1802 Treaty of Amiens, which gave it Trinidad. But since 1904 Venezuela has disputed its ownership, and the squabble threatened the otherwise friendly relations between the nations.

On May 21 Britain did the noble thing: King George signed a bill ceding Patos to Venezuela free of charge.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# TWO DIE IN LABOR RIOT AT NASSAU

### Workers On U.S. Project In Bahamas On Strike For Higher Wages

### LOOTERS SMASH STORE WINDOWS

### Duke Of Windsor Rushes Home From Official Trip To Washington

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 2—(AP)—(Delayed By Censor)—Unskilled laborers on a large American project staged a demonstration in Nassau Monday, smashing show windows and looting fashionable stores, and two of the rioters were killed and others wounded before police and troops restored partial order.

JUN 3 - 1942

While the Duke of Windsor interrupted a business trip in Washington to hasten back, conditions remained unsettled.

A curfew from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. was established by the acting governor, Social Secretary W. L. Heape.

The demonstrators were protesting against wages of four shillings (about 80 cents) a day for unskilled labor on the project.

Laborers began marching into the city Monday morning. Their numbers increased as they approached the shops of fashionable Bay Street, which skirts the harbor and contains most of this tourist city's swank stores.

Show windows were smashed and widespread looting of liquors, expensive English fabrics and rare perfumes was reported.

British garrison troops were summoned, when local police were unable to control the situation.

By Monday afternoon order was partly restored in the downtown streets of this town of 22,000 population, which is capital of the Bahama Islands, but rioting continued in the suburbs into the night.

In the outskirts, a police station, fire engine and ambulance were burned.

There were several casualties among police and troops, but the government did not immediately make public their number.

Before the riot, the government had informed protesting labor leaders that the wage for unskilled labor had been fixed by agreement of British and American governments.

JUN 3 - 1942

Nevertheless, negotiations still were in progress when the demonstration started.

The Duke and Duchess had only just arrived in Washington when the incident occurred. When fully informed of the details, the Duke arranged to fly back here to his post as royal governor of the colony. The Duchess remained in Washington and continued her schedule.

The Duke's visit to the United States chiefly concerned economic conditions in the islands, over which he has been governor since August, 1940.

His term started during the time when the European war had not yet seriously disturbed the rich tourist trade of the Bahamas and spanned the period of United States entry into the war, which caused the native economy collapse.

Under his direction, an economic committee already had developed a program for relieving unemployment. He had planned for production of foodstuffs and sisal for rope-making along with other industries, so that the islands might continue to support themselves even though tourist trade no longer existed.

JUN 3 - 1942

These plans he brought to the United States, seeking help in marketing the products that could be exported. He also hoped to fit his people more closely into the wartime plans of the United States.

The Bahamas, with a population of about 70,000, stretch between the Atlantic and the Straits of Florida from a point about 180 miles east of Florida's lower tourist area to the eastern tip of Cuba.

The department's advices said that "the rioters smashed automobiles and shop windows and looted freely on Bay Street," the main thoroughfare of the island capital. The department issued the following statement:

"The American consul at Nassau, John W[illegible] reported to the State Department that on [illegible]1, laborers from the local air field struck for higher wages and rioted. The rioters smashed automobiles and shop windows and looted freely on Bay Street.

JUN 3 - 1942

"The consul reported at noon Tuesday that there still were some disturbances this morning, but by noon the military police had arrived and no further rioting was anticipated."

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

## 80 Face Trial In Nassau Riots That Killed Three

JUN 5 1942

Nassau, Bahamas, June 4 (AP).—Eighty persons will be tried for participating in widespread riots that cost three lives and extensive property damage here Monday, government authorities disclosed today.

The riots flared after unskilled laborers on a big American project started a demonstration against their 4 shillings (about 80 cents) a day wages.

The Duke of Windsor, who hurried back from Washington to occupy his post as royal governor, already h[illegible]rted negotiations in connecti[illegible] with the wage rate, which was fixed by agreement of the British and American governments.

About 1500 workers on the American project returned to work today, and except for the 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. curfew regulation which remained in effect, life in the colony appeared normal.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

# West Indians Lukewarm To British War Effort

56L

JUN 6 1942

By ELLIS A. WILLIAMS

Special

"The people of the West Indies are not supporting the war effort," is the consensus of opinion of this correspondent, who has just returned to the United States after spending seven-and-a-half months in the Caribbean. Interviews with the rank and file as well as high officials revealed that such reasons were due to local governmental indifference in regards to race discrimination; and the general anti-democraic attitude of the British Government in the full participation of the Negro in the struggle for human existence.

Williams

After having visited most of the islands, the writer sojourned in Trinidad, one of the largest and most modern of the group, long enough to have made an extensive survey.

This lovely and important island lies at the north-eastern and strategic corner of Venezuela and is destined to become the Gibraltar of the Western Hemisphere.

Its innumerable air bases command a vantage point to the entire Caribbean as well as stepping-off point to the European and African continents.

JUN 6 1942

### Negroes Dissatisfied

Trinidad is British and is the largest oil and pitch-producing source in the Empire. Its production is 30,000 barrels a day and has made millionaires of Englishmen, but has kept the Negro in a state of dire poverty. They are dissatisfied and are today desirous of rallying to the Stars and Stripes and ready to divorce everything British.

A recent survey by the medical officer of health showed that out of 3,924 pupils examined, 2,798 suffered from some sort of ailment (from anaemia to yaws, a nutritional disease).

It was because of this condition that breakfast sheds were erected all over the island by a group of Negro social workers to serve school children and even adults free milk and hot lunches.

The coming of the Americans has brought to the island prosperity, the like of which has been unknown since 1530.

With a population of approximately a half million Negroes to a handful of whites who have been the exploiters heretofore, the Negroes of Trinidad are today enjoying the benefits derived from higher wages, better sanitation and faster inter-island transportation.

The workers in the several bases, the American sailors and soldiers along with the many civilians from the mainland who have taken up residence have transformed Trinidad from the pent-up aristocratic little British dependency to a flourishing and progressive colored mecca, lending the appearance of another Harlem.

JUN 6 1942

### Jimcro Landed Too

But with the coming of the Americans have also come Mr. Jimcro, who has been unwelcome and is now a source for much displeasure. While John Bull has always practiced the same kind of discrimination in a more subtle manner, Uncle Sam with his usual blunt form of administering it, is meeting with much opposition in this respect from Trinidadians.

Hotels, restaurants and other public places that have catered to all before the American semi-occupation, have glaringly refused to serve colored and are now endeavoring to be lily-white.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# NASSAU RIOT

## CAUSED BY HIGH FOOD PRICES AND NOT LOW WAGES

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

JUN 13 1942

SO, the Duke of Windsor had to interrupt his vacation and fly back to the Bahamas to quiet the blacks who were breaking out all over the place in labor riots. Now, isn't that just too bad. And to think, he could have gone on to Maryland and visited the Duchess' uncle, General Henry Warfield of Timonium. How those blacks can mess up a person's vacation.

Mr. Cayton

Of course, I don't know anything but what I read in the papers and they are notoriously unreliable when it comes to facts. However, from such papers as the New York Times, the Chicago Sun and a few others, I have been able to piece out this story. It seems that when the Americans took over the construction of some of the bases on the islands, American workers were paid a white man's wage of from one dollar to one dollar and sixty cents an hour. The Negro workers on the project were, according to one private source, receiving eighty-one cents a day. Both of these wages were for unskilled workers, so that an unskilled white earned say eight dollars for an eight-hour day in contrast to the blacks eighty-one cents.

### HIGH PRICES CAUSE RIOT

JUN 13 1942

Well, the natives didn't start to riot about that. Being good British subjects they were accustomed to bearing the burden of the white man. What got them confused and eventually hungry was the fact that prices began to go up. Shop keepers raised prices to take advantage of the high wages paid Americans and eventually it became impossible for the natives to even buy the absolute necessities of life with their eighty-one cents a day.

THE former Prince of Wales, who was at one time ruler of the mighty British Empire, was no Franklin Roosevelt and didn't have a Leon Henderson, so there were no ceiling put on prices—or if there was the price controls didn't work. At least we can say for sure they didn't work out to the satisfaction of the natives. When their bellies got as empty as their heads, the blacks started to break up things. Before the smoke had cleared away (or the smokes had been cleared away) two Negroes were killed, a native and a British soldier were seriously injured and about 30 others were treated for minor wounds.

### LIST MORAL

JUN 13 1942

The Duke of Windsor, apparently unaware of the disastrous effect this racial wage differential and rise in prices, was having on the native population of a few thousand and on a tiny island, had gone on a jaunt with the Duchess to the United States and had to fly back. That, I believe, is where I started three paragraphs ago.

WHAT'S the moral my friends? Well, I am telling you, not asking you. In the first place, England should thank the United States for producing the former Wallis Warfield. If the Duke can't run the Bahamas any better than he is doing where would the British Empire have come off. Moral number two is that the British Empire and America and all of the United Nations should begin to clean up these wage differentials. It looks bad and gives ammunition to the Japanese propagandist. Black people all over the world react unfavorably to these instances.

### TIMES HINTS AT AXIS AGENTS

JUN 13 1942

But the payoff is the treatment of the story by the New York Times. The Chicago Sun seemed to realize that the eighty-one cents a day wage with rising prices could finally drive the natives to desperation. Not so the Times. They, my friends, discovered or hinted strongly that they had discovered, the presence of Axis agents. That's a mentality that has to be watched. Here these poor devils could not buy the bare necessities of life and finally rioted.

Instead of seeing and attempting to deal with that problem a certain mentality, like that of the New York Times in this instance, begins a witch hunt for Axis agents. Remember that the natives were not rioting for the principal of equal pay—they didn't move until increased prices made it impossible to eat. But still this can't be explained in terms of human want and human suffering—a certain mentality must discover Axis agents.

WHAT the Bahamas need is a good CIO union. What the New York Times needs, along with a lot of jittery people in this country, is a little common sense. They can't solve pressing social and economic problems and instances of rank injustice by discovering Axis agents. Sometimes a guy just wants a square meal and a decent place to live.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# WINDSOR, IN MIAMI, SAYS NASSAU IS QUIET

JUN 13 1942

## Duke Seeks Pay Rise for Native Labor—Will Go to Capital

MIAMI, Fla., June 12 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor arrived in the United States today to discuss with Anglo-American authorities a higher pay rate for unskilled Nassau native laborers who rioted June 1 in protest against wages of 80 cents a day.

The Duke and Duchess were in Washington when the disorders caused him to speed back to the Bahamas, of which he is Governor. His arrival there brought an end to the disturbances in which three rioters died, police and troops were injured and widespread damage occurred.

"Everything is fine in Nassau now," he said. "Otherwise I would not be here. The spirit of the men who are working on the project is very good."

He attributed the trouble to "many small things" whose cumulative effect caused the outburst, and said he was convinced there would be no recurrence. While there he arranged for the contractor on the large project employing the men to give them their midday meal free.

JUN 13 1942

The Duke will remain at Miami Beach until Sunday, then proceed to Washington to discuss workers' pay and other matters governing the Bahamas economy. He has made it clear that he does not seek a loan, but greater use of island labor and products.

He will join the Duchess after completing business in Washington, possibly meeting her in Baltimore.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Bahama Journalist Exposes Conditions Leading to Riots

JUN 13 1942

The Caribbean labor problem which was climaxed last week in Nassau, largest settlement in the Bahamas, with the deaths of at least two natives and scores wounded by guns in the hands of the colonial constabulary, was the direct result of the importation of white American labor, according to a statement to the Star-News by N. A. Meallet of the Nassau Guardian.

The British Government announced on Thursday that 80 persons will be tried for participating in the widespread outbreaks that cost lives and extensive property damage. The charge to be placed against the alleged rioters, all understood to be natives, was not disclosed.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a telegram to President Roosevelt, urged that Negroes be paid the same wage as whites on West Indian defense projects. The telegram said, in part:

"Wage differentials based on race or color which caused the rioting at Nassau should be immediately abolished. These and other discriminations are creating unrest and bitterness throughout the West Indian islands on which our defense of the Panama Canal depends."

In explaining the riots which brought the speedy return of the Governor of the islands, the Duke of Windsor, from his proposed vacation in the United States, Mr. Meallet said:

"The matter definitely is a question settled only by consideration of the maladjustment of labor. The standards of living in the islands is far below that in America. Labor has been greatly underpaid. It has not been able to meet the rising cost of commodities brought about by importing into the islands defense projects unskilled white American labor which commands wages per day in excess of the standard weekly stipend paid the native workers."

JUN 13 1942

Several months ago, when many of these projects designed to bolster American defenses in the islands of the Caribbean were still in the blueprint stage, that the British labor procurement officials banned American Negroes from employment. The excuse offered was that the natives would resent the wages paid the American Negroes if their own pay was not proportionately raised.

Conditions in the islands since the war cut off the lucrative tourist and export trade with the result that conditions have become steadily worse. Hence, the British authorities welcomed the American defense projects but made it mandatory that although native labor was to be employed as far as possible, the prevailing wage for the natives must be maintained lest the economy of the islands be completely disrupted.

"It has been understood," Mr. Meallet said, "that unskilled labor has a per diem minimum of five shillings. In American money that's about 96 cents. When the American contractors began to swarm over the islands they sought to have the minimum eliminated in favor of the same 96 cents as a standard wage.

"This brought on greater discontent among the natives. A few weeks ago a commission was set up to investigate labor conditions and make the necessary recommendations. For some unknown reason nothing was done and it became increasingly clear that riots and reprisals were imminent.

"Jealousy between the American laborers and the native workers increased, but it was natural because the Americans, in the minority, had been receiving more than $1 an hour. Shopkeepers, anxious to take advantage of the face that American workers had taken the place of the lost tourist trade, raised their prices to exhorbitant levels. Naturally, it was impossible for the majority of the natives to get many of the things that they had previously enjoyed."

Mr. Meallet, who has been employed in almost every department of the Nassau Guardian for the past 30 years, said that there is no compulsory military service laws in the islands. Several Negroes from Nassau have enlisted and have been accepted in the R. A. F., he said.

56L-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# HAITI'S FRENCH PRIESTS

The recent visit of the highly esteemed Haitian President Elie Lescot to the United States brought to light a dangerous situation that has plagued the Caribbean republic since its declaration of war against the Axis.

French Catholic priests in Haiti, it appears, have not hesitated to use their influence to undermine Haitian loyalty to the United States. They have made themselves willing tools of the Vichy government by spreading subversive propaganda in schools and churches under their parochial supervision.

MAY 2 1942

For years Haiti's best schools have been under unchecked authority of the French priests whose influence over the minds of young Haitians has been incomparable. Since Catholicism from the early days of this black republic has been the dominant religion, it is not difficult to understand the widespread and deep-rooted social and religious discipline exercised by the Catholic church. This discipline does not limit itself to prescribed areas of traditional religious authority, but invades without opposition the civic and political life of the Haitian masses. Thus after years of uninterrupted orientation of the thinking of the native population, the Catholic clergy of Haiti has become a moral as well as political force capable of challenging the authority of the state.

MAY 2 - 1942

This situation coupled with the gravity of the international crisis makes it imperative that Haiti rid herself of the insidious power of the French priests and replace them with Catholic clergy from the United States. This, among other matters of territorial security, was the mission that brought President Lescot to America last week.

Himself an ardent friend of the United States, having been the most popular Haitian minister to represent his country in Washington prior to his election last July to the presidency, Lescot experienced no difficulty in convincing the American State department of the necessity for fortifying the Caribbean outpost against internal and external attacks.

MAY 2 - 1942

Haiti is very important to our hemisphere defense. For, she guards one entrance to the Caribbean and Panama. But Haiti's internal lot will not materially improve if the State department allows American priests of the stamp and stripe of the incorrigible Father Coughlin to replace unscrupulous French priests.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Sees No Hope For Domingo

MAR 28 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hope for the relase of W. A. Domingo, New York West Indian nationalist leader, now in concentration camp in Jamaica, grew dimmer this week and it is likely that it will be abandoned altogether.

The British Government clarified its position regarding political prisoners held in concentration camps in the West Indies through the British Embassy in a report issued here this week.

The Government's action was taken as a result of representations made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through prominent members of the West Indian delegation of newspapermen who visited London last Fall.

"Of the eight persons mentioned," the Government's statement said, "one, Mr. Ulric Grant, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment under the ordinary law in 1938. The Governor of Barbados has now decided to exercise the prerogative of pardon and has ordered his release. Another, Mr. Williams, has been released on the recommendation of the local advisory committee, constituted in accordance with the local defense regulations under which his detention was ordered.

"The remainder were detained under local defense regulations equivalent to those existing in the United Kingdom. All have exercised their right to make objections to the advisory committee, but in no case the committee recommended release. Both in chairman of the advisory committee is a judge of the Supreme Court.

MAR 28 1942

"All these persons have been detained under powers which also exist in Great Britain, and in these circumstances the Secretary of State sees no justification for an inquiry."

In the meantime, while Alexander Bustamente, Jamaica's aggressive labor leader, has been released, Domingo, self-government advocate, who was sent to concentration camp about two years ago while on his way on a ship back to Jamaica, is still behind bars.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# U. S., HAITI SIGN FOUR AGREEMENTS

APR 14 1942

## Pacts Will Strengthen Defense Of Caribbean Republic

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP)—The United States announced Monday the signing of four agreements with Haiti, including one designed to strengthen defense of the Caribbean Republic.

In making the announcement, the State Department said the government was taking steps to install artillery for Haiti's coastal defense, provide vessels for Coast Guard and patrol purposes in Haitian waters, make military aircraft available to the Haitian army, overhaul and repair Haitian ships to be used for coastal patrol duties and construct a marine railway at Port-Au-Prince.

APR 14 1942

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# General Trujillo Is Elected President Of Dominican Republic

MAY 23 1942

By HENRI Ch. ROSEMOND
U.S. Representative, Haitian Press

As a result of the national petition of the early part of this year, General Raphaelo Leonidas Trujillo-y-Molina was elected by an overwhelming majority of votes as President of the Dominican Republic, on Saturday, May 16.

President Eli Lescot, of Haiti, and General Batista, President of Cuba, were among the first to cable their congratulations to General Trujillo.

May 16 is undoubtedly a lucky date for General Trujillo for most of his outstanding adventures and endeavors either started or ended on May 16 from his early political venture to date. On May 16, 1934, he was re-elected by a huge majority of votes as President of the Dominican Republic. In August, 1938, at the expiration of his second term, the General decided not to run again but to devote his time to buildirg up his country.

Since May 15, 1941, the inauguration of President Elie Lescot of Haiti, General Trujillo has made two trips to the sister republic seeking mutual and good neighbor understanding which ended in March with a new trade treaty between the two republics as well as a cementing of friendly relationships.

There are one and a half million subjects in San Domingo.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

# Duke's Return To Bahamas Halts Rioting

## Business Resumed; Governor's Action Not Yet Decided.

JUN 4 - 1942

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 3.—(AP)—The swift return of the Duke of Windsor to the island he governs so soothed tempers which flared to the point of rioting that quiet returned and business was resumed today.

Soldiers still patrolled New Providence island and a curfew remained in effect after Monday's civil disorders that resulted in smashed windows and looting in Nassau's Bay street, the capital's principal shopping center.

Two rioters were killed, gunfire and casualties were reported among police and troops called into action when the situation got out of hand.

JUN 4 - 1942

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were in Washington when protests over a pay rate of four shillings, or 81 cents, a day brought rioting. The Duke flew back and began a round of conferences which continued today. What measures he will take had not been revealed.

Bay street looked as though a hurricane has swept through as storm shutters covered gaping windows and doors.

## Windsors Separated on Wedding Anniversary

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 3.—(AP)—Today is the fifth wedding anniversary of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, but they can't celebrate it together.

The Duchess remained behind at Washington yesterday when the Duke was called back from a trip to the United States because of the labor riot in this British colony of which he is governor.

It is one of the few times the former king and "the woman I love" have been apart since their marriage in France climaxed one of history's great romances.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# LABOR RIOTS CALL WINDSOR TO NASSAU

### He Flies Back to Post as Wage Protest Leads to Pillaging Quelled by Troops

JUN 3 - 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—An outbreak of rioting at Nassau in the Bahamas, which assumed the proportions of a labor revolt and led the Duke of Windsor to fly back to his post, was suppressed as of noon today, according to reports received by the State Departmen.

The rioting, which began Sunday night or Monday morning, according to varying reports, and ended at noon today, at least in Nassau, led to pillaging and oher acts of violence in which at least two laborers were killed and many wounded. Strict censorship prevailed and all reports emanating from the Bahamas were delayed.

Late his evening he State Deparment issued the following report:

JUN 3 - 1942

"The American consul at Nassau, Mr. John W. Dye, has reported to the Department of State that on June 1 laborers from the local air field struck for higher wages and rioted.

"The rioters smashed automobiles, shop windows and looted freely on Bay Street (where the principal department stores and shops are located).

"The consul reported at noon today that there were still some disturbances this morning but by noon military police had arrived and no further rioting was anticipated."

It was presumed that the statement about further rioting applied to Nassau, since official circles feared an outbreak of riots on other islands in the Bahama group of 2,000. Most labor in the islands is Negro and the Negroes far outnumber the whites.

**Axis Influence Scoffed At**

Officials in Washington denied reports current that Axis agents had paid agitators to create disturbances or that Axel Wrenner Gren, Swedish industrialist and friend of Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, who has interests in Nassau, was involved.

The Duke decided to fly to his post by special plane after a luncheon with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday. The Duchess remained here, but this afternoon went to Maryland. She will consult physicians at Johns Hopkins Hospital while a guest of her uncle, General Henry Warfield, at suburban Timonium.

JUN 3 - 1942

The former King, governing now over a very small part of the empire over which he once reigned, landed at Nassau about noon, uncertain whether he would find the revolters or the authorities in control, but determined to re-establish peace. A peculiar aspect of the long-pending result was that it occurred only a short time after he left the islands for a brief visit to the United States.

Although reports from Nassau, passed by the censorship there and approved for publication by censorship authorities in Washington indicated that the rioting occurred at an American air base, it seemed that this told only part of the story.

Under the treaty with Britain, by which the United States obtained bases on this and other British islands, it was provided that the United States should pay the highest prevailing wages.

A high authority insisted, however, that the United States was paying much bigger wages, $1.04 to $1.60 an hour in Puerto Rico. The top wage in Nassau for unskilled labor is 81 cents an hour.

It was believed in some diplomatic quarters, despite denials here, that Axis agents were seeking to take advantage of American and British wage differentials to create disorders.

JUN 3 - 1942

**British Troops Aid Police**

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 2 (Deayed by Censor)—Monday morning laborers on vast American projects marched into the city of Nassau to demonstrate and protest the wages of 4 shillings a day being paid to unskilled labor. The demonstrators were joined by a rabble and swept Bay Street, smashing show windows and lotting stores catering to the tourist trade of liquors, expensive English fabrics and rare French perfumes.

British garrison troops were summoned and the Riot Act read when the situation got beyond control of the police. Some order was restored Monday afternoon, but the rioting continued in the suburbs at night.

JUN 3 - 1942

Two rioters were shot dead and others wounded, and there were several casualties among the troops and police. A police station and fire engine and ambulance were burned in the suburbs.

Governor W. L. Heape declared curfew from 8 to 6 o'clock nightly.

Prior to the riots government officials had informed labor leaders that the wages were fixed by agreement between the British and American Governments. Negotiations were in progress when the riots started.

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**Miami-Nassau Flight Off**

By The United Press.

MIAMI, Fla., June 2—Today's scheduled Pan American Airways flight from Miami to Nassau and return has been cancelled, it was learned. Officials declined to comment on the reason for the cancellation.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# FORESIGHT IN HAITI NOW YIELDING RUBBER

### Old Trees Give 350 Pounds Monthly—Million More Planted

MAY 26 1942

WASHINGTON (Science Service)—Rich, verdant Haiti, where once the tom-toms of horrid Voodoo rites boomed, has settled down to hard work among her once-abandoned rubber trees, and in cooperation with this country is producing the precious stuff at the rate of 350 pounds per month.

Some 2,500,000 new rubber plants have been set out, and estimates reveal at least 100,000 acres which could give the United States a large near-by supply. Haiti is tapping her old trees with newest, proved techniques, experimenting with splitting Hevea seeds to get two plants from one seed, growing rubber seedlings.

MAY 26 1942

Behind this forward-looking enterprise is a unique organization, begun well before the war in the Pacific. It is called the Societe Haitiano-Americaine de Developement Agricole — or the Haiti-American Society for Development of Agriculture. Popularly known as SHADA, it was formed last year and is a cooperative venture between this country and the South American Republic which a few years ago faced economic disaster from wartime loss of trade.

Foreseeing the Pacific tragedy, SHADA began preparing itself to supply rubber, fibers, drugs, now cut off from the Netherlands Indies, Philippines, Malaya and India. Today SHADA rubber plantations have a head start on the big job of increasing rubber planting in the Americas; her rubber enterprise is surpassed only by the Ford plantations in the Amazon valley.

Major operations, as reported by SHADA's youthful president and general manager, Thomas A. Fennell, are:

Bayeux Division—This plantation has nearly a million growing rubber plants and about 2,500,000 rubber seeds. Tapping of old rubber trees at Bayeux has started.

Forests Division—A sawmill at Morne de Commissaires has been turned over to SHADA for operation. In the last three months of 1941 the mill cut about 100,000 board feet of pine lumber. A second and larger mill is being installed.

Grand'Anse Division—A state-owned tract of 30,000 acres under preparation. About 1,000,000 Hevea seeds planted in nurseries.

SHADA also is attempting to develop handicrafts for Haiti's large labor supply. Samples have been sent to New York importers.

SHADA hopes the battle of production may be won in the American Hemisphere through just such cooperative ventures among the Americas as itself.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

# Nassau Calm As Duke Takes Over

JUN 4 - 1942

### Business Is Resumed In Island Capital

JUN 4 - 1942

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, June 3.—(AP)—The swift return of the Duke of Windsor to the island he governs so soothed tempers which flared to the point of rioting that quiet returned and business was resumed today.

The Duke arranged to speak to the colony tonight over the Nassau radio station.

Soldiers still patrolled New Providence Island and a curfew remained in effect after Monday's civil disorders that resulted in smashed windows and looting in Nassau's Bay Street, the capital's principal shopping center.

Two rioters were killed by gunfire and casualties were reported among police and troops called into action when the situation got out of hand.

JUN 4 - 1942

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were in Washington when protests over a pay rate of four shillings, or 81 cents a day brought rioting. The Duke flew back and began a round of conferences which continued today. What measures he will take had not been revealed.

Bay Street looked as though a hurricane had swept through as storm shutters covered gaping windows and doors.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois

# The Duke Gets a Sample

JUN 15 1942

One of the world's stubbornest problems had to be faced, in sample form, last week by the once debonair Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor. He had given up the throne of Britain, and as Governor of the tiny Bahamas he might have been expected to escape grave political difficulties. At the beginning of the week, indeed, he was not even in the Bahamas. He was in the U.S. preparing to celebrate the fifth anniversary of his marriage to his chic Duchess, and he had just lunched at the White House with Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But, with the persistence of a bad conscience, the problem pursued him to his Washington ease, and presently the Duke had left his Duchess and was flying back to the Bahamas.

What had happened was that some 2,500 Bahamian natives had rioted down Nassau's swank Bay Street, smashing shop windows, helping themselves to expensive liquors, French perfumes, fine English fabrics. Said one excited spectator: "It was just like Pearl Harbor—it came so suddenly." Panicky merchants lowered their hurricane shutters and the British garrison police bore down on the mob. There was wild street fighting. Three of the rioters were killed, 40 arrested. The mob gradually retreated, with its stolen liquor, to native Grant's Town. But peace was not restored until the Duke returned and promised that something would be done about his problem:

JUN 15 1942

What had started the riot was a wage differential, on a U.S. defense job, between native, colored Bahamians (81¢ a day) and imported, white Americans ($1.00 an hour). Promised the Duke: he would return to Washington and take up the matter with the proper Anglo-American authorities, with "a strong feeling that I will not return empty-handed."

56L-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## WEST INDIAN REVOLT

**The brief but violent labor revolt in Nassau, Bahamas, last week was to be expected.**

**Both United States and West Indian Negroes protested from the very beginning against the unholy agreement between British and American authorities establishing a sharp wage differential between white and black workers employed on U.S. bases. They were unheeded.**

JUN 13 1942

**In Brmuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, Nassau and at other places where American installations are being established in accordance with the Lease-Lend Agreement, black workers are receiving less than white workers both on skilled and unskilled work, although both must pay the same for the necessaries of life.**

**In Nassau, black workers revolted against a daily wage of only 81 cents for unskilled labor and probably not much more for skilled labor, which also is the average black wage elsewhere in the British West Indies paid by U.S. contractors.**

**Local planters [illegible] employers in all the islands violently protested against black workers receiving more than the highest Negro prevailing wage, and American authorities agreed with them.**

**At most the skilled black workers got no more than $2 or $3 a day, when they are employed at all, while alongside them are white men getting three times that much or more, and often these white men are aliens—Americans.**

**Skilled Negro workers from the United States who would have to be paid the same salary as white skilled Americans, have not been engaged for work in the West Indies, thanks to an "understanding" between the British and American authorities, which both sides deny.**

**With the cost of living skyrocketing in the Caribbean, thanks to the traditional importation of certain staple foodstuffs and the increasing severity of submarine warfare, a living wage is imperative, and should either be increased with each rise in the cost of living or the latter should be frozen.**

**In any event, there [illegible] excuse whatever for the United States catering to the whims of local island exploiters and maintaining this wage differential based on color.**

JUN 13 1942

**Black labor in the West Indies and elsewhere should receive the same wages and the same opportunities as white labor, if this is to be regarded as a war for democracy.**

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Nation
New York, N. Y.

THE STRIKE OF NEGRO WORKERS AT NASSAU in the Bahamas received little attention in the American press, which noted chiefly its effect in cutting short the Duke of Windsor's official visit to Washington. But we ought not to ignore the fact that the strike and the rioting that followed were the result of long-standing dissatisfaction with the conditions of work on American defense projects on the island. In accordance with our customary practice, local unskilled workers, most of whom are Negroes, have been receiving the island's prevailing wage of four shillings—about 81 cents—a day. In contrast, imported American workers, mainly whites, have received a dollar an hour and up. The local workers naturally resented such an unreasonable disparity in wages, and they were further angered by the tendency of local shopkeepers to take advantage of the high wages paid the Americans by raising their prices. These facts, which are bad enough, have been allowed to leak through the censorship. What has not been told is the degree to which the situation was made worse by American treatment of the proud, sensitive Negroes of the Bahamas. Our military authorities appear to be trying to hush up the entire matter lest unpleasant issues be raised; but it is far too serious for that. For the sake of racial harmony here at home, as well as of good relations with our allies, in the Caribbean, the whole affair should be promptly investigated by a Congressional committee.

JUN 13 1942

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Natives in Bahamas Riot Over 80-Cent Wage Scale

## BULLETIN

JUN 13 1942

**NASSAU, Bahamas.—Conditions returned to normal here Wednesday following two days of rioting by native laborers in protest against wages paid on a large U.S. project.**

NASSAU, Bahamas— Workers numbering from 2,000 to 3,000 smashed shops along Bay Street, the city's principal thoroughfare, on June 1 in rioting that followed their march to protest wages of four shillings (about eighty cents) per day paid natives employed at unskilled tasks at an American airfield project near here.

The Duke of Windsor, governor of the Bahamas, arrived here by plane the following day from Washington, where he had gone, accompanied by the Duchess, on business said to include discussion of the native wage scale on American project. Local government officials advised natives that the low wage scale had been set by an agreement between the British and American Governments.

### Keep News Quiet

Two natives were killed when fired upon by British soldiers. Casualties included a native and soldier, seriously wounded, and thirty white men, including some soldiers, who were treated for minor injuries. Rioters reportedly carried sticks and a few cutlasses.

JUN 13 1942

News of the conflict was not made known until the day of arrival of the Duke, who went immediately to work and was without comment to make. Disturbances were reported as continuing on the second evening in Grants Town, colored suburban section, where a police station, fire station and ambulance were burned.

W. L. Heape, acting governor in the Duke's absence, decreed a curfew until restoration of order. The Duke has been governor of the island colony since late in 1940.

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Newsweek
Dayton, Ohio

# Trouble in Nassau

The Duke of Windsor and his American Duchess arrived in Washington on June 1. His Royal Highness, now Governor of the Bahamas, was on a business trip in behalf of his tropic bailiwick: since Pearl Harbor had cut off the tourist trade, he sought markets for sisal and other island products.

JUN 15 1942

Bad news from home spoiled his plans. Windsor stayed only for a "family" lunch at the White House, then, leaving his wife behind, flew back to Nassau. In his absence, some 2,000 natives working on American defense projects had struck for higher wages and marched on Nassau. Riffraff joined them. Brandishing sticks, knives, and bottles grabbed from a parked truck, the mob swept down Bay Street, the capital's main thoroughfare along the waterfront, smashing and looting liquor shops and other stores.

The garrison was called out, the Riot Act read, and in the melee two natives were killed. Later another was shot to death by a sentry during the nightly curfew. To the returning Duke, Nassau looked like a hurricane's target. Only one merchant had taken out riot insurance; his shop was one of the [illegible] unscathed.

JUN 15 1942

The Bahamas contain one of the bases the United States obtained from the British in its swap of 50 destroyers in 1940. That is the root of the trouble; unskilled native labor is paid only 81 cents a day, while imported American workers earn more than $1 an hour. Moreover, shopkeepers have boosted their prices to take advantage of the high wages paid Americans. And in Nassau 81 cents doesn't go very far, even for a native. Food is scarce and costs more than anywhere in the United States. Traditionally indolent by nature, the islanders keep hunger away by tilling a bit of land, fishing, or picking up mangoes and coconuts. In recent years, however, they have displayed an increasing tendency to follow leaders, politically and economically conscious, who have goaded them to revolt.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# 'The Four Freedoms in Bahamas

JUN 18 1942

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• Such terror and violence as was used against the Negro population on the Bahamas was not only disgracefully unjust but a blow against international unity to destroy Hitler.

According to reports, Bahaman workers, most of whom are Negroes, receive a wage rate of eighty-five cents a day for laboring on American bases; while American common laborers receive one dollar an hour. Such a discrepancy is not only to divide Negro and white workers; it is a miserable, starvation wage for the Negroes, ill-befitting any civilized nation.

When the Negro workers sought to improve their wage, and were provoked into a strike by the recalcitrance of the employers, they were set upon by the Bahaman police, four of them killed and several wounded. This contravenes the most elementary rights of labor.

Responsibility for this shame falls upon America, Britain and upon the latter's representative, the Duke of Windsor. When America turned over destroyers to Britain, in return for bases on Bahamas and elsewhere in the Western hemisphere, America assumed responsibility for conditions which would, at least, facilitate building of these bases. For the bases are to defend the United States in particular, as well as the interest of the rest of the United Nations.

It appears, however, that certain big employers and corporations which control construction on the Bahamas are far more interested in whipping up terror and hatred against the Bahaman people, and in keeping them on coolie rations, than they are in defending America and defeating Hitler. At the cost of criminally shooting down Negro workers, they insist upon depressing labor standards on the Bahamas to the lowest possible levels.

Wages and working conditions on the Bahamas clearly flout "freedom from want"—one of the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt. Workers cannot produce most effectively to beat Hitler where they do not have a living wage. Such conditions and the terror used against the Negro workers, only plays into the hands of Hitler and his agents, who will try to use it to split anti-Axis unity.

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Nation
New York, N. Y.

JUN 13 1942

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THE STRIKE OF NEGRO WORKERS AT NASSAU in the Bahamas received little attention in the American press, which noted chiefly its effect in cutting short the Duke of Windsor's official visit to Washington. But we ought not to ignore the fact that the strike and the rioting that followed were the result of long-standing dissatisfaction with the conditions of work on American defense projects on the island. In accordance with our customary practice, local unskilled workers, most of whom are Negroes, have been receiving the island's prevailing wage of four shillings—about 81 cents—a day. In contrast, imported American workers, mainly whites, have received a dollar an hour and up. The local workers naturally resented such an unreasonable disparity in wages, and they were further angered by the tendency of local shopkeepers to take advantage of the high wages paid the Americans by raising their prices. These facts, which are bad enough, have been allowed to leak through the censorship. What has not been told is the degree to which the situation was made worse by American treatment of the proud, sensitive Negroes of the Bahamas. Our military authorities appear to be trying to hush up the entire matter lest unpleasant issues be raised; but it is far too serious for that. For the sake of racial harmony here at home, as well as of good relations with our allies, in the Caribbean, the whole affair should be promptly investigated by a Congressional committee.

JUN 3 1942

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# Duke of Windsor Seeks Higher Pay For Natives

20 1942

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following a three-hour luncheon conference with President Roosevelt on Monday, the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, said that American troops did guard duty during the recent riots of native workmen in the Bahamas.

It was said that the Duke was here to seek a new deal for laborers who rioted because they are receiving 81 cents a day for working on an American project, while Americans employed on the same project and doing the same work are being paid $1 an hour.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Toote Returns To Assembly

## Brother of Bishop Elected After 7 Years' Absence

JUL 4 1942

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NASSAU, Bahamas—Thaddeus Agustus Toote, prominent barrister, justice of the peace and former attorney general, was among the successful candidates for seats in the House of Assembly in the recent elections. Mr. Toote was elected senior representative for the Southern District of New Providence.

An old and respected member of the House, Mr. Toote returns to the island Legislature after an absence of seven years and with a previous experience of 20 years as a member of the House of Assembly. He has been a member of many civic boards and organizations and is now a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Toote is a brother of Bishop Frederick Agustus Toote of the African Orthodox Church with his headquarters in New York City.

Other candidates elected to seats in the House included: Bertram Cambridge, a new personality in politics, who will represent the Eastern District as senior member; Wilfred G. Cash and R. W. Symonette. Mr. Cash has served in the House from 1925 to 1935, and Mr. Symonette has served in the House since 1935. Some months ago, he was appointed a member of the Governor's Economic Advisory Committee by the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas.

JUL 4 1942

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# The Puerto Ricans Gain Their Point

"The Courier Journal"
Louisville, Ky.

JUL 1 1942

5-64

Puerto Rican agitators will have gained one definite step if, as Washington reports, the expected resignation of Governor **Rexford Tugwell** is followed by the appointment of a Puerto Rican to the post. Judge **Martin Travieso**, of the territorial supreme court, is mentioned as **Tugwell**'s probable successor.

Scholarly Dr. **Jose Miguel Gallardo**, World War veteran and Commissioner of Education, held the position temporarily when Admiral **Leahy** retired two years ago to accept the Vichy assignment. At that time, a Presidential year, political agitation ran high in Puerto Rico, with the turbulent Nationalists demanding independence, a coalition party asking for statehood.

All factions naturally desired one of their own people in the chief executive office. No doubt, aiming at a "political truce" in the islands, as the Washington dispatch relates, President **Roosevelt** is selecting a man who can begin his administration with the respect and confidence of all elements. He will need temperament and capacity to retain them; for 1,700,000 souls inhabit mountainous Puerto Rico's 3,500 square miles and most of them are poverty-stricken beyond our comprehension. The population has practically doubled since we took the island from Spain 44 years ago. No use to review **Tugwell**'s stormy tenure; political unrest can't be allayed so long as economic distress exists, and education only aggravates it.

Whatever the future has in store for them, **Puerto Ricans are well within their rights** in demanding a Puerto Rican for Governor. He will share their viewpoint, and such an appointment would not merely be a concession to their pride, it would be in keeping with American traditions. Our policy toward dependencies has been territorial, not colonial, directed to the extension of self-government.

JUL 1 1942

Puerto Rico, on the rim of the Caribbean, is too important to the defense of the Panama Canal for us to consider the relinquishment of sovereignty, as the coalition party recognized; but that enjoins upon us the duty of adopting a permanent progressive policy for improving the living conditions of the masses there. They are about as miserable as the poorest of the inhabitants were when **Ponce de Leon** dropped anchor in the harbor of San Juan in 1508 and exclaimed, *Que Rico Puerto*. Maybe, a native Governor can impress us with our duty and his countrymen with the necessity of cooperative unity.

56L -1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Haitian Army Officers to Study in U.S.

FEB 14 1942

Three Haitian Army officers who arrived here Friday for a six-month period of study in the U.S. Army. They came by plane from Port-au-Prince to Miami and from Miami to Washington where they were received at the War Department. This photo was made while the men visited in Baltimore over the past week end. Left to right, they are:

Lt. Gabriel Levelt, assigned to study at the qartermaster corps at Camp Lee, Va.; Leon Paris, who will observe motor transportation at the Holabird Quartermaster Depot in Baltimore, and Major Louis Maximilien, a doctor of medicine, who will study at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

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# American Race Prejudice Rears Ugly Head In Islands

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Penn.

FEB 28 1942

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 26.—American authorities in Kingston have issued an order placing the Bournemouth Bath premises out of bounds for Americans in the island of Jamaica in connection with work on the air and naval base under construction at Portland Bight. This decree came from those responsible for the project, stated the organ "Public Opinion," progressive Jamaican weekly.

The order was promulgated as reports multiplied that American and Jamaican users of the club and its amenities were coming into frequent and often acrimonious differences. Some American patrons at the club are said to be specially restive about the bar being used by Jamaicans at the same time as themselves. It is reported that many, in defining their position, have used language of an offensive character.

**GRAVE STATE OF AFFAIRS**

Incidents at Bournemouth are only one aspect of the situation brought about by large numbers of Americans settling in the island for a long period. At May Pen in Clarendon, another and even graver state of affairs is developing.

According to well-informed sources, certain refreshment and saloon keepers and luxury-traders are becoming pointedly reluctant to serve Jamaican custmoers. The reason is that their American patronage is said to have expressed a desire to have the place more or less exclusively to themselves.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Vichy Forces West Indies to Change Street Names

FEB 28 1942

ATLANTA, Ga.—Even the "Rues" in the French West Indies now have reason to rue the defeat of France, for street names in those colonies must be in keeping with the philosophy of the Petain regime.

Town after town in Guadeloupe is seeing its traditional signposts changed. In fact the movement is so widespread that it obviously springs from administrative coercion, although a semblance of democratic procedure is maintained by reporting that the changes have been recommended by municipal councils.

**No More Liberty Street**

First to fall under this ax are streets bearing the now discarded names of Republique, Liberte, Egalite and Fraternite. These are giving way to Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan, and General Huntziger Streets.

Toussaint L'Ouverture Street in Grand Bourg now bears the name of the little-known Docteur Clede; and Toussaint's betrayer, Napoleon, has seen the street named for him in Goyave become Rue Marechal Petain.

As an indication of what the Vichy authorities think of the United States, the Rue Wilson in Moule, named after our war President, is now Admiral Darlan Street.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# *Lescot Says War Will Aid Black Race*

FEB 28 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most powerful voices in South America speaking for unity of Negro people today in support of the United Nations' war against Hitler and his Axis partners, Italy and Japan, is the voice of Elie Lescot, president of Haiti.

Speaking in Port-Au-Prince at a celebration marking the 138th anniversary of the island republic's independence, President Lescot said:

"The cause with which we have associated ourselves is also, and let us not forget it, the cause of the black race of which Haiti is the elder sister in this hemisphere . . . In the concept of the Fuhrer, the black man is only destined for slavery and extermination. One should then understand why this people of three millions of Negroes, joins hands with the millions of other men of the same race who inhabit this earth . . . our order of the day is to perish together or to have ourselves together."

"We have faith in the triumph of the United States of North America. We have faith in the triumph of the British arms. We have faith in the Soviet arms which God animates to crush the cowardly barbarians."

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Duke, President Confe On Trouble In Nassau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A three hour conference between the Duke of Windsor and the President last week resulted in some good for the natives of Nassau, it was indicated following the conference.

The duke was endeavoring to obtain higher rates of pay for the natives engaged in the construction work in the islands. Two weeks ago, there was a riot.

It was revealed that while natives received 81 cents per day white Americans doing the same work were being paid $1 an hour.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Hastie Named to Caribbean Advisory Committee By FDR

MAR 14 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the same time the American and British governments set up a Caribbean Commission, President Roosevelt named an American Caribbean Advisory Committee with Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, as a member.

Creation of the commission was announced in a joint communique released simultaneously in Washington and London last Monday. The purposes of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission will be to encourage and strengthen social and economic co-operation among the possessions of the two nations in the Caribbean area. It will consist of six members, three British and three Americans.

JUDGE HASTIE

MAR 14 1942

**President Roosevelt made it clear that this country will not seek sovereignty over British Western Hemisphere islands or colonies. He said that this government has no intention of requesting any modification of the 99-year lease granted by the British government to the United States for bases acquired in certain of the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere.**

**OTHER MEMBERS**

MAR 14 1942

The President appointed Charles W. Taussig, president of the American Molasses Company, as American co-chairman of the commission. Sir Frank Stockdale will be the British co-chairman. The other American members are Governor Rexford G. Tugwell of Puerto Rico and Coert duBois, chief of the Caribbean office of the State Department.

Members of the commission, the White House announcement said, will concern themselves primarily with "matters pertaining to labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance economics and related subjects in the territories under the British and United States flags within this territory, and on these matters will advise their respective governments.

MAR 14 1942

**Selected as members of the Caribbean Advisory Committee were, in addition to Judge Hastie, Governor Tugwell, Judge Martin Travieso of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court, Carl Robins, formerly president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and Mr. Taussig as chairman.**

**"The study to be undertaken by the Caribbean Advisory Commission relates to the economic and social problems of the very large number of human beings in the British and American islands," the White House announcement said.**

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 13, 1942

# Robert Quillen

The Indians, as you know, used wampum as money.

The negro genius who made himself ruler of Haiti, having no means of coining metal or printing paper, commandeered the island's gourds and used them as money. They had more actual value than most money, for they were used to make necessary household utensils.

Money, whether metal or paper, has value only because we think it has. Its true "base" is psychological. A man will pay $500 for a small piece of pure carbon called a diamond because he knows other people place a similar value upon it. So he trusts money because he knows others trust it equally and will accept it in exchange for goods or services.

Having used money all our lives, we regard it as actual wealth and think it necessary to civilization. We have made it a sacred cow, and we feel bound by the rules that govern its use, as though these rules were natural laws.

Because of these rules, our great wealth may bankrupt us. We have already accepted a debt of 150 billions, and officials tell us this is only a beginning. If the war goes on and on, the debt may rise to 500 billion or 1,000 billion—sums without meaning—and then we cannot hope ever to pay the principal or even bear the interest without endless impoverishment. We shall have strangled ourselves with an idea.

We must disregard the rules, as our enemies have done, or let our system master and break us.

It won't be easy, but we can make a start by paying no profit on war orders.

We now give corporations orders for weapons, allow them millions of profit, and then make tax laws to recover the money. If we could recover all of it, at great cost of time and labor, we should have achieved only what we could easily do by allowing no profit in the first place.

If the government paid only wages and salaries and other costs, as in its own shipyards, labor would not feel cheated of its share of the loot, for there would be none.

Why tax ourselves to raise billions; spend the money extravagantly; tax ourselves to get it back; force the cost of living higher and higher, and burden ourselves and our children's children with ruinous debt, when we could avoid it all by drafting everything and everybody for national service till the job is finished?

Publishers Syndicate

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# Anglo-American Commission To Investigate Apathy Of West Indies Towards War Effort

MAR 28 1942

## On Advisory Commission

Judge WILLIAM HASTIE

Meeting at the Braithwaite Business School on Sunday, a committee of naturalized foreign born Negroes discussed the newly-created Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and delegated Attorney Lester A. Taylor to leave for Washington, D. C., in an effort to interview President Roosevelt and give expression to their views.

The Commission, composed of six persons, three from the United States and three from England, is expected to leave on a tour of the West Indian islands to investigate the apathy of West Indian Negroes to the war effort. The Commission will be accompanied by an advisory commission of three, one of whose members will be former Federal Judge William Hastie, Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

Sunday's meeting was called by I. Newton Braithwaite as secretary of the Negro Foreign Born Citizens Alliance and was presided over by Dr. Charles A. Petioni, prominent physician and one-time editor of a daily newspaper in Trinidad.

The group expressed disappointment that no Negro was named as a member of the Anglo-American Commission and that the only Negro representation was on the advisory Committee. It was voted that Attorney Lester Taylor leave immediately for Washington to see President Roosevelt in an effort to persuade the President that there should be a Negro member of the Commission itself and the advisory committee should also have more than one Negro member.

MAR 28 1942

Attorney Taylor was also instructed to arrange for a conference with the President at which the following persons would appear: Attorneys Lucille Chance, Richard E. Carey, Thomas B. Dyett, Herman Stoute, Horace I. Gordon and Hope Stevens, Dr. Charles A. Petioni and Dennis A. Edwards.

American members of the Anglo-American Commission named by President Roosevelt, are Charles W. Taussig, chairman; Rexford Guy Tugwell and Coert DuBois. The British members were not named other than Sir Frank Stockdale who is co-chairman of the Commission.

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# Reforms in Bahamas Are Legal

The New York Times
Dec. 5, 1942

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 4—The royal commission that investigated the June riot in Nassau reported today that it was caused by workers' discontent, not by racial feeling. It recommended liberal labor legislation, a vigorous economic policy, voting by secret ballot in parliamentary elections, an income tax, inheritance taxes and birth control instruction.

56-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Nassau Riots . . . Still Flame; Center Fired

## Duke of Windsor Is Accused Of Confusing Issues

**By ELLIS WILLIAMS**

NEW YORK—(A N P) — The worst fire in 20 years raged for nine hours in Nassau on June 28, destroying an entire city block in which were situated the Bahamas Red Cross Center (a lily-white organization) which has been damaged previously in the riots of May 31, the Hotel Charlotte, four private homes, a pharmacy, a grocery, and seven dry-goods stores.

Damages were estimated at more than 250,000 pounds (equal to $1,000,000). The property damaged was owned primarily by white Bahamians. The origin of the fire was undetermined. It was discovered about 1:30 a.m. and in an hour the total block was enveloped in flames. Significantly enough on July 1, gasoline rationing became effective in Nassau.

The new catastrophe is but a sustained continuation of the struggle for a living wage by the black laborers at the U. S. Naval bases, under construction on the south side of the island on New Providence on which Nassau is located. That the riots and fire are interlinked is abundantly clear from the recent history of events there.

### WAGE PROBLEM BACKGROUND

Without developing, at this time, the general social background which caused these disturbances to become the expression of mass contiment, the riot of May 31 was the direct result of the government's shilly-shallying with the wage problem.

Athough the daily press does not make the issue clear, the conference of the Bahamas Federation of Labor on May 30 with the government officials was but one of a long series of conferences in which the federation had been put off again and again, being told the question of wage increases was "under consideration." However, on May 30 the federation, at its wits' end, delivered an ultimatum and threatened a strike for the next day. The Duke of Windsor made clear in a later radio address that the government did not intend to move beyond giving further "consideration."

The threat was not taken seriously and the government was surprised the next day to find that instead of returning to work the black laborers had formed a parade to march down Bay street, Nassau's main thoroughfare. To a person acquainted with the peaceful mild Bahamian black man it is inconceivable that this could have caused trouble; but the government, frightened by this show of determination, commissioned Nassau's black police to break up the parade.

### MAMMOTH RIOT

What began as a show of the people's right to assemble became in the words of the Nassau Daily Tribune, edited by Etienne Dupuch who gave a much more detailed picture of the riots than reached the outside world, "Bay Street was a shambles late this afternoon, with Nassau's main thoroughfare deserted except for detachments of armed troops and policemen patrolling the city. It was the aftermath of the most disastrous riot in the history of the colony. Numbers had swelled to thousands, every plate-glass window in George St., including the Red Cross center (lily-white organization), was smashed. Terrified white shopkeepers barricaded themselves in their stores and Bay street was a mass of seething black humanity. The white city was under a reign of terror.